

PROPERTY RATES POLICY



dr.jsmlm

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

**REVIEWED FOR 2021/2022
FINANCIAL YEAR**

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1. PREAMBLE

- The municipality derives its power to levy rates from section 229(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
- The obligation on a council of a municipality to adopt and implement a rates policy on the levying of rates on a rateable property is derived from the following legislation:
 - Section 3(1) of the Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA), Act 6 of 2004
 - Section 62(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003

The policy of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality for levying rates on rateable property is set out in this document. The council adheres to all requirements of the Municipal Property Rates Act and Municipal Finance Management Act including any regulation promulgated in terms of these Acts.

The rates policy only rules the rating of valued property which are valued according to the Municipal Property Rates Act, No.6 of 2004 and its under regulations as published in the Government Notice 1856 of 2005 in Government Gazette 28113 dated 13 October 2005 and does not rule or guide the processes of property valuation and approval of the valuation roll.

As part of each annual operating budget the council is obligated to impose a rate in the rand on a market value of all rateable properties as recorded in the municipality's valuation roll or supplementary valuation roll(s). Rateable property shall include any rights registered against such property, with the exception of a mortgage bond. Generally, all land within Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality area of jurisdiction is rateable unless it is specifically exempted as set out in section 15 of the MPRA.

The Rates Policy set out the broad policy framework within which the municipality rates its area as per section 3 of the MPRA, and annually it's reviewed to cater for any amendment as per section 5 of the MPRA.

2. DEFINITIONS

Definitions have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise indicates:

"act" means the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2003 as amended by Act 44 of 2003 and any promulgation Regulations in line with the Act.

"agent", in relation to the owner of a property, means a person appointed by the owner of the property-

- (a) to receive rental or other payments in respect of the property on behalf of the owner; or
- (b) to make payments in respect of the property on behalf of the owner;

"agricultural property" means property that is used primarily for agricultural purposes but, without derogating from section 9, excludes any portion thereof that is used commercially for the hospitality of guests, and excludes the use of the property for the purposes of eco-tourism or for the trading in or hunting of game.

"annually" means once every financial year;

"business" means the activity of buying, selling or trade in goods or services and includes any office or other accommodation on the same erf, the use of which is incidental to such business, with the exclusion of mining, agriculture, farming, or inter alia, any other business consisting of cultivation or soil, the gathering in of crops or the rearing of livestock or consisting of the propagation and harvesting of fish or other aquatic organisms.

"category"

- (a) in relation to property, means a category of properties determined in terms of Section 7 of this policy; and
- (b) in relation to owners of properties, means a category of owners determined in terms of Section 8 of this policy.

"child-headed household" means a household where the main caregiver of the said household is younger than 18 years of age. Child-headed household means a household headed by a child as defined in terms of section 28(3) of the Constitution.

"government" means owned and exclusively used by an organ of the state, excluding non-urban properties used for residential or agricultural purposes or not in use.

"illegal use" means any use that is inconsistent with or in contravention of the permitted use of the property.

"indigent" means debtors who are poor private residential households as defined by the municipality's policy on free basic services and indigent support.

"land reform beneficiary", in relation to a property, means a person who -

- (a) acquired the property through -
 - (i) the Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993); or
 - (ii) the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994);
- (b) holds the property subject to the Communal Property Associations Act, 1996 (Act No 28 of 1996);
- (c) holds or acquires the property in terms of such other land tenure reform legislation as may pursuant to section 25(6) and (7) of the Constitution (Act No.108 of 1996) be enacted after this Act has taken effect;

"land tenure right" means an old order right or a new order right as defined in section 1 of the Communal Land Rights Act, 2004 (Act No.11 of 2004);

"municipality" means the Local Municipality of DR JS Moroka;

"multiple use" means a property that cannot be assigned to a single category due to the different uses of the property.

