## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### **ADMINISTRATION**

#### **Local Government Department**

The Local Government Department was established by the Local Government Department Act 1958 for the purpose of better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria.

#### Functional responsibilities

In carrying out its role within the overall structure and machinery of government administration in Victoria, the Department has the following specific functional responsibilities:

- (1) to act as a focus for the development, articulation, and implementation of the Victorian Government's policies and programmes in the area of local government;
- (2) to ensure that municipalities are administered in accordance with the Local Government Act and to administer the other Acts assigned to the Minister for Local Government;
- (3) to provide advice to the Victorian Government on local government policy, priorities, and strategic planning and to develop appropriate policy options in conjunction with local government bodies;
- (4) to liaise with other government departments and agencies with a view to co-ordinating the services provided by the Victorian Government to local government;
- (5) to provide advisory services to local councils for the development and improvement of services to their communities:
- (6) to provide advice to the Minister concerning financial assistance to local government, to administer the payment of assistance programmes as required, and to provide advice on Victorian Government policies in relation to the allocation of subsidies and payments to councils;
- (7) to consult with appropriate Commonwealth Government departments and other State local government departments and local government associations on matters relevant to local government with the intention of developing a consistent standard of services;
- (8) to provide advice to the public, councils, and municipal officers on local government matters;
- (9) to monitor and report on the implementation of government policies in local government;
- (10) to ensure that financial activities of municipalities incorporate appropriate financial management including accounting and audit systems;
- (11) to investigate complaints about municipal administration and decisions, and to advise the Minister concerning appropriate action; and
- (12) to review relevant legislation and advise the Minister on changes to the legislation.

Concerning the Department's co-ordinative function at the State level it should be noted that municipal councils in Victoria have a significant level of contact with other departments and agencies dealing with local government functions such as town and country planning, transport and roads, health, community welfare, youth, sport and recreation, employment, and training. Other departments and agencies control and administer a wide range of payments and subsidies made available to municipal councils for the provision of certain services and also provide policy advice and information in relation to them. Some departments have also embarked on partnership arrangements with local councils in respect of service provision.

#### Organisational structure

The Department has been the subject of an extensive management review undertaken by the Public Service Board at the request of the Minister. The functional role, responsibilities, and administrative structure are therefore currently under examination.

In respect of the Department's existing functional role and responsibilities, however, the organisational structure comprises:

- (1) Ministerial Unit: Ministerial Advisor and secretarial staff;
- (2) Executive Management Unit: Director-General for Local Government, Deputy Director-General for Local Government, Assistant Director, and secretarial staff; and
- (3) three divisions providing administrative support, and legal and research services.

The Minister for Local Government is also responsible for the following statutory bodies: Local Authorities Superannuation Board, Local Government Commission, Municipal Auditors Board, Municipal Clerks Board, Municipal Electrical Engineers Board, Municipal Engineers Board, and the Victoria Grants Commission.

Support staff for the above statutory bodies, with the exception of the Local Authorities Superannuation Board, are provided by the Local Government Department.

#### Operating strategies

In carrying out its functional responsibilities, the Department operates three programmes: Management Services Program, Policy and Planning Program, and Advisory and Consultancy Program.

The Executive Management Unit provides the direction and leadership for Departmental programmes and facilitates the implementation of policy and procedures. It is also responsible for the accuracy and quality of policy advice to the Minister and the implementation of Ministerial directions and instructions.

#### Management Services Program

The essential objective of this Program is the provision of sound and accurate advice to the Minister. It is also concerned with the development, provision, and maintenance of effective administrative support to facilitate the provision of Departmental services and the maintenance of a high standard of service to municipal councils and where appropriate, other government bodies and the public.

#### Policy and Planning Program

This programme provides technical, professional, and administrative support services to Executive Management and performs the general administration, finance, information management, and personnel functions.

The programme undertakes research and provides policy and legal advice, information, and (in association with the Executive Management Unit, other sections of the Department, relevant statutory boards, committees and working groups) formulates and develops policy and prepares draft legislation and regulations with respect to the implementation of the Victorian Government's overall objectives for local government. Advice is also provided on the impact of policy initiatives in the municipal sphere.

#### Advisory and Consultancy Program

The Inspectorate of Municipal Administration and the Engineers' Section merged in October 1983 to form the Advisory and Consultancy Program to assist the provision of more effective consultancy and advisory services to local government.

The programme includes the provision of advisory and inspectorial services in the areas of municipal management, finance, and administration, as well as the qualification, registration, and regulation of statutory officers by municipal examining boards.

Specific functional activities undertaken include:

- (1) Consultancy and advisory services. Consultancy and advisory services are provided to municipal councils, councillors, and officers, in respect of financial and accounting matters, administrative and organisational practices relating to the Local Government Act, and other legislation affecting local government. Advice and assistance is given to municipal officers regarding the requirements of the Municipal Accounting Regulations 1985.
- (2) Examination of complaints. Complaints and inquiries relating to the activities of municipal councils, councillors, and officers are examined by the consultants.
- (3) Review of legislative proposals and statutory procedures. Consultants participate in the departmental review of local government legislation, requests for Governor in Council and Ministerial consents pertaining to certain actions proposed to be taken by municipal councils, and examine inter-municipal and regional arrangements including library, valuation, and refuse disposal agreements.

#### Municipal management, finance, and administration

Committee on Municipal Accounting in Victoria.

The Committee on Municipal Accounting in Victoria was established in November 1977 to undertake a complete revision of the Municipal Accounting Regulations 1968.

The Committee issued an interim report in 1980, forming the basis of the Municipal Accounting (Amendment) Regulations 1982, which became operative on 1 October 1982. The major features of the Amendment Regulations were the adoption of full accrual accounting for all municipal funds and the introduction of a new classification of accounts for the Municipal General Fund.

The Committee's final draft of suggested amendments, which includes a review of the remainder of the 1968 Regulations and the inclusion of new material on such matters as electronic data processing and the application of accounting standards to municipal accounting, was distributed for comment in June 1984. Together with the 1982 amendment it formed the basis of the Municipal Accounting Regulations 1985 which became operative on 1 October 1985.

Streetworks Co-Ordination Steering Committee.

The Streetworks Co-Ordination Steering Committee is a standing committee convened by the Minister to consider matters associated with the co-ordination of streetworks and, as necessary, to review and update the Co-Ordination of Streetworks Code of Practice, Victoria, 1980.

