

TARIFF POLICY



**MALUTI-A-PHOFUNG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
PROPOSED TARIFF POLICY 2020-21 FINANCIAL YEAR**

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1. PREAMBLE

Whereas section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, requires a municipal council to adopt a tariff policy on the levying of fees for municipal services;

And whereas the tariff policy at least should include the principles contained in section 74(2) of the Act; thus giving effect to the By-Law required in terms of section 75 of the Act;

And whereas the tariff policy may differentiate between different categories of users, debtors, service providers, service standards and geographical areas as long as such differentiations do not amount up to unfair discrimination;

Now therefore the Municipal Council of Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality adopts the following Tariff Policy, which will be implemented with effect from 1 July 2020 and be reviewed as and when required.

2. APPLICATION

This Policy shall be applicable to the services provided or delivered by the Municipality and shall also be applied by an agent, contractor or other form of municipal service provider acting on behalf of the Municipality in terms of an agreement.

3. DEFINITIONS

"Account" means an account rendered specifying charges for municipal services provided by the Municipality, or any authorised and contracted service provider, and which account may include assessment rates levies.

"Accounting Officer" means the municipal manager appointed in terms of Section 60 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

"Annual Budget" shall mean the budget approved by the municipal council for any particular financial year, and shall include any adjustments to such budget.

"Annually" – means once every financial year;

"Arrangement" means a written agreement entered into between the Municipality and the customer where specific repayment parameters are agreed to. Such arrangement does not constitute a credit facility envisaged in terms of section 8(3) of the National Credit Act but is deemed to be Incidental

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Credit as envisaged in terms of section 4(6)(b) read with section 5(2) and (3) of the National Credit Act.

"Arrears" means those rates and service charges that have not been paid by the due date and for which no arrangement has been made.

"Authorised Representative" means a person or instance legally appointed by the Municipality to act or to fulfil a duty on its behalf.

"Basic Municipal Services" shall mean a municipal service necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life, which service – if not provided – would endanger public health or safety or the environment.

"Billing Date" means the date upon which the monthly statement is generated and debited to the customer's account.

"Business and Commercial Property" means -

- a) Property used for the activity of buying, selling or trading in commodities or services and includes any office or other accommodation on the same property, the use of which incidental to such activity; or
- b) Property on which the administration of the business of private or public entities take place.

"By-law" shall mean legislation passed by the council of the Municipality, and which shall be binding on the Municipality and on the persons and institutions to which it applies.

"Calendar year" shall mean 12 consecutive months of a financial year(s).

"Category" –

- a)) in relation to a property, means a category of properties determined in terms of section 8(2) of the Municipal Property Rates Act;
- b)) in relation to the owners of property, means a category of owners determined in terms of section 15(2) of the Municipal Property Rates Act.

"Chief Financial Officer" means the person appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of the Municipality, or his or her nominee.

"Council" means the Council of the Maluti-A-Phofung Municipality.

"Councillor" shall mean a member of the Council of the Municipality.

"Credit Control" means all the functions relating to the collection of monies owed by ratepayers and the users of municipal services.

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"Customer" means the occupier of any premises to which the Municipality has agreed to supply or is actually supplying municipal services, or if no occupier can be identified or located, then the owner of the premises and includes any customer of the Municipality

"Day/Days" - means calendar days, inclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

"Debt Collectors" means an external person or entity appointed by the Municipality to collect monies due and payable to the Municipality, subject to the conditions contained herein.

"Defaulter" means any person who owes arrears to the Municipality

"Electricity Charges" means service charges in respect of the provision of electricity

"Financial Year" shall mean the period starting from 1 July in any year and ending on 30 June of the following year.

"Immovable Property" also includes –

- a) an undivided share in immovable property, and
- b) any right in immovable property.

"Implementing Authority" means the Municipal Manager or his or her nominee, acting in terms of section 100 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000.

"Indigent Customer" means the head of an indigent household: -

- a) who applied for and has been declared indigent in terms of Council's Indigent Policy for the provision of services from the Municipality; and
- b) who makes application for indigent support in terms of Council's Indigent Policy on behalf of all members of his or her household;

"Indigent Policy" means the Indigent Policy adopted by the Council of the Municipality

"Indigent Programme" means a structured program for the provision of indigent support subsidies to qualifying indigent customers in terms of the Council's Indigent Policy.