"newly Rateable property" means any rateable property on which property rates were not levied before the end of the financial year preceding the date on which this Act took effect, excluding –

- (a) a property which was incorrectly omitted from a valuation roll and for that reason was not rated before that date; and
- (b) a property identified by the Minister by notice in the Gazette where the phasing-in of a rate is not justified;

"owner"-

- (a) in relation to a property referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of "property", means a person in whose name ownership of the property is registered;
- (b) in relation to a right referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of "property", means a person in whose name the right is registered;
- (c) in relation to a land tenure right referred to in paragraph (c) of the definition of "property", means a person in whose name the right is registered or to whom it was granted in terms of legislation; or
- (d) in relation to public service infrastructure referred to in paragraph (d) of the definition of "property", means the organ of state which owns or controls that public service infrastructure as envisaged in the definition of "publicly controlled", provided that a person mentioned below may for the purposes of this Act be regarded by a municipality as the owner of a property in the following cases:-
 - (i) a trustee, in the case of a property in a trust excluding state trust land;

- (ii) an executor or administrator, in the case of a property in a deceased estate;
- (iii) a trustee or liquidator, in the case of a property in an insolvent estate or in
- (iv) a judicial manager, in the case of a property in the estate of a person under
- (v) a curator, in the case of a property in the estate of a person under curatorship;
- (vi) a person in whose name a usufruct or other personal servitude is registered, in the case of a property that is subject to a usufruct or other personal servitude;
- (vii) a lessee, in the case of a property that is registered in the name of a municipality and is leased by it; or
- (viii) a buyer, in the case of a property that was sold by a municipality and of which possession was given to the buyer pending registration of ownership in the name of the buyer;

"privately owned towns serviced by the owner" means single properties, situated in an area not ordinarily being serviced by the municipality, divided through sub division or township establishment into (ten or more) full title stands and/ or sectional units and where all rates related services inclusive of installation and maintenance of streets, roads, sidewalks, lighting, storm water drainage facilities, parks and recreational facilities are installed at the full cost of the developer and maintained and rendered by the residents of such estate.

"property" means -

- (a) 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;
- (b) a right registered against immovable property in the name of a person, excluding a mortgage bond registered against the property;
- (c) a land tenure right registered in the name of a person or granted to a person in terms of legislation; or
- (d) public service infrastructure.

"public service infrastructure" means publicly controlled infrastructure of the following kinds:

- (a) national, provincial or other public roads on which goods, services or labour move across a municipal boundary;
- (b) water or sewer pipes, ducts or other conduits, dams, water supply reservoirs, water treatment plants or water pumps forming part of a water or sewer scheme serving the public;

- (c) power stations, power substations or power lines forming part of an electricity scheme serving the public;
- (d) gas or liquid fuel plants or refineries or pipelines for gas or liquid fuels, forming part of a scheme for transporting such fuels;
- (e) railway lines forming part of a national railway system;
- (f) communication towers, masts, exchanges or lines forming part of a communications system serving the public;
- (g) runways or aprons at national or provincial airports;
- (h) breakwaters, sea walls, channels, basins, quay walls, jetties, roads, railway or infrastructure used for the provision of water, lights, power, sewerage or similar services of ports, or navigational aids comprising lighthouses, radio navigational aids, buoys, beacons or any other device or system used to assist the safe and efficient navigation of vessels;
- (i) any other publicly controlled infrastructure as may be prescribed; or
- (j) rights of way, easements or servitudes in connection with infrastructure mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (i).

"residential property" means improved property that:-

- (a) is used predominantly (60% or more) for residential purposes including any adjoining property registered in the name of the same owner and used together with such residential property as if it were one property. Any such grouping shall be regarded as one residential property for rate rebate or valuation reduction purposes.
- (b) Is a unit registered in terms of the Sectional Title Act and used predominantly for residential purposes.
- (c) Is owned by a share-block company and used solely for residential purposes.
- (d) Is a residence used for residential purposes situated on property used for or related to educational purposes.
- (e) Retirement schemes and life right schemes used predominantly (60% or more) for residential purposes.

And specifically exclude hostels, flats, old age homes, guest houses and vacant land irrespective of its zoning or intended use.

"rural communal settlements" means the residual portion of rural communal land excluding identifiable and rateable entities within the property and excluding State Trust Land and land reform beneficiaries as defined in the Act.