Liveweight Selling Review Committee.

The Liveweight Selling Review Committee is a standing committee convened by the Minister to monitor the application of the provisions of the Liveweight Selling Code of Practice (Cattle) and update its provisions as necessary.

Local Government Commission.

The Local Government Commission was established under section 17 of the Local Government Act 1958 (as amended by the Local Government Board of Review Act 1982) replacing the Local Government Advisory Board as the standing body which investigates and reports on matters relating to the external and internal boundaries of municipalities which are referred to it by the Minister.

The six person Commission serves as a panel from which the Minister appoints Divisions comprising three members for the purposes of considering proposals for the alteration of municipal boundaries.

#### Statutory officer qualification and regulation

Municipal examining boards conduct examinations, or prescribe the courses of study and examinations which must be completed and specify the other conditions to be fulfilled by applicants seeking to hold the statutory office of Municipal Clerk, Municipal Engineer, Municipal Electrical Engineer, Municipal Auditor, and Inspector of Municipal Administration.

Established under section 168 of the Local Government Act the municipal examining boards issue Certificates of Qualification to applicants who satisfy the particular requirements laid down by the Regulations of the respective boards. The boards are also empowered to exercise certain disciplinary measures in respect of certificate holders.

#### Financial assistance grants and subsidies

The Department provides specific purpose funds to municipal councils to assist them in undertaking particular works and services for the benefit of their local communities. Additionally, the Victoria Grants Commission determines allocations to councils of general revenue grants pursuant to the Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976.

In 1984–85, a total of \$6,048,681 was distributed to councils in specific purpose funding through: (1) Departmental Works and Services Program in respect of municipalities assistance and subsidies for beach cleaning activities, saleyards, drainage works, and ex-gratia payments as reimbursements to councils for the costs of street construction or drainage works;

- (2) Commonwealth and State trust accounts in respect of job-creation initiatives sponsored by local government; and
- (3) Commonwealth Trust Account in respect of natural disaster relief.

Although funds are actually provided through the Department of Community Welfare Services, the Local Government Department is also responsible for the overall administration of the Pensioner Rates Assistance Scheme. This involves disseminating information about the Scheme; ensuring that councils and other rating authorities respect the intent of the legislation and that on-going checks of eligibility are carried out; and processing claims for reimbursement. A total of \$53,641,166 was provided in 1984–85 under the scheme to assist pensioners with the payment of their rates.

Constituted pursuant to section 3 of the Victorian Grants Commission Act 1976 the Victoria Grants Commission determines allocations to municipalities of general purpose funds received from the Commonwealth Government pursuant to the provisions of the Commonwealth Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976. The Commonwealth Act provides for payment to the States, for allocation to local government authorities, of an amount determined by the net collections of personal income tax for the financial year immediately prior to the year to which the payments apply. Two per cent of personal income tax collections are allocated for general revenue grants for local government in the six States; Victoria's share of the total amount was 25.4513 per cent. A total of \$136.157.634 was distributed to Victorian municipalities in August 1985.

#### Commonwealth financial relationships with local government

In 1976 the Commonwealth Government adopted a policy whereby personal income tax collections were to be shared by the Commonwealth, the States, and local government. The proportion to be allocated to local government rose from 1.52 per cent in 1976-77 to 2 per cent for 1980-81 and subsequent years to 1984-85. The Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Amendment Act 1985 provided for allocation of an amount equal to that allocated for 1984-85, adjusted to provide for movements in the Consumer Price Index. This represented an amount available for all States for allocation of \$535m in 1985-86, with Victoria's share being \$136m.

Of the amount received by each State, a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance is to be allocated among councils on a population basis, which may also take into account size, population density, and other matters agreed upon between the Commonwealth and the State concerned. This portion of the assistance is called 'as-of-right entitlement' in the Victorian statute affecting its distribution, and is set at 40 per cent of the State's total allocation. The remaining assistance is allocated among councils, having regard to their respective financial needs and disabilities, on the recommendations of the State Grants Commissions.

The payments by the Commonwealth under the personal income tax sharing policy are in the form of 'untied' grants for general purpose assistance paid in the first instance to the States for passing on to local government authorities.

#### Commonwealth payments made direct to local government authorities

While there are, as previously stated, no programmes by which the Commonwealth Government makes direct payments solely to local government, there nevertheless remain a number of schemes under which local authorities have been among the organisations considered eligible for Commonwealth assistance by way of direct payment. The following table shows these payments to Victoria from 1978-79 to 1983-84.

#### Commonwealth payments for local government authorities

In addition to the direct assistance outlined in the preceding section, there are programmes under which a portion of the funds made available to the States is passed on to local government authorities. These are in addition to the general purpose assistance referred to above. The degree of influence exerted by the Commonwealth over the particular amounts paid to local authorities varies considerably among different programmes. In some cases the amounts passed on to local government authorities are wholly at the discretion of the State Government.

Since there is, in some cases, a lag between payment of the funds concerned to the States and their allocation by the States, the amounts paid to the States for local government authorities under a particular programme during any one year do not necessarily equal the amounts paid to authorities in that same year. Further details of the Commonwealth Government relations with local government are shown in *Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7*: 1984-85. The following table shows these payments to Victoria from 1978-79 to 1983-84.

# COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, VICTORIA (\$'000)

Payment	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
General purpose assistance (a) Direct payments – Children's services (b) –	45,666	56,436	76,554	89,300	108,037	116,907
Maintenance Capital	1,711 665	2,264 338	3,532 312	4,057 178	5,198 322	7,999 328

#### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, VICTORIA

(\$'000) - continued

Payment	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Aged or disabled persons' homes -						
Maintenance	_	199	346	336	609	667
Capital	248	610	982	1,005	1,190	1,061
Aged persons' hostels	1,523	158	1,412	469	11	12
Delivered meals subsidy	595	656	1,011	1,253	1,422	1,659
Community Youth Support Scheme	385	_	_	_	_	_
Homeless persons assistance	9		_	_	_	_
Community arts activities	45	36	65	88	109	135
Aerodrome local ownership plan -				•••	•	
Maintenance	280	231	314	394	397	508
Capital	268	370	753	302	235	187
Total	51,395	61,298	85,281	97,382	117,530	129,463
Other payments through Victorian Governments (a) –						
Children's services (b)	4,179	3,868	4,487	4,129	4,183	4,458
Community health facilities	280	391	410	_	_	_
Home care services	3,450	4,226	4,331	4,098	5,892	8,024
Senior citizens' centres –						
Maintenance	350	574	620	677	977	1,208
Capital	608	859	1,118	696	1,944	888
Capital assistance for leisure facilities	92			_		-
National Estate	173	104	54	81	92	21
Roads assistance	39,800	42,100	43,200	53,400	58,815	51,169
Total	48,932	52,122	54,220	63,081	71,903	65,768
Grand total	100,327	113,420	139,501	160,463	189,433	195,231

<sup>(</sup>a) General purpose assistance to local government is paid, in the first instance, to the States but is shown separately in this table because of its particular importance. These payments are made under personal income tax sharing arrangements.