"Integrated Development Plan" shall mean a plan formulated and approved as envisaged in Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act 2000, as amended.

"Industrial Property" – means property used for construction, repair, trade or manufacturing, production, assembly or processing of finished or partially finished products from raw materials or fabricated parts on such a large scale that capital and labour are significantly involved, and includes any office or other accommodation on the same property, the use of which is incidental to such activity;

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"Interest" means the charge levied on arrears, calculated as the prime rate, charged by the bank which holds the Municipality's primary bank account, plus one percent or such other percentage as may be determined by Council from time to time.

"Local Community" – in relation to the municipality, shall mean that body of persons comprising the residents of the municipality, the ratepayers of the municipality, any civic organisations and non-governmental, private sector or labour organisations or bodies involved in local affairs within the municipality, and visitors and other people residing outside the municipality who, because of their presence in the municipality, make use of services or facilities provided by the municipality.

"Market Value" – in relation to a property, means the value of the property determined in accordance with section 46 of the Municipal Property Rates Act;

"Month" means one of twelve months of a calendar year.

"Multiple Purposes" – in relation to a property, means the use of a property for more than one purpose as intended in section 9 of the Municipal Property Rates Act.

"The Municipality" means Maluti-A-Phofung Municipality.

"Municipal Manager" means the Municipal Manager of the Maluti-A-Phofung Municipality or his or her nominee acting in terms of power delegated to him or her by the said Municipal Manager with the concurrence of the Council.

"Municipal Services" means services provided either by the Municipality, or by an external agent on behalf of the Municipality in terms of a service delivery agreement.

"Municipal Tariff" shall mean a tariff for services which the Municipality may set for the provision of a service to the local community, and may include a surcharge on such service. Tariffs for major services shall mean tariffs set for the supply and consumption or usage of electricity, water, sewerage and refuse removal, and minor tariffs shall mean all other tariffs, charges, fees, rentals or fines levied or imposed by the Municipality in respect of other services supplied including services incidental to the provision of the major services.

"Occupier" in relation to a property, shall mean a person in actual occupation of the property, whether or not that person has a right to occupy the property.

"Owner" in relation to immovable property means –

- A) The person in whom is vested the legal title thereto provided that:-
 - I. the lessee of immovable property which is leased for a period of not less than thirty years, whether the lease is registered or not, shall be deemed to be the owner thereof;

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- II. the occupier of immovable property occupied under a service servitude or right analogous thereto, shall be deemed to be the owner thereof;
- B) if the owner is dead or insolvent or has assigned his or her estate for the benefit of his creditors, has been placed under curatorship by order of court or is a company being wound up or under judicial management, the person in whom the administration of such property is vested as executor, administrator, trustee, assignee, curator, liquidator or judicial manager, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be the owner thereof;
- C) if the owner is absent from the Republic or if his address is unknown to the Municipality, any person who as agent or otherwise receives or is entitled to receive the rent in respect of such property, or if the Municipality is unable to determine who such person is, the person who is entitled to the beneficial use of such property.

“Property” – means immovable property registered in the name of a person, including, in the case of a sectional title scheme, a sectional title unit registered in the name of a person;

“Rateable Property” shall mean property on which the Municipality may in terms of Section 2 of the Municipal Property Rates Act 2004 levy a rate, but excluding property fully excluded from the levying of rates in terms of Section 17 of that Act.

“Rates” means a municipal rate on property envisaged in section 229 (1) of the Constitution read with the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004 and the Local Government: Municipal Finance Act 56 of 2003.

“Rebate” in relation to a rate payable on a property, shall mean a discount granted in terms of Section 15 of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 on the amount of the rate payable on the property.

“Reduction” - in respect of a rate payable on a property, means the lowering of the amount for which the property was valued and the rating of that property at that lower amount.

“Refuse Charges” means service charges in respect of the collection and disposal of refuse.

“Registered Owner” means that person, natural or juristic, in whose name the property is registered in terms of the Deeds Registry Act, no. 47 of 1937.

“Residential Property” shall mean a property included in the valuation roll in terms of Section 48(2) (b) of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 as residential.

“Service Charges” means the fees levied by the Municipality in terms of its tariff policy for any municipal services rendered in respect of an immovable property and includes any penalties, interest or surcharges levied or imposed in terms of this policy.

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"Sewerage Charges" means service charges in respect of the provision of sewerage collection and treatment of infrastructure.