"state trust land" means land owned by the state-(a) in trust for persons communally inhabiting the land in terms of a traditional system of land tenure;

- (b) over which land tenure rights were registered or granted; or
- (c) which is earmarked for disposal in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994)

“**urban land**” means land which is situated within a proclaimed township.

“**vacant land**” means:

- land where no immovable improvements have been erected; or
- the value added by the immovable improvements is less than 10% of the value of the land.
- vacant land is categorised according to the permitted use of the property with the exception of vacant residential land which have a separate category of property.

3. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- 3.1 This policy is mandated by Section 3 of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (No. 6 of 2014), which specifically provides that a municipality must adopt a Rates Policy.
- 3.2 In terms of Section 229 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (No.108 of 1996), a municipality may impose rates on property.
- 3.3 In terms of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (No. 6 of 2014) a local municipality in accordance with-
- a. Section 2(1), may levy a rate on property in its area; and
 - b. Section 2(3), must exercise its power to levy a rate on property subject to-
 - i. Section 229 and any other applicable provisions of the Constitution;
 - ii. the provisions of the Property Rates Act and the regulations promulgated in terms thereof; and
 - iii. the rates policy.
- 3.4 In terms of Section 4 (1) (c) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (No. 32 of 2000), the Council of a municipality has the right to finance the affairs of the municipality by imposing, *inter alia*, rates on property.
- 3.5 In terms of Section 62(1)(f)(ii) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (No. 56 of 2003) the municipal manager must ensure that the municipality has and implements a rates policy.
- 3.6 This policy must be read together with, and is subject to the stipulations of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (No. 6 of 2014) and any regulations promulgated in terms thereof.

4. POLICY PRINCIPLES

- 4.1 Rates are levied in accordance with the Act as cents in the rand amount based on the market value of all rateable property contained in the municipality's valuation roll and supplementary valuation roll.
- 4.2 As allowed for in the Act, the municipality has chosen to differentiate between various categories of property and categories of owners of property as contemplated in clause 8 and 9 of this policy. Some categories of property and categories of owners are granted relief from rates. The municipality however does not grant relief in respect of payments for rates to any category of owners or properties, or to owners of properties on an individual basis.
- 4.3 There would be no phasing in of rates based on the new valuation roll, except as prescribed by legislation and in accordance with clause 17 of this policy.
- 4.4 In accordance with section 3(3) of the Act, the rates policy for the municipality is based on the following principles:
- (a) Equity
The municipality will treat all ratepayers with similar properties the same.
 - (b) Affordability
The ability of a person to pay rates will be taken into account by the municipality. In dealing with the poor/indigent ratepayers the municipality will provide relief measures through exemptions, reductions, rebates and cross subsidy from the equitable share allocation.
 - (c) Sustainability
Rating of property will be implemented in a way that:
 - i. it supports sustainable local government by providing a stable and buoyant revenue source within the discretionary control of the municipality;
 - ii. Supports local, social and economic development; and
 - iii. Secures the economic sustainability of every category of ratepayer.
 - (d) Cost efficiency
Rates will be based on the value of all rateable property and will be used to fund community and subsidised services after taking into account profits generated on trading (water) and economic (refuse removal, sewerage disposal) services and the amounts required to finance exemptions, rebates, reductions and phasing-in of rates as approved by the municipality from time to time.

5. SCOPE OF THE POLICY

5.1 This policy document guides the annual setting (or revision) of property rates tariffs. It does not necessarily make specific property rates tariff proposals. Details pertaining to the applications of the various property rates tariffs are annually published in the Provincial Gazette and the municipality's schedule of tariffs, which must be read in conjunction with this policy.

6. APPLICATION OF THE POLICY

6.1 In imposing the cents in the rand for each annual operating budget component, the municipality shall grant exemptions, rebates and reductions to the categories of properties and categories of owners as allowed for in this policy document.

7. PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO FINANCING OF SERVICES

7.1 The municipal manager or his/her nominee must, subject to the guidelines provided by the National Treasury and the Executive Committee of the municipality, make provision for the following classification of services:-

(a) Trading services

i. Water

(b) Economic services

i. Refuse removal.

ii. Sewerage disposal.