(b) Previously designated 'Pre-school and child care'.

#### Roads Assistance Programme

The Commonwealth provides grants to Victoria for expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads, including roads which are the responsibility of councils. Although the relevant Commonwealth legislation does not determine any particular amount which the State must provide to councils, in each State amounts determined by the State are passed on to councils for expenditure on roads which are the responsibilities of these councils.

#### Victoria Grants Commission

The Victoria Grants Commission was formally constituted on 24 May 1977 and consists of a full-time chairman and two part-time members. The primary role of the Commission is to determine the allocations between municipalities in Victoria of grants from the Commonwealth to the State for local government authorities under the provisions of the Commonwealth's Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976. To perform this function it is empowered to carry out such inspection, conduct such hearings, take such evidence, and generally make such investigations as the Commission thinks necessary. In determining the allocation of the grants the Commission is required to consider:

- (1) the special needs and disabilities of the municipality;
- (2) the efforts made by the municipality to function effectively and provide reasonable services; and
- (3) any other matters which in the opinion of the Commission are of special significance in relation to the municipality.

The allocations determined on the foregoing principles are subject to the constraint that no municipality shall receive a grant that is less than its 'as-of-right entitlement'. Each municipality's 'as-of-right entitlement' is calculated by taking 40 per cent of the State's total allocation for the year and allocating this on the basis of population 85 per cent and area 15 per cent.

#### Municipalities

At 30 June 1985, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 211 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area, which was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission* (Yallourn Area) Act 1947. For certain purposes it is deemed to be a borough and municipal administration is the responsibility of the State Electricity Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 211 municipalities comprise 65 cities, 6 towns, 7 boroughs, and 133 shires.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are French Island (154 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (3.8 square kilometres), Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5 square kilometres) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

#### Municipal councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters rolls under a franchise system based on property. The Victorian Government introduced adult franchise at the 1983 municipal elections. Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. Voting is compulsory in all municipalities. Voting is not compulsory for those on the rolls who are not usually resident within the municipal district, are not naturalised Australian citizens, and are not the principal owner or occupier of their place of residence. Non-naturalised Australian citizens who are not the principal owner or occupier of their place of residence may apply to be included on the rolls.

Councillors serve in an honorary capacity although they may be paid an allowance for out-of-pocket expenses of up to \$1,500 per annum. They must elect one of their number to be a chairman, known as the Mayor in a city, town, or borough (Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne), or the President in a shire. In all but one municipality, councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation. With the City of Melbourne, all councillors serve concurrent three year terms and all retire at the same time. Legislative provisions specially provide for cases where personal interests of councillors may be in conflict with their duties and responsibilities as councillors.

Each council must appoint a municipal clerk (who is known as the Town Clerk in a city, town, or borough, and the Shire Secretary in a shire), an engineer, a building surveyor, and such other officers as may be necessary. Councils are permitted to appoint a Chief Executive Officer who may also be the Town Clerk or Shire Secretary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act, Health Act, and Land Valuation Act require that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards, or have prescribed qualifications or certificates of competency.

The Local Government Act and other Acts of the Victorian Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Councils may make by-laws on a number of specified subjects and exercise functions relating to roads and bridges for which they have a construction and maintenance responsibility; drainage, water supply, and sewerage; building control; community welfare, including infant and pre-school centres, home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, and garbage; parking areas; traffic engineering; etc.

#### Revenue

Each council makes an annual estimate of the cost of its intended programme of ordinary works and services. After determining the expenditure to be financed, and the revenue available from sources other than rates, the council levies a local tax on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in the municipal district. This tax, known as the General Rate, produces the principal part of the annual revenue of a council.

Sources of revenue other than rates include income from public works and services, government grants (including Victoria Grants Commission allocations), licence fees, and miscellaneous income. Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks.

#### Rating of land and property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act. Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Victorian Government, certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district. Metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works must have valuations at not more than four-year intervals. In other municipalities valuations must be made at not more than six-year intervals. These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

Provision was first made in 1922 for the adoption by municipalities of rating on site value (then known as unimproved capital value) as an alternative to rating on net annual value. The present position is that municipalities may decide to adopt site value wholly or partly, or ratepayers may demand a poll to determine whether a change is to be made to site value rating or to composite rating.

Under the composite system a proportion of the required revenue is obtained by levying an appropriate rate on the net annual value of rateable property and the balance from an appropriate rate on the site value of the rateable property. The proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The net annual value of property is the rental it might be expected to earn annually if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances. In the case of farm land or dwellings the net annual value is limited to 5 per cent of the capital improved value of the property, but in other cases must not be less than 5 per cent of the capital improved value.

The site value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state. It differs from *unimproved capital value* in that the valuer is not required to notionally restore the land to its primitive condition. Instead, the improvements which are to be imagined as not existing are those which can be seen, i.e. buildings, fences, sown pastures, etc., and including works undertaken on the land such as the removal of timber or stone, draining or filling of the land, erosion works, etc., which have been made within the 15 years preceding the valuation.

Of the 211 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1985, 150 were rating on net annual value, 58 on site value, and three, the Cities of Brunswick and Caulfield and the Shire of Broadford, partly on net annual value and partly on site value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality, the general rate, is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Fund, which is part of the funds of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

Where a municipality is subdivided into wards or ridings, the council may levy differing rates on the various subdivisions in accordance with services provided. Such differential general rates, however, apply equally to all rateable property within the subdivisions concerned.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year. Councils may levy the general rate at a lower amount in the dollar on farm land, urban farm land, or residential use land than on other properties, if justified by special circumstances. However, the council may fix a minimum amount to be paid on every rateable property within its municipal district.

In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided. An extra rate may be made for a period of not less than three months but not exceeding one year, as the council thinks fit.