"Tariff" means the scale of rates, taxes, duties, levies or other fees which may be imposed by the Municipality in respect of immovable property and/ or for municipal services provided.

"Tariff Policy" means a Tariff Policy adopted by the Council in terms of Section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

"User" means the owner or occupier of a property in respect of which municipal services are being rendered.

"Water Charges" means service charges in respect of the provision of water.

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4. PURPOSE OF THE TARIFF POLICY

- 4.1 Section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 as amended, contains clear guidelines regarding the compilation of and principles for a tariff policy.
- 4.2 The purpose of this tariff policy is to prescribe the accounting and administrative policies relating to the determining and levying tariffs by MAP Local Municipality, in order to ensure compliance with Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 and other, relevant legislation
- 4.3 To give guidance to the Mayor and Mayoral Committee regarding tariff proposals that must be submitted to Council annually during the budget process.
- 4.4 The Municipality shall perform the procedures set out in this policy to ensure the effective planning and management of tariffs. In setting its annual tariffs the Council shall at all times take due cognisance of the tariffs applicable elsewhere in the economic region, and of the impact which its own tariffs may have on local economic development.

5. BASIC PRINCIPLES TO BE CONSIDERED IN DETERMINATION OF A TARIFF STRUCTURE

- 5.1 Service tariffs imposed by the MAP Municipality shall be viewed as user charges and not as taxes, and therefore the financial standing of the relevant consumer or user of the services to which such tariffs relate, shall not be considered as a relevant criterion (except in the case of the indigent relief measures approved by the municipality from time to time).
- 5.2 The municipality shall ensure that its tariffs are uniformly and fairly applied throughout the municipal region in accordance with the various levels of services.
- 5.3 Tariffs for the four major services rendered by the municipality, namely:-
 - 5.3.1 Electricity;
 - 5.3.2 Water;
 - 5.3.3 Sewerage; and
 - 5.3.4 Refuse Removal.
- 5.4 The municipality shall, as far as circumstances reasonably permit, ensure that the tariffs levied in respect of the foregoing services further generate an operating surplus

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each financial year of 10% or such lesser percentage as the council of the municipality may determine at the time that the annual operating budget is approved. Such surpluses shall be applied in relief of property rates and for the partial financing of general services or for the future capital expansion of the service concerned, or both. The modesty of such surplus shall prevent the service tariffs concerned from being viewed as concealed taxes.

- 5.5 The tariff which a particular consumer or user pays shall therefore be directly related to the standard of service received and the quantity of the particular service used or consumed
- 5.6 The municipality shall develop, approve and annually review an indigent support programme for the municipal area. This programme shall set out clearly the municipality's cost recovery policy in respect of the tariffs which it levies on registered indigents, and the implications of such policy for the tariffs which it imposes on other users and consumers in the municipal region.
- 5.7 In line with the principles embodied in the Constitution and in other legislation pertaining to local government, the municipality may differentiate between different categories of users and consumers in regard to the tariffs which it levies. Such differentiation shall, however, at all times be reasonable, and shall be fully disclosed in each annual budget.
- 5.8 The municipality's tariff policy shall be transparent, and the extent to which there is cross-subsidisation between categories of consumers or users shall be evident to all consumers or users of the service in question.
- 5.9 The municipality further undertakes to ensure that its tariffs shall be easily explainable and understood by all consumers and users affected by the tariff policy concerned.
- 5.10 The municipality also undertakes to render its services cost effectively in order to ensure the best possible cost of service delivery.
- 5.11 In the case of a directly measurable service such as electricity or water, the consumption of such service shall be properly metered by the municipality, and meters shall be read, wherever circumstances reasonably permit, on a monthly basis. The charges levied on consumers shall be proportionate to the quantity of the service which they consume

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5.12 In addition, the municipality shall levy monthly availability (where the services are available but not connected)/ or basic charges for the services concerned and these charges shall be fixed for each type of property as determined in accordance with its appropriate policies.