(c) Community and subsidised services

These include all those services ordinarily being rendered by the municipality excluding those mentioned in 7.1 (a) and (b).

7.2 Trading and economic services as referred to in clauses 7.1 (a) and (b) must be ring fenced and financed from service charges while community and subsidised services referred to in clause (c) will be financed from surpluses on trading and economic services, regulatory fees, rates and rates related income.

8. CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY

8.1 Different rates may be levied in respect of the following categories of rateable properties and such rates will be determined on an annual basis during the compilation of the annual budget:-

- Residential properties;
- Industrial properties;
- Business properties; Agricultural properties;
- Small Holdings;
- State owned properties;

- Municipal properties;
- Public service infrastructure referred to in the Act;
- Properties owned by Public Benefit Organisations;
- Churches;
- Educational;
- Privately Owned Towns;
- Vacant Stands.

- 8.2 In determining the category of a property referred to in 8.1 the municipality shall take into consideration the dominant use of the property, regardless the formal zoning of the property.
- 8.3 Properties used for multiple purposes shall be categorised and rated as provided for in section 9 of the Act and as more fully described in clause 10.1 of this policy.

9. CATEGORIES OF OWNERS

- 9.1 For the purpose of granting exemptions, reductions and rebates in terms of clause 12, 13 and 14 respectively the following categories of owners of properties are determined:-
- (a) Those owners who qualify and who are registered as indigents in terms of the adopted indigent policy of the municipality;
 - (b) Those owners who do not qualify as indigents in terms of the adopted indigent policy of the municipality but whose total monthly income is less than the amount annually determined by the municipality in its budget;
 - (c) Owners of property situated within an area affected by-
 - i. a disaster within the meaning of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002); or
 - ii. serious adverse social or economic conditions.
 - (d) Owners of residential properties with a market value below the amount as determined annually by the municipality in its budget;
 - (e) Owners of properties situated in "privately owned towns" as referred to in clause 13.1 (b);(f) Owners of agricultural properties as referred to in clause 13.1 (c); and
 - (g) Child headed families where any child of the owner or child who is a blood relative of the owner of the property, is responsible for the care of siblings or parents of the household.

10. PROPERTIES USED FOR MULTIPLE PURPOSES

10.1 Rates on properties used for multiple purposes will be levied in accordance with the "dominant use of the property".

11. DIFFERENTIAL RATING

11.1 Criteria for differential rating on different categories of properties will be according to:-

- (a) The nature of the property including its sensitivity to rating e.g. agricultural properties used for agricultural purposes.
- (b) The promotion of local, social and economic development of the municipality.

11.2 Differential rating among the various property categories will be done by way of:-

- (a) setting different cent amount in the rand for each property category; and
- (b) by way of reductions and rebates as provided for in this policy document.

12. EXEMPTIONS AND IMPERMISSIBLE RATES

12.1 The following categories of property are exempted from rates:-

(a) Municipal properties

Municipal properties are exempted from paying rates as it will increase the rates burden or service charges to property owners or consumers. However, where municipal properties are leased, the lessee will be responsible for the payment of determined assessment rates in accordance with the lease agreement.

(b) Residential properties

All residential properties with a market value of less than the amount as annually determined by the municipality are exempted from paying rates. For the 2021/2022 financial year the maximum reduction is determined as R100 000. The impermissible rates of R15 000 contemplated in terms of section 17(1) (h) of the Property Rates Act is included in the amount referred above as annually determined by the municipality. The remaining R75 000 is an important part of the council's indigent policy and is aimed primarily at alleviating poverty.

(c) Public Service Infrastructure

The exemption of on the levying of rates on public service infrastructure shall be phased in over a period of 5 years starting from 1st July 2015. The rating in terms of phase in approach shall be in terms of section 17.4 of this policy.

(d) Right registered against a property

Any right registered against a property as defined in clause 2.14(b) of this policy is exempted from paying rates.

(e) Properties of which it is difficult to establish a market value

Properties in respect of which it is impossible or unreasonably difficult to establish a market value because of legally insecure tenure resulting from past racially discriminatory laws or practices is exempted from paying rates. However, state owned property identified within this area such as schools, clinics, police stations, etc will be valued and levied accordingly.