A ratepayer may elect to pay any general or extra rate made for a period of one year in four equal instalments on or before the last day of December, February, May, and August, respectively. If the rate notice is posted on or after 18 December, the first instalment is payable within fourteen days of the date of posting of the rate notice.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates which may be levied by municipalities include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain money payable by the council to the Road Construction Authority.

As a result of the recommendation of the Board of Review of the Role, Structure and Administration of Local Government (Bains Committee) that there should be a comprehensive review of the municipal rating system and valuation procedures, a joint study is being undertaken by the Local Government Department and the Municipal Association of Victoria.

Details on Victorian Government grants and the Road Construction Authority can be found on pages 160-1 of the Victorian Year Book 1985.

#### Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its citizens. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services; provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties; repayment of money borrowed for permanent works and undertakings; and other sundry works and services.

#### Borrowing powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large-scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their statutory powers, as their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed in respect of a cost or an asset, the benefit of which will not be exhausted within a period of five years, or to liquidate the principal money owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement. Where money is borrowed for gas, electricity, water supply, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Money borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers already mentioned, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for the following purposes:

- (1) temporarily financing general fund expenditure;
- (2) private street construction:
- (3) works carried out under the Country Roads and Roads Grants Acts; or
- (4) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

With the consent of the Minister and on such conditions as he may impose, a municipality may also obtain an overdraft for bridging finance pending receipt of a loan or for permanent works and undertakings.

Details on the investment of municipal funds, accounts, and the Local Authorities Superannuation Board can be found on page 162 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1985.

#### City of Melbourne

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by an Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates to some extent under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong, which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, there is no such convenient distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from, or administers, such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Transport, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for 1985-86) of \$369.5m, anticipated rate income of \$51.8m, other revenue of \$52.2m, and a labour force of approximately 3,000 employees, the City of Melbourne is the foremost municipality in Victoria. Though its daily influx of population is high, its estimated resident population of 58,000 persons at 30 June 1984 ranked only twentieth among metropolitan municipalities.

Between May 1981 and December 1982 the City of Melbourne was administered by three commissioners. The new Council, consisting of eighteen councillors from six wards, was elected for a three year term on 4 December 1982. The new municipality was resubdivided into seven wards for the election in August, 1985 and twenty-one Councillors were elected for three year terms.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 3,142 hectares no less than 851 hectares are parklands and reserves.

The City of Melbourne has established formal friendship city links with Osaka, Japan (1978), Tianjin, The People's Republic of China (1980), Thessaloniki, Greece (1984), and Boston, United States of America (1985). The aim of these links is to promote international goodwill, friendship, and co-operation as well as to pursue and encourage exchanges, particularly in the fields of commerce, trade, tourism, arts, culture, education information, medicine, and science.

In May and June 1985, the Council undertook an extensive six week programme of activities to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the founding of Melbourne. This involved concerts, parades, street and community activities, and a major exhibition about Melbourne held in the Melbourne Town Hall.

A joint Melbourne City Council—Victorian Government project to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of Melbourne and Victoria was the construction of Victoria Square, adjacent to the Queen Victoria Market. This project was of special significance because of the extensive restoration works carried out by the Council at the Queen Victoria Market. (An article on Melbourne's 150th Anniversary can be found on pages 175-6 of the Victorian Year Book 1985.)

On 14 May 1985, the Council adopted its second Strategy Plan. This Plan addresses and sets out implementation strategies for a broad range of issues. The issues include the business economy and employment; commercial and industrial development; resident population and housing; community services; transport and movement systems; and recreation, tourism, and leisure.

Throughout the period 1982 to 1985 the Council restructured its committees and the administration. Its permanent committees number four—Planning and Public Works, Building and Land-use, Health and Community Services, and General Purposes and Resources. The departmental structure consists of Corporate Services, Electricity Supply, Employment and Industrial Relations, Finance, Health and Community Services, and Technical Services.

#### STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics since the year ended 30 September 1980 have been compiled using the system of Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics (SLGFS). This system, developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, is designed to enable direct comparison of local government finance statistics both within and between States. For further details of the concepts and special treatments required to generate SLGFS, reference should be made to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics Users Manual (1212.0).

#### Number of rateable properties

The number of rateable properties for the year ended 30 September were as follows: 1979, 1,677,173; 1980, 1,696,249; 1981, 1,696,951; 1982, 1,702,911; 1983, 1,766,939; and 1984, 1,716,533.

#### **Ordinary services**

The ordinary services income of a municipality consists of rates, government grants, charges, etc., (payable into the General Fund) and loan receipts.

Details of revenue and loan receipts, specific purpose revenue, and ordinary services outlay for the years ended 30 September 1983 and 1984 are shown in the following tables:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES, REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1983

Particulars	Amount (\$'000)	Per cent
SOURCE OF REVENUE		
Rates (including penalties)	584,700	43.7
Ex-gratia receipts	1,858	0.1
Building fees, etc.	8,589	0.7
Parking fines	17,790	1.3
Dog registration	3,183	0.2
Other fees, licences, and fines	6,790	0.5
Garbage charges	29,365	2.2
Other charges	108,470	8.1
Interest received	42,055	3.2
Advances repaid by public	12,095	0.9
Sale of land and other fixed assets	19,981	1.5
Transfers from trading activities	31,484	2.4
Government grants (general purpose)	108,037	8.1
Total untied revenue	974,397	72.9
Government grants (specific purpose) –	,	
Capital	64,683	4.8
Current	99.219	7.4
Contributions and donations received	23,867	1.8
Reimbursements received –	20,007	1.0
Construction of roads and bridges	44,350	3.3
Maintenance of roads and bridges	23,550	1.8
Other	25,736	1.9
Total tied revenue	281,405	21.0
Total revenue	1,255,802	93.9
SOURCE OF LOAN RECEIPTS		
Commonwealth and State Government	761	0.1
Other lenders	80,285	6.0
Total loan receipts	81,046	6.1
Total revenue and loan receipts	1,336,848	100.0

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES, REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1984