~~5.13 Generally, consumers of electricity and water shall therefore pay two charges:-~~

~~5.13.1 A basic charge which is unrelated to the volume of consumption and is levied because of the availability of the service concerned; and~~

~~5.13.2 A consumption charge directly related to the consumption of the service in question; or~~

~~5.13.3 A flat rate (no basic charge) in the case where the consumption is not metered.~~

5.13 Generally, consumers of electricity and water shall be charged as follows:

5.13.1 Electricity

5.13.1.1 A fixed monthly basic service charge for all consumers who have installed a conventional electricity meter

5.13.1.2 A consumption charge directly related to the consumption of the service in question

5.13.2 Water

5.13.2.1 A consumption charge directly related to the consumption of the service in question

5.14 In considering the costing of its electricity, water and sewerage services, and the municipality shall take due cognisance of the high capital cost of establishing and expanding such services, and of the resultant high fixed costs, as opposed to variable costs of operating these services. The municipality therefore undertakes to plan the management and expansion of the services carefully in order to ensure that both current and reasonably expected future demands are adequately catered for, and that demand levels which fluctuate significantly over shorter periods are also met. This may mean that the services operate at less than full capacity at various periods, and the costs of such surplus capacity must also be covered in the tariffs which are annually levied.

5.15 In adopting what is fundamentally a two-part tariff structure, namely a fixed availability charge coupled with a charge based on consumption, the municipality believes that it is

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properly attending to the demands which both future expansion and variable demand cycles and other fluctuations will make on service delivery.

- 5.16 It is therefore accepted that part of the municipality's tariff policy for electricity services will be to ensure that those consumers who are mainly responsible for peak demand, and therefore for the incurring by the municipality of the associated demand charges from Eskom, will have to bear the costs associated with these charges. To this end the municipality shall therefore install demand meters to measure the maximum demand of such consumers during certain periods. Such consumers shall therefore pay the relevant demand charge as well as a service charge directly related to their actual consumption of electricity during the relevant metering period.
- 5.17 Furthermore the following principles will also apply:
- 5.17.1 Free basic services will only be possible if the National Government pays to the municipality an equitable share subsidy, in terms of the Division of Revenue (DORA) a an equitable share allocation which covers the full costs of the free services.
 - 5.17.2 The amount payable by consumers will be in proportion to usage of the service.
 - 5.17.3 Indigent households must at least have access to basic services through **lifeline tariffs** or direct subsidisation.
 - 5.17.4 Tariffs must reflect the total cost of services.
 - ~~5.17.5 Within limits, customers should be free to choose from a range of applicable tariffs.~~
 - 5.17.6 Tariffs must be set at a level that facilitates the sustainability of services.
 - 5.17.7 Sustainability will be achieved by ensuring that:
 - a) Cash inflows cover cash outflows. This means that sufficient provision for working capital and bad debts will be made.
 - b) Access to the capital market is maintained. This will be achieved by providing for the repayment of capital, maintaining sufficient liquidity levels and making profits on trading services.
 - c) Service providers retain a fair rate of return on their investments
 - d) There is constant improvement on key financial ratios that are utilised to measure financial performance of the Municipality

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- 5.17.8 Provision will be made in appropriate circumstances for a surcharge on a tariff.
- 5.17.9 Efficient and effective use of resources may be encouraged by providing for penalties or stepped tariffs to prohibit or restrict exorbitant use;
- 5.17.10 This will be required during a national disaster and periods of droughts when a restriction of usage is required.
- 5.17.11 Efficient and effective use of resources will be encouraged by providing for penalties to prohibit exorbitant use.
- 5.17.12 The extent of subsidisation of tariffs will be disclosed and such disclosure will include the extent of subsidisation of the poor or incentives for local economic development
- 5.17.13 The MAP Local Municipality can introduce new tariffs or strategies thereof as part of the budget process, which must be subjected to due processes and final approval by Council
- 5.17.14 This policy shall be binding on all tariffs other than those governed by legislation, which supersedes the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000.
- 5.17.15 VAT is excluded from all tariffs and will be additional to these tariffs when applicable.
- 5.18 Notwithstanding any of the above principles, indigent households identified as such would qualify for relief in terms of the Municipality's Indigent Policy.

6. CATEGORIES OF CUSTOMERS

6.1 Council may differentiate between different categories of users, debtors, service providers, services, service standards, geographical areas and other matters as long as the differentiation does not amount to unfair discrimination.