12.2 Exemptions in clause 12.1 will automatically apply and no application is thus required.

12.3 Impermissible Rates: In terms of section 17(1) of the Property Rates Act the municipality may, inter alia, not levy a rate:-

- (a) On those parts of a special nature reserve, national park or nature reserve within the meaning of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) or of a national botanical garden within the meaning of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004, which are not developed or used for commercial, business, or residential agricultural purposes.
- (b) On mineral rights within the meaning of paragraph (b) of the definition of "property" in section 1 of the Act.
- (c) On a property belonging to a land reform beneficiary or his or her heirs, provided that this exclusion lapses ten years from the date on which such beneficiary's title was registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds.
- (d) On a property registered in the name of and used primarily as a place of public worship by a religious community, including an official residence registered in the name of that community which is occupied by an office-bearer of that community who officiates at services at that place of worship.

12.4 Public Benefit Organisations (PBO's)

Taking into account the effects of rates on PBOs performing a specific public benefit activity and if registered in terms of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (No 58 of 1962) for tax reduction because of those activities, Public Benefit Organizations may apply for the exemption of property rates. Public Benefit Organizations may include, inter alia:-

- (a) *Welfare and humanitarian*
For example PBOs providing disaster relief.
- (b) *Health Care*
For example PBO's providing counselling and treatment of persons afflicted with HIV and AIDS including the care of their families and dependents in this regard.
- (c) *Education and development*
For example PBO's providing early childhood development services for pre-school children.

- (d) *Sporting bodies*
Property used by an organization for sporting purposes on a non-professional basis.
- (e) *Cultural institutions*
Property used for purposes declared in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 29 of 1969 or the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 66 of 1989.
- (f) *Museums, libraries, art galleries and botanical gardens*
Property registered in the name of private persons, open to the public and not operated for gain.
- (g) *Animal welfare*
Property owned or used by organizations whose exclusive aim is to protect birds, reptiles and animals on a not-for-gain basis.
- (h) *Cemeteries and crematoriums*
Property used for cemeteries and crematoriums.
- (i) *Welfare institutions*
Properties used exclusively as an orphanage, non-profit retirement villages, old age homes or benevolent/charitable institutions, including workshops used by the inmates, laundry or cafeteria facilities; provided that any profits from the use of the property are used entirely for the benefit of the institution and/or to charitable purposes within the municipality.
- (j) *Charitable institutions*
Property owned or used by institutions or organizations whose aim is to perform charitable work on a not-for-gain basis.

12.5 All possible benefiting organisations in clause 12.4 must apply annually for exemptions. All applications must be addressed in writing to the municipality by 31 August for the financial year in respect of which the rate is levied. If the exemption applied for is granted the exemption will apply for the full financial year.

12.6 Public benefit organisations must attach a SARS tax exemption certificate issued by the South African Revenue Services (SARS) as contemplated in Part 1 of the Ninth Schedule of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (No 58 of 1962) to all applications.

12.7 The municipality retains the right to refuse the exemption if the details supplied in the application form were incomplete, incorrect or false.

12.8 The extent of the exemptions implemented in terms of clauses 12.1 to 12.4 must annually be determined by the municipality and included in the annual budget

13. REDUCTIONS

13.1 Reductions as contemplated in section 15 of the Act will be considered on an *ad-hoc* basis in the event of the following:-

- (a) Partial or total destruction of a property.
- (b) Disasters as defined in the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002).

13.2 The following conditions shall be applicable in respect of clause 13.1:-

- (a) The owner referred to in clause 13.1(a) shall apply in writing for a reduction and the onus will rest on such applicant to prove to the satisfaction of the municipality that his property has been totally or partially destroyed. He/ she will also have to indicate to what extent the property can still be used and the impact on the value of the property.
- (a) Property owners will only qualify for a rebate if affected by a disaster as referred to in the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002).
- (b) A maximum reduction to be determined on an annual basis shall be allowed in respect of both clauses 13.1(a) and 13.1(b). For the 2021/2022 financial year the maximum reduction is determined as 80%.
- (c) An ad-hoc reduction will not be given for a period in excess of 6 months, unless the municipality gives further extension on application.
- (d) If rates were paid in advance prior to granting of a reduction the municipality will give credit to such an owner as from the date of reduction until the date of lapse of the reduction or the end of the period for which payment was made whichever occurs first.