Particulars	Amount (\$'000)	Per cent
SOURCE OF REVENUE		
Rates (including penalties)	650,013	42.6
Ex-gratia receipts	2,532	0.2
Building fees, etc.	11,659	0.8
Parking fines	19,649	1.3
Dog registration	3,361	0.2
Other fees, licenses, and fines	7,578	0.5
Garbage charges	34,058	2.2
Other charges	125,700	8.2
Interest received	47,122	3.1
Advances repaid by public	3,870	0.3
Sale of land and other fixed assets	22,051	1.4
Transfers from trading activities	37,009	2.4
Government grants (general purpose)	116,853	7.7
Total untied revenue	1,081,455	70.9
Government grants (specific purpose) -		
Capital	78,475	5.1
Current	124,088	8.1
Contributions and donations received	33,663	2.2

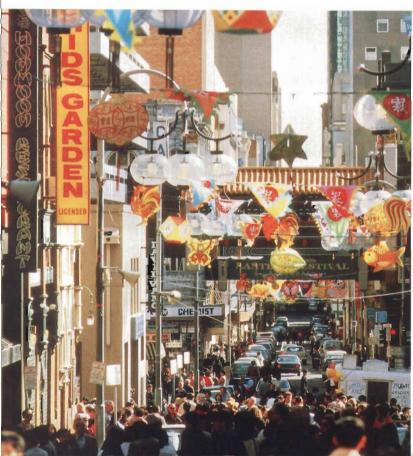




(Above) Melbourne viewed from a quiet bend in the Yarra River.
(Left) Modern buildings tower over the old Treasury and the entrance to Parliament Underground Railway Station.

Victorian Tourism Commission





Four of Melbourne's distinctive features – (Above 'left') Churches in tree-lined Collins Street.

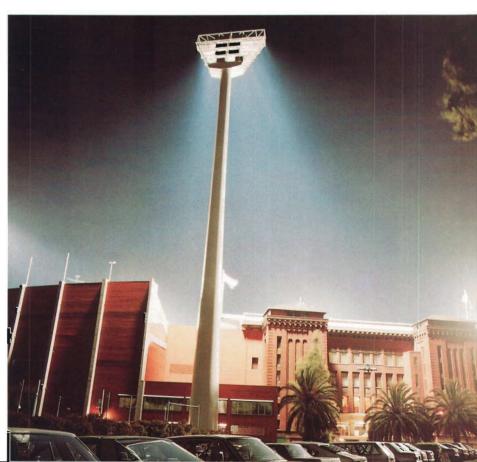
(Above right) Elegantly restored terrace houses in Parkville.

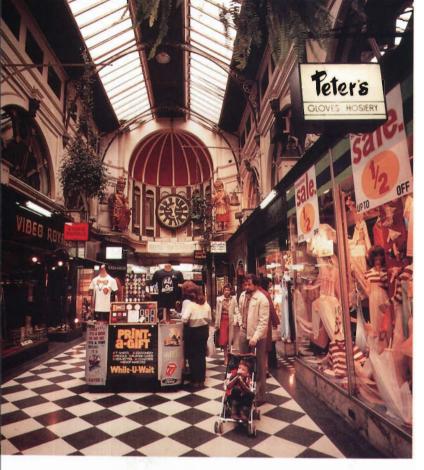
(Left) Busy and colourful Chinatown.

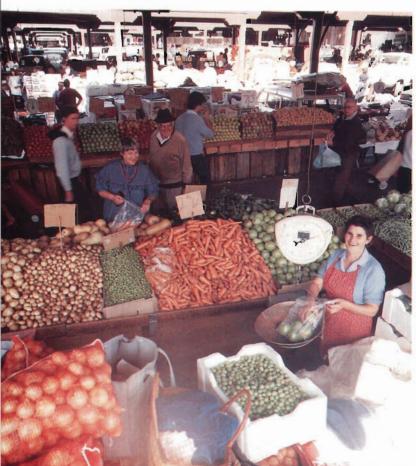
(Right) Sport under lights at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

Victorian Tourism Commission









Popular retail landmarks of Melbourne – (Above) Royal Arcade with its clock flanked by statues of Gog and Magog. (Left) Greengroceries are among the many commodities to attract shoppers to the Queen Victoria Market.

Victorian Tourism Commission

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES, REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1984 – continued

Particulars	Amount (\$'000)	Per cent
Reimbursements received –		
Construction of roads and bridges	57.642	3.8
Maintenance of roads and bridges	25,309	1.7
Other	25,953	1.7
Total tied revenue	345,130	22.6
Total revenue	1,426,585	93.5
SOURCE OF LOAN RECEIPTS Commonwealth and State Government Other lenders	2,744 96,570	0.2 6.3
Total loan receipts	99,314	6.5
Total revenue and loan receipts	1,525,899	100.0

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES: SPECIFIC PURPOSE REVENUE (a): SOURCE AND PURPOSE, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1983 (\$'000)

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations	Reimbursements received	Specific purpose Government grants	
		received	received	Capital	Current
General public services	4,770	1,511	2,287	37	137
Public order and safety -					
Fire protection	622	20	116	5	77
Animal control	15	36	1	_	10
Other	208	69	31	47	50
Education –					
Pre-schools	179	99	377	487	13,772
Other	15	1	9	26	171
Health –					
Infants and mothers	29	114	163	64	6,817
Preventive services	352	135	241	1	721
Other	7		15	156	130
Welfare –					
Families and children	4,725	121	52	166	11,716
Aged and disabled	9,196	755	240	1,634	17,398
Other	244	92	309	202	2,167
Housing and community amenities –					
Housing	1,658	42	98	467	170
Protection of the environment –					
Sanitation (garbage)	31,890	1,416	812	_	687
Sewerage	2,899	3	18	2	_
Urban stormwater drainage	44	161	51	163	37
Other protection of the environment	98	97	24	532	335
Street lighting	1	3	2	_	
Community and regional development	1,055	569	105	29	637
Other community amenities	414	123	24	222	107
Recreation and culture –					
Public halls, civic centres	3,801	513	88	779	236
Swimming pools and beaches	6,056	218	16	314	382
Other recreation and sport	11,354	4,783	964	6,214	3,545
Libraries	1,599	341	12,537	1,167	15,448
Other culture	1,387	299	53	556	893
Agriculture and forestry	408	530	8	35	77
Building control	67	4	19	_	_
Mining and manufacturing Transport	2,827		_	_	_
Construction/maintenance of					
roads and bridges	9,700	5,725	67,900	48,570	16,066

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES: SPECIFIC PURPOSE REVENUE (a): SOURCE AND PURPOSE, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1983