6.2 Separate tariffs structure may be raised for the following categories of customers

6.2.1 domestic consumers;

6.2.2 commercial consumers;

6.2.3 industrial consumers;

6.2.4 agricultural consumers;

6.2.5 municipalities;

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6.2.6 consumers with whom special agreements were made;

6.2.7 consumers in certain geographical areas;

6.2.8 sport and recreation facilities

6.2.9 educational and communal institutions; and

6.2.10 Charitable and welfare institutions and organisations.

6.3 Where there is a substantial difference between the infrastructure uses to provide a service to a specific group of users within a category and/or standard of services provided, the Council can, after considering a report by the Accounting Officer, determine differentiated tariffs for the different consumer within the specific category.

6.4 The differentiation must be based on one or more of the following elements; infrastructure costs, volume usage, availability and service standards.

7. INVESTMENTS AND INCENTIVE POLICY

7.1 The Council may introduce different Tariffs in order to incentivize businesses that are being established in the municipal area of jurisdiction.

7.2 The incentive scheme as per the previous point may be implemented in terms of a separate policy that deals with such matters. The economic benefit for the municipal area must be quantified (including but not limited to job creation potential, contribution to the economic situation of the area, etc.).

7.3 The main objective of the investment and incentive policy must rather be to subsidise qualifying businesses in terms of their municipal accounts for services and not provide or exchanged for cash.

7.4 All such incentives will be reflected, accounted for and disclosed separately in invoices / account statements, budgets, annual financial statements or reports.

7.5 Such incentives must be reported to Council as and when they are approved and implemented.

8. INDIGENT RELIEF

8.1 Free basic municipal services refers to those municipal services necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and which service, if not provided, could endanger public health or safety or the environment.

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- 8.2 In terms of the South African Constitution all customers should have access to basic services. Currently, the free basic services provided to the domestic customers within the Maluti-A-Phofung Municipality are as follows: -
- 8.2.1 The extent of the monthly indigent support granted to indigent households must be based on budgetary allocations for a particular financial year and the tariffs determined for each financial year.
- 8.2.2 The general threshold for indigent support is restricted to qualifying households with a combined income amount determined by Council at the beginning of every financial year and will be applied for the duration of that particular financial year.
- 8.2.3 the Municipality recognises the following rates and service charges for indigent support:-
- a) Electricity;
 - b) Water;
 - c) Refuse Removal;
 - d) Sewerage;
 - e) Property rates
- 8.3 Tariffs will not reflect relief granted to poor households. Such incentives will be developed in separate policies (Credit Control and Debt Management, Indigent Policy and Property Rates Policy) and be subject to the discretion of Council in order to enhance sustainability.
- 8.4 As such, relief will be reflected, accounted for and disclosed separately in invoices, account statements, budgets, annual financial statements or reports.
- 8.5 During implementation of these policies, cognisance will be taken of the fact that existing tariffs and procedures may require amendment to accommodate the above clauses and that such amendments may be phased in over a period of time.
- 8.6 Indigent households are expected to manage their consumption beneath the levels of relief granted and are responsible for the payment of electricity and water consumption above the levels of relief granted.
- 8.7 Assistance and management of indigent households is contained in the Assistance to the Indigent Policy approved by Council. The Municipality, however, retains the right to limit consumption through prepaid meters or restriction of services if the account of an

assisted household falls into arrears, or should additional water be required over and above the approved volume of 6 kl of free water

9. TARIFF STRUCTURES FOR VARIOUS SERVICES

- 9.1 It is essential that a compromise be reached between the following needs with the determination of a tariff structure: -
- 9.1.1 The need to reflect costs as accurately as possible in order to achieve cost effectiveness;
 - 9.1.2 The need to ensure equality and fairness between user groups;
 - 9.1.3 The need for a practically implementable tariff;
 - 9.1.4 The need to use appropriate metering and provisioning technology;
 - 9.1.5 The need for an understandable tariff; and
 - 9.1.6 The user's ability to pay.
- 9.2 In order to determine the tariffs which must be charged for the supply of the four major services, the municipality shall identify all the costs of operation of the undertakings concerned, including specifically the following:
- 9.2.1 Cost of bulk purchases in the case of water and electricity.
 - 9.2.2 Distribution costs.
 - 9.2.3 Distribution losses in the case of electricity and water.
 - 9.2.4 Depreciation expenses.
 - 9.2.5 Maintenance of infrastructure and other fixed assets.
 - 9.2.6 Administration and service costs, including: service charges levied by other departments such as finance, human resources and legal services; reasonable general overheads, such as the costs associated with the office of the municipal manager; adequate contributions to the provisions for bad debts and obsolescence of stock; all other ordinary operating expenses associated with the service concerned including, in the case of the electricity service, the cost of providing street lighting in the municipal area (note: the costs of the democratic process in the municipality – that is, all expenses associated with the political structures of the municipality – shall form part of the expenses to be financed from property rates and general revenues, and shall not be included in the costing of the major services of the municipality).