(\$'000) - continued

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations	Reimbursements	Specific Governme	
		received	received	Capital	Current
Parking	9,901	1,439	323	37	7
Road plant purchases, etc.	2	27	_	_	3,201
Aerodromes	236	204	85	151	386
Other transport	159	31		90	50
Other economic affairs –					
Tourism and area promotion	5,154	71	8	268	93
Saleyards and markets	7,003	34	2	100	2
Other economic affairs n.e.c.	9,925	380	3,633	34	321
Natural disaster relief	73	194	430	111	2,897
Other purposes n.e.c.	9,762	3,708	2,596	2,017	477
Total	137,835	23,867	93,636	64,683	99,220

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes those revenue items which are not normally classifiable by purpose: rates, fees, licences, fines, general purpose government grants, interest received, advances repaid by public, sale of land and other fixed assets, and transfers from trading activities.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES: SPECIFIC PURPOSE REVENUE (a): SOURCE AND PURPOSE, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1984 (\$'000)

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations	Reimbursements	Specific purpose Government grants	
		received	received	Capital	Current
General public services	5,095	1,793	1,966	22	2,254
Public order and safety -					
Fire protection	797	9	84	22	941
Animal control	10	22	33	53	1
Other	158	44	7	210	56
Education –					
Pre-schools	198	92	497	679	12,198
Other	19		6	71	321
Health –					
Infants and mothers	49	112	265	21	7,173
Preventive services	460	105	267	45	1,026
Other	12	_	333	_	142
Welfare –					
Families and children	5,244	182	394	59	14,619
Aged and disabled	10,787	1,238	191	2,363	21,294
Other	359	180	273	66	5,031
Housing and community amenities -					,
Housing	1,643	14	21	212	394
Protection of the environment –	2,0.0				
Sanitation (garbage)	36,615	456	514	10	697
Sewerage	3,285	13	45	204	_
Urban stormwater, drainage	83	336	97	94	140
Other protection of the environment	131	122	126	721	877
Street lighting	3		3	_	
Community and regional development	1,385	527	216	148	1,438
Other community amenities	683	150	56	363	357
Recreation and culture –	005	150			
Public halls, civic centres	4,666	1,128	252	2,117	762
Swimming pools and beaches	5,948	112	24	864	479
Other recreation and sport	14,242	5,179	862	6,203	6,551
Libraries	1,292	383	13,961	1,569	15,626
Other culture	1,782	201	95	556	1,822
Agriculture and forestry	172	208	20	56	
Building control	86	200	11	_	1
			1.1		

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES: SPECIFIC PURPOSE REVENUE (a): SOURCE AND PURPOSE, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1984 (\$'000) – continued

Purpose	Charges	Contributions and donations	Reimbursements	Specific purpose Government grants	
·		received	received	Capital	Current
Transport –					
Construction/maintenance of					
roads and bridges	9,937	13,179	82,951	59,197	19,433
Parking	11,793	1,028	500	_	25
Road plant purchases, etc.	61	28	3	1	3,630
Aerodromes	285	128	66	217	461
Other transport	154	9	_	41	200
Other economic affairs -					
Tourism and area promotion	5,495	96	136	1,109	573
Saleyards and markets	7,014	21	2	219	4
Other economic affairs n.e.c.	11,762	349	2,733	403	1,141
Natural disaster relief	28	37	203		3,315
Other purposes n.e.c.	14,472	6,185	1,695	561	1,107
Total	159,759	33,666	108,908	78,476	124,092

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes those revenue items which are not normally classifiable by purpose: rates, fees, licences, fines, general purpose government grants, interest received, advances repaid by public, sale of land and other fixed assets, and transfers from trading activities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES OUTLAY, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1983 (a) (\$'000)

Po	Capital	outlay	Current	outlay	Tota	al
Purpose	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cent
General public services	12,193	10,855	175,476	8	198,532	14.7
Public order and safety -						
Fire protection	337	21	2,698	12	3,068	0.2
Animal control	283	45	3,598	_	3,926	0.3
Other	387	104	3,187	2	3,680	0.3
Total	1,007	170	9,483	14	10,674	0.8
Education –						
Pre-schools	746	727	17,040	1	18,514	1.4
Other	21	207	499	_	727	_
Total	767	934	17,539	1	19,241	1.4
Health -						
Infants and mothers	224	520	16,713	_	17,457	1.3
Preventive services	226	_	14,351	_	14,577	1.1
Other	288	3	767	158	1,216	0.1
Total	738	523	31,831	158	33,250	2.5
Welfare -			,		,	
Families and children	354	85	21,706	_	22,145	1.6
Aged and disabled	2,459	1,342	37,833	_	41,634	3.1
Other	385	66	7,966	40	8,457	0.6
Total	3,198	1,493	67,505	40	72,236	5.3
Housing and community amenities –	0,170	1, 1,5	0.,000		, <b>_,_</b> _	
Housing	1,563	364	1,799	_	3,726	0.3
Protection of the environment –	1,505	501	1,,,,,		0,.20	0.0
Sanitation (garbage)	4,492	2,281	87,912	_	94,685	7.0
Sewerage	170	39	2,271	3	2,483	0.2
Urban stormwater drainage	294	2,063	2,843	193	5,393	0.4
Other protection of the	234	2,003	2,043	175	5,575	0.4
environment	894	408	3,110	14	4,426	0.3
Street lighting	24	85	21,534	14	21,643	1.6
	24	63	21,334	_	21,043	1.0
Community and regional	1 250	332	11 666	62	13,410	1.0
development	1,350	558	11,666 6,515	2,638	10,849	0.8
Other community amenities	1,138			2,036		11.3
Total	8,362	5,766	135,851	2,910	152,889	11.5

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES OUTLAY, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1983 (a)

(\$'000) – continued

	Capital	outlay	Current	outlay	Total	
Purpose	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cent
Recreation and culture -						
Public halls, civic centres	4,685	3,799	11,909	74	20,467	1.5
Swimming pools and beaches	1,733	1,082	14,054	20	16,889	1.3
Other recreation and sport	23,806	14,900	74,677	379	113,762	8.4
Libraries	6,122	1,081	52,135	1	59,339	4.4
Other culture	1,260	393	5,450	13	7,116	0.5
Total	37,606	21,255	158,225	487	217,573	16.1
Agriculture and forestry	648	18	579	_	1,245	0.1
Building control	472	_	14,559	_	15,031	1.1
Mining and manufacturing	222	_	4,495	_	4,717	0.3
Transport –			,		,	
Construction/maintenance of						
roads and bridges	162,292	24,463	149,723	1,318	337,796	25.0
Parking	2,259	2,936	16,828	_	22,023	1.6
Road plant purchases, etc.		2,535	4,533	_	7,068	0.5
Aerodromes	316	583	1,400	_	2,299	0.2
Other transport	892	22	466		1,380	0.1
Total	165,759	30,539	172,950	1,318	370,566	27.4
Other economic affairs -	,	,	,	,	- · · · <b>,</b> ·	
Tourism and area promotion	1.094	375	6,039	9	7,517	0.6
Saleyards and markets	475	250	6,151	_	6,876	0.5
Other economic affairs n.e.c.	3,620	5,119	24,153	7	32,899	2.4
Total	5,189	5,744	36,343	16	47,292	3.5
Natural disaster relief	_		4,920	_	4,920	0.4
Other purposes n.e.c.	1.634	169	63,594	17	65,414	4.8
Total outlay by purpose	239,358	77,830	895,149	4.969	1,217,306	90.0
Other –		,	,-	.,	-,,	
Debt charges -						
Interest		_	82,570	_	82,570	6.1
Debt redemption (b)	52,248	_	,- · <del>-</del>	_	52,248	3.9
Total	52,248	_	82,570	_	134,818	10.0
Total outlay	291,606	77,830	977,719	4,969	1,352,124	100.0

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes levies paid to Government, donations, advances to public, and transfers to trading activities. (b) Includes transfers to sinking funds.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES OUTLAY, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1984 (a) (\$'000)

<b>D</b>	Capital o	outlay	Current outlay		Total	
Purpose	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cen
General public services	12,690	13,751	202,947	280	229,668	15.2
Public order and safety -	,	, , , , ,	,		,	
Fire protection	217	170	4,750	10	5,147	0.3
Animal control	219	68	3,725	2	4,014	0.3
Other	628	60	3,699	25	4,412	0.3
Total	1.064	298	12,174	37	13,573	0.9
Education -	-,		,-		,	
Pre-schools	1,168	1,069	16,379	1	18,617	1.2
Other	371	13	478	_	862	0.1
Total	1,539	1.082	16,857	1	19,479	1.3
Health -	-,	-,	,	-	,	
Infants and mothers	311	147	18,188	_	18,646	1.2
Preventive services	249		16,422	_	16,671	1.1
Other	114	2	994	134	1,244	0.1
Total	674	149	35,604	134	36,561	2.4

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES OUTLAY, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1984 (a)

(\$'000) - continued

Purpose	Capital	outlay	Current o	outlay	To	al
Purpose	From revenue	From loans	From revenue	From loans	(\$'000)	Per cen
Welfare –						
Families and children	478	129	25,941	17	26,565	1.8
Aged and disabled	3,876	1,346	44,100		49,322	3.2
Other	632	746	12,420	1	13,799	0.9
Total	4,986	2,221	82,461	18	89,686	5.9
	4,700	2,221	62,401	10	65,060	3.5
Housing and community amenities –	1 705	612	2.062		4 410	0.3
Housing	1,705	642	2,063	-	4,410	
Sanitation — Household garbage	10	945	64,444	61	65,460	4.3
Other garbage	3,945	300	32,780	_	37,025	2.4
Sewerage	70	78	2,487	39	2,674	0.2
Urban stormwater drainage	534	2,395	2,827	337	6,093	0.4
Other protection of the						
environment	463	368	2,012	_	2,843	0.2
Street lighting	46	43	23,057	50	23,196	1.5
Community and regional			20,007	• •	20,150	
development	1,537	525	14,138	37	16,237	1.1
	440	377	7,768	70	8,655	0.6
Other community amenities Total				594	166,593	11.0
	8,750	5,673	151,576	394	100,333	11.0
Recreation and culture -			46.456	120	26.066	
Public halls, civic centres	6,694	2,777	16,456	139	26,066	1.7
Swimming pools and beaches	1,506	738	15,938	206	18,388	1.2
Other recreation and sport	27,001	13,983	88,313	947	130,244	8.6
Libraries	8,164	2,386	53,361	2	63,913	4.2
Other culture	1,190	869	6,502	100	8,661	0.6
Total	44,555	20,753	180,570	1,394	247,272	16.3
Agriculture and forestry	676	79	659		1,414	0.1
Building control	305		16,537		16,842	1.1
Mining and manufacturing	259		3,312		3,571	0.2
	239		3,312	_	3,371	0.2
Transport –						
Construction/maintenance of	150 160	10 (11	156 045	0.040	264.764	24.1
roads and bridges	179,463	18,614	156,845	9,842	364,764	24.1
Parking	3,760	3,221	16,560	2,367	25,908	1.7
Road plant purchases, etc.	20,055	2,653	5,153	57	27,918	1.8
Aerodromes	181	759	1,538	6	2,484	0.2
Other transport	483	_	652	_	1,135	0.1
Total	203,942	25,247	180,748	12,272	422,209	27.9
Other economic affairs -			,.	,_,_	,,	
Tourism and area promotion	1.609	437	6,868	23	8,937	0.6
Saleyards and markets	1,449	713	5,438	13	7,613	0.5
				67		2.1
Other economic affairs n.e.c.	4,725	565	26,209		31,566	
Total	7,783	1,715	38,515	103	48,116	3.2
Natural disaster relief			3,882		3,882	0.3
Other purposes n.e.c.	3,666	756	64,014	84	68,520	4.5
Total outlay by purpose	290,889	71,724	989,856	14,917	1,367,386	90.3
Other –						
Debt charges –						
Interest	_		89,460		89,460	6.0
Debt redemption (b)	55,536	_	,	_	55,536	3.7
Total	55,536		89,460		144,996	9.7
1 Out	55,550	_	07,700		177,770	7.1
				11015	1 510 000	100.0
Total outlay	346,425	71,724	1,079,316	14,917	1,512,382	100.00

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes levies paid to government, donations, advances to public, and transfers to trading activities.

(b) Includes transfers to sinking funds.

#### Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1982-83 and 1983-84, eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, and markets, but, relatively, these were not extensive.