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- 9.3 The intended surplus to be generated for the financial year, such surplus to be applied:
- 9.3.1 as an appropriation to capital reserves; and/or
 - 9.3.2 Generally in relief of rates and general services.
- 9.4 The cost of approved indigent relief measures.
- 9.5 The municipality shall provide the first 50kWh of electricity per month and the first 6 kl of water per month free of charge to consumers who have registered as indigents in terms of the municipality's indigent relief programme.
- 9.6 The municipality shall further consider relief in respect of the tariffs for sewerage and refuse removal for such registered indigents to the extent that the council deems such relief affordable in terms of each annual budget, but on the understanding that such relief shall not be less than a discount of 50% on the monthly amount billed for the service concerned.
- 9.7 Because water is a scarce national resource, and this municipality is committed to the prudent conservation of such resources, the tariff levied for domestic consumption of water shall escalate according to the volume of water consumed.
- 9.8 The tariff for domestic consumption shall be based on monthly consumption of up to 6 kl (for non-indigents), more than 6 kl but not more than 13 kl, more than 13kl but not more than 25kl and not more than 40 kl, more than 41kl. Tariffs for non-domestic consumption shall be based on a single charge per kl consumed, irrespective of the volume of consumption concerned.
- ~~9.9 Tariffs for pre-paid meters shall be the same as the ordinary consumption tariffs levied on the category of consumer concerned plus included in the tariff will be an basic charge~~

10. TRADING SERVICE – ELECTRICITY

- 10.1 The various categories of electricity consumers, as set out below, shall be charged at the applicable tariffs, as approved by the council in each annual budget.
- 10.2 Tariff adjustments shall be effective from 1 July each year or as soon as possible thereafter. Categories of consumption and charges shall be as follows:

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- 10.3 With the single exception of registered indigents, all electricity consumers shall be billed for their electricity consumption at the tariff applicable to the category in which the particular consumer falls.
- ~~10.4 The tariff for domestic consumption of electricity shall not exceed a pre-determined limit per kWh of the tariff applicable to other categories of consumers. All other categories of consumers, including businesses, industries and government, shall pay the same tariff per kWh.~~
- 10.5 All domestic electricity consumers of the municipality who are registered as indigents with the municipality shall receive free the first 50kWh (fifty) of electricity consumed per month.
- 10.6 All commercial, industrial and other non-domestic properties shall additionally be billed a monthly basic charge per meter installed and, where applicable, a demand charge appropriate to their respective levels of consumption.
- 10.7 The local municipality's departmental electricity consumption shall be charged at cost.

11. TRADING SERVICE – WATER

- 11.1 Because water is a scarce national resource and this municipality is committed to the prudent conservation of such resources, the tariff levied for domestic consumption of water shall escalate according to the volume of water consumed
- 11.2 The categories of water consumers as set out below shall be charged at the applicable tariffs, as approved by the council in each annual budget.
- ~~11.3 The categories of water consumers as set out below shall be charged at the applicable tariffs, as approved by the council in each annual budget.~~
- 11.4 Tariff adjustments shall be effective from 1 July each year. Categories of consumption and charges shall be:
- 11.4.1 All domestic water consumers registered as indigents with the municipality shall receive free the first 6 (six) kl of water consumed per month. Thereafter a stepped tariff per kl as determined by the council from time to time shall be applicable on metered water consumption, as set out in the annual tariff list.

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11.4.2 All other domestic consumers shall be charged for actual water consumption at a stepped tariff per kl as determined by the council from time to time, and as set out in Part 3 of this policy.

~~11.5 The tariff applicable to domestic consumption of water shall not exceed pre-determined limit per kl of the tariff applicable to other categories of consumers. All other categories of consumers, including businesses, industries and government, shall pay the same single tariff per kl, irrespective of the volume of water consumed.~~

11.6 A basic (availability) charge per month shall be charged for undeveloped erf, ~~irrespective of their permitted~~ determined category or intended use.