The tables which follow show the income and expenditure of the various types of municipal business undertakings for 1982-83 and 1983-84:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CURRENT
TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1982-83
(\$'000)

Particulars		Trading activities			
Faitucoiais	Elec- tricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	- Total
Income –					
Total trading income	284,879	167	3,497	4,426	292,969
Interest received	3,251	14	7		3,272
Government grants – current	4	5	_	_	9
Transfer from ordinary services	208	_	_	_	208
Total income	288,342	186	3,504	4,426	296,458
Current outlay –			-,	,	,
Purchase of goods and services	269,706	123	2,000	2,594	274,423
Depreciation	4,575	2	52		4,629
Trading working expenses	274,281	125	2,052	2,594	279,052
Interest paid	4,873	8	73	_,	4,954
Transfer to ordinary services	3,793	ĭ	45	_	3,839
Total current outlay	282,947	134	2,170	2,594	287,845
Surplus or deficit (-)	5,395	52	1,334	1,832	8,613

(a) Excludes authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CURRENT TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1983-84 (\$'000)

Particulars		Trading activities				
a autumas	Elec- tricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	- Total	
Income –						
Total trading income	309,377	167	1,393	4,803	315,740	
Interest received	2,106	29	15	_	2,150	
Government grants - current	189	_	_	_	189	
Transfer from ordinary services	592	_	_	_	592	
Total income	312,264	196	1,408	4,803	318.671	
Current outlay -	,	_	-,	,	,	
Purchase of goods and services	288,800	102	1,149	2.943	292,994	
Depreciation	5,479	1	5		5,485	
Trading working expenses	294,279	103	1,154	2,943	298,479	
Interest paid	5,579	66	66	_,,	5,711	
Transfer to ordinary services	3,935	_	_	_	3,935	
Total current outlay	303,793	169	1,220	2,943	308,125	
Surplus or deficit (-)	8,471	27	188	1,860	10,546	

(a) Excludes authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1982-83 (\$'000)

	(4 000)				
Particulars	_				
- ratuculais	Elec- tricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	Total
Source of funds -					
Loan receipts - Commonwealth and State	300	_		_	300
- Other lenders	4,796	297	7	_	5,100
Contributions and donations received	· —	_	_	18	18
Sale of land, secondhand fixed assets	48	_	_	_	48
Other (surplus on current account, etc.)	6,204	-287	94	2,021	8,032
Total source of funds	11,348	10	101	2,039	13,498
Use of funds -				-	-
Expenditure on new fixed assets	8,767	9	81	2,039	10,896
Debt redemption	2,581	1	20	_	2,602
Total use of funds	11,348	10	101	2,039	13,498

(a) Excludes authorities supplying water under the Water Act.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: TRADING ACTIVITIES, CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS, VICTORIA, 1983-84 (\$'000)

Particulars		Trading activities				
	Elec- tricity	Water supply (a)	Abattoirs	Other	Total	
Source of funds -			_			
Loan receipts (b)	7,707	_		_	7,707	
Contributions and donations received		_	_	23	23	
Sale of land, secondhand fixed assets	140	_	11	_	151	
Other (surplus on current account, etc.)	7,503	17	174	437	8,131	
Total source of funds	15,350	17	185	460	16,012	
Use of funds -	,				,	
Expenditure on new fixed assets	12,196	_	164	460	12,820	
Increase in stocks	127		_		127	
Debt redemption	3,027	17	22	_	3,066	
Total use of funds	15,350	17	186	460	16,013	

#### Plant Operating Account

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of Victorian municipal plant operating accounts. Municipalities charge the various works and services for plant hire to meet the operating costs of the plant and to provide for plant replacement. Surpluses or deficits on each municipality's plant operating account are transferred to (or met from) the Revenue Account.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PLANT OPERATING ACCOUNT, VICTORIA (\$'000)

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84
Income –		
Plant hire charges	76,036	88,713
Transfers from Ordinary Services	88	270
Total income	76,124	88,983
Outlay –	,	,
Working expenses	48,509	55,873
Transfers of Ordinary Services (a)	27,645	33,073
Total outlay	76,154	88,946

<sup>(</sup>a) Represented here as Surplus (see introduction to table).

#### Municipal long-term debt

The total long-term debt of municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1983 and 1984 is shown in the following table:

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LONG-TERM DEBT, VICTORIA (\$'000)

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84
New loans, etc. raised during year Debt redemption -	86,446	107,020
From revenue	50,261	54,117
From sinking funds	1,478	2,511
Balance of liability at end of year	773,214	814,343

#### Financial investments and bank balances

The following table shows the total financial investments and bank balances of municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1983 and 1984:

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes authorities supplying water under the Water Act.
(b) All loan receipts came from lenders other than Commonwealth and State Governments.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AND BANK BALANCES, VICTORIA (\$'000)

Financial investments and bank balances	1982-83	1983-84
Financial investments –		
Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds	7,706	14,692
Securities of State public authorities	33,550	37,837
Securities of local government authorities	10,657	8,856
Deposits with short-term money market	72,225	37,057
Advances to public	4,969	5,919
Other investments	102,609	152,397
Total financial investments	231,716	256,758
Bank balances –		
Fixed deposits	118,041	157,703
Cash on hand and at bank	61,874	85,730
Overdraft	60,825	73,020
Total bank balances	119,090	170,413
Total financial investments and bank balances	350,806	427,171
Sinking fund for loan repayment	47,486	59,820

#### Length of roads and streets

The following tables show the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in Victoria in 1983 and 1984. The information was supplied by the Country Roads Board, municipal councils, and other authorities.

LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1983 (a), VICTORIA (kilometres)

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (b)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal, concrete, etc.	7,311	13,920	1,114	41,640	63,985
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	233	896	696	45,645	47,470
Formed, but not otherwise paved	_	36	_	23,367	23,403
Not formed but open for general traffic	_	_		21,857	21,857
Total	7,544	14,852	1,810	132,509	156,715

 <sup>(</sup>a) Excludes roads which are the responsibility of the State Electricity Commission (38 kilometres) Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (32 kilometres), and the Forests Commission (39,656 kilometres).
 (b) Includes 353 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

#### LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1984 (a), VICTORIA (kilometres)

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (b)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal, concrete, etc. Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam	7,348	13,980	1,128	42,272	64,728
pavements	204	832	708	45,653	47,397
Formed, but not otherwise paved	_	36	17	23,362	23,415
Not formed but open for general traffic			_	21,771	21,771
Total	7,552	14,848	1,853	133,058	157,311

 <sup>(</sup>a) Excludes roads which are the responsibility of the State Electricity Commission (38 kilometres) Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (32 kilometres), and the Forests Commission (40,665 kilometres).
 (b) Includes 403 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

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