11.7 The local municipality's departmental water consumption shall be charged at cost.

~~11.8 A basic charge per water meter, as determined by the council from time to time, shall be charged on all water consumers, except registered indigents and consumers using prepaid meters.~~

12. ECONOMIC SERVICE - REFUSE REMOVAL

12.1 A separate fixed monthly refuse removal charge shall apply to each category of users based on the costs of the service concerned and the applicable level of service that can vary from once a week up to 7 times a week, or two times a week, etc

12.2 The categories of refuse removal users as set out below shall be charged at the applicable tariffs, as approved by the council in each annual budget.

12.3 Tariff adjustments shall be effective from 1 July each year.

12.4 A separate fixed monthly refuse removal charge shall apply to each of the following categories of users, based on the costs of the service concerned:

12.4.1 Domestic and other users (once weekly removal)

12.4.2 Business and other users (twice weekly removal)

12.4.3 Business and other users (thrice weekly removal)

12.4.4 Business and other (bulk consumers).

12.5 Registered indigents may receive such rebate on this charge as the council deems affordable when approving each annual budget, but on the understanding that such rebate shall be in accordance with the approved Indigent Policy and at the annual tariffs of the monthly amount billed as a refuse removal charge.

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- 12.6 Normal tariffs shall be charged to the local municipality's departments equal to the lowest (domestic) tariff.
- 12.7 The municipality may introduce tariffs such as environmental charge in order to deal with environmental matters pertaining to rendering the refuse removal and or cleansing service and the income / revenue raised from this tariff will be used to finance same operations

13. ECONOMIC SERVICE - SEWERAGE

- 13.1 The categories of sewerage users as set out below shall be charged per month at the applicable tariff as approved by the council in each annual budget.
- 13.2 Tariff adjustments will be effective from 1 July each year.
- 13.3 Categories of usage and charges shall be:
- ~~13.3.1~~ A basic (availability) charge per month shall be charged for undeveloped erven, ~~irrespective of their permitted or intended use.~~ Different for each category of users.
- ~~13.3.2~~ A fixed monthly charge based on the costs of the service shall be charged for bucket removal for domestic users. Registered indigents may receive such discount on this charge as the council deems affordable when approving each annual budget, but on the understanding that such discount shall not be less than 50% of the monthly amount billed for this service.
- 13.3.3 A fixed monthly charge based on the costs of the service shall be charged for domestic users. Registered indigents may receive such discount on this charge as the council deems affordable when approving each annual budget, but on the understanding that such discount shall not be less than 50% of the monthly amount billed for this service.
- 13.3.4 A fixed monthly charge based on the costs of the ~~service per sewer point/connection~~ shall be charged to all businesses, industries and institutional users.
- 13.3.5 A predetermined fixed monthly charge based on the approved tariffs for this service shall be charged for domestic users.
- 13.3.6 A fixed monthly charge ~~per sewer point/connection~~ shall be charged to the local municipality's departments equal to the lowest (domestic) tariff.

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13.3.7 An effluent fee shall further be payable by factories and other industrial users where the wastewater emanating from such users requires special purification measures by the municipality. Such fees shall be based on the toxic content of the wastewater concerned and the costs of the purification.

14. MINOR TARIFFS

- 14.1 All minor tariffs shall be standardised and be cost reflective as much as possible, within the municipal region.
- 14.2 All minor tariffs shall be approved by the council in each annual budget, and shall, when deemed appropriate by the council, be subsidised by property rates and general revenues, particularly when the tariffs will prove uneconomical when charged to cover the cost of the service concerned, or when the cost cannot accurately be determined, or when the tariff is designed purely to regulate rather than finance the use of the particular service or amenity.
- 14.3 All minor tariffs over which the municipality has full control, and which are not directly related to the cost of a particular service, shall annually be adjusted at least in line with the prevailing consumer price index, unless there are compelling reasons why such adjustment should not be effected.
- 14.4 The following services shall be considered as subsidised services, and the tariffs levied shall be in accordance with the approved annual tariffs set by council for these services:
- 14.4.1 burials and cemeteries
 - 14.4.2 rentals for the use of municipal sports facilities
- 14.5 The following services shall be considered as **community services**, and no tariffs shall be levied for their use:
- 14.5.1 municipal swimming pool
 - 14.5.2 municipal museum and art gallery
 - 14.5.3 disposal of garden refuse at the municipal tip site
 - 14.5.4 municipal reference library
 - 14.5.5 municipal lending library (except for fines set out below)
 - 14.5.6 Municipal botanical garden, and all other parks and open spaces.

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- 14.6 The following services shall be considered as economic services, and the tariffs levied shall cover 100% or as near as possible to 100% of the budgeted annual operating expenses of the service concerned:
- 14.6.1 Maintenance of graves and garden of remembrance (cremations)
 - 14.6.2 Housing rentals
 - 14.6.3 Rentals for the use of municipal halls and other premises (subject to the proviso set out below)
 - 14.6.4 Building plan fees
 - 14.6.5 Sales of plastic refuse bags
 - 14.6.6 Sales of refuse bins
 - 14.6.7 Cleaning of stands
 - 14.6.8 Electricity, water, sewerage: new Connection fees
 - 14.6.9 Sales of livestock and plants
 - 14.6.10 Photostat copies and fees.
 - 14.6.11 Clearance certificates.
 - 14.6.12 advertising sign fees
- 14.7 Tariffs and charges for the following items shall be considered as regulatory or punitive, and shall be deemed as appropriate and shall be determined in each annual budget:
- 14.7.1 fines for lost or overdue library book
 - 14.7.2 pound fees
 - 14.7.3 electricity, water: disconnection and reconnection fees
 - 14.7.4 penalty and other charges imposed in terms of the approved policy on credit control and debt collection
 - 14.7.5 Penalty charges for the submission of dishonoured, stale, post-dated or otherwise unacceptable cheques.
- 14.8 Market-related rentals shall be levied for the lease of municipal properties.
- 14.9 In the case of rentals for the use of municipal halls and premises, if the municipal manager is satisfied that the halls or premises are required for non-profit making purposes and for the provision of a service to the community, the municipal manager may waive 50% of the applicable rental charge.

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14.10 The municipal manager shall determine whether an indemnity or guarantee must in each instance be lodged for the rental of municipal halls, premises and sports fields, and in so determining shall be guided by the likelihood of the municipality's sustaining damages as a result of the use of the facilities concerned.

15. EXPENDITURE

15.1 Expenditure categories will be classified in accordance with Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and also the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (MSCOA).

15.2 Cost Elements

15.2.1 The following cost elements may be used to calculate the tariffs of the different services:

a) Fixed Costs:

Fixed costs consist of:

- i) Employee related costs applicable to the service to ensure that the service can be rendered on an on-going basis at the desired service level
- ii) Capital costs (interest and depreciation) on external loans; depreciation on assets obtained through grants; as well as depreciation on assets obtained through own funds, whichever Tariff Policy –Maluti –A-Phofung Local Municipality are applicable to the service
- iii) Any other costs of a permanent nature as determined by the Council from time to time.

b) Variable Cost:

- i) This includes all other variable costs that have reference to the service.

c) Total Cost:

- i) This is equal to the fixed cost plus variable cost.

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16. NOTIFICATION OF TARIFFS, FEES AND SERVICE CHARGES

- 16.1 After a draft budget as required by the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) has been tabled, the Accounting Officer must invite the local community to submit representations for consideration by Council. Such invitation includes the draft resolutions on taxes and tariffs proposed.
- 16.2 After approval of the annual budget in terms of section 24 of the MFMA, Council will give notice in terms of section 75A of the Act of all tariffs approved at the annual budget meeting and the Municipal Manager shall without delay conspicuously display a copy of the resolution for a period of at least 30 days at the main administrative office of the Municipality and at such other places within the Municipality to which the public has access as the Municipal Manager may determine.
- 16.3 A notice stating the purpose of the Council Resolution, date on which the new tariffs shall become operational and invitation for objections, will be advertised by the Municipality in terms of section 75A(3)(b) of the Act.
- 16.4 All tariffs approved must have been considered at the annual budget meeting.

17. REGULAR REVIEW PROCESS

The tariff Policy must be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it complies with the strategic objectives of the Municipality, as stipulated in the Integrated Development Plan and other applicable legislation.

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18. APPROVAL/ IMPLEMENTATION

This rates policy shall be effective from 1 July 2020.

.....
Municipal Manager
MAP LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

.....
Date

.....
Executive Mayor
MAP LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

.....
Date

COUNCIL RESOLUTION NUMBER _____