14. REBATES

14.1 Categories of property

- (a) Business, commercial and industrial properties
 - (i) The municipality may grant rebates to rateable enterprises that promote local, social and economic development in its area of jurisdiction. The following criteria will apply:-
 - a. job creation in the municipal area;
 - b. social upliftment of the local community; and
 - c. creation of infrastructure for the benefit of the community.
 - (ii) A maximum rebate as annually determined by the municipality will be granted on approval, subject to:-
 - a. a business plan issued by the directors of the company indicating how the local, social and economic development objectives of the municipality are going to be met;

- c. an assessment by the municipal manager or his/her nominee indicating that the company qualifies.
- (ii) All applications must be addressed in writing to the municipality by for the financial year in respect of which the rate is levied. If the rebate applied for is granted the rebate will apply for the full financial year. For the 2021/2022 financial year the rebate is determined as 40%.

(b) Residential properties & Privately owned properties

The municipality grants an additional rebate, to be determined on an annual basis, which applies to privately owned towns serviced by the owner qualifying as defined in clause 2.13 of this policy. All applications must be addressed in writing to the municipality by for the financial year in respect of which the rate is levied. If the rebate applied for is granted the rebate will apply for the full twelve months/ financial year. For the 2021/2022 financial year the rebate is determined as 40%.

(c) Agricultural property rebate

- (i) When considering the criteria to be applied in respect of any exemptions, rebates and reductions on any properties used for agricultural purposes the municipality must take into account:-
 - a. the extent of rates related services rendered by the municipality in respect of such properties.
 - b. the contribution of agriculture to the local economy.
 - c. the extent to which agriculture assists in meeting the service delivery and developmental objectives of the municipality; and
 - d. the contribution of agriculture to the social and economic welfare of farm workers.
- (ii) In terms of section 84 of the Act the Minister for Provincial and Local Government, and in concurrence with the Minister of Finance as required through section 19 of the Act, may determine that a rate levied by the Council on a category of non-residential property may not exceed the ratio to the rate on residential property. In the absence of any such promulgation the municipality will apply the standard ratio for agricultural properties as 1:0.25 (75% rebate on the tariff for residential properties). For the 2021/2022 financial year the minister has promulgated a ratio of 1:0.25.
- (iii) An additional rebate (based on the total property value) of maximum 10% will be granted by the municipality in respect of the following:-
 - a. 2,5% for the provision of accommodation in a permanent structure to farm workers and their dependents.
 - b. 2,5% if these residential properties are provided with potable water.
 - c. 2,5% if the farmer for the farm workers electrifies these residential properties.
 - d. 2,5% for the provision of land for burial to own farm workers or educational or recreational purposes to own farm workers as well as people from

surrounding farms.

- (iv) The granting of additional rebates is subject to the following:-
 - a. All applications must be addressed in writing to the municipality indicating how service delivery and development obligations of the municipality and contribution to the social and economic welfare of farm workers were met. All applications must be addressed in writing to the municipality by for the financial year in respect of which the rate is levied. If the rebate applied for is granted the rebate will apply for the full twelve months/ financial year.
 - b. Council reserves the right to send officials or its agents to premises/households receiving relief on annual basis for the purpose of conducting an on-site audit of the details supplied. The onus also rests on recipients to immediately notify Council of any changes in their original application.
 - c. The municipality retains the right to refuse the exemption if the details supplied in the application form were incomplete, incorrect or false.
- (v) No other rebates will be granted to properties that qualify for the agricultural rebate. For the avoidance of doubt, properties that qualify for the agricultural rebate will not be entitled to the residential rate exemption as set out in clause 12.1(b) of this policy.

14.2 Categories of owners

14.2.1 Indigent owners and child headed families will receive a 100% rebate from payment of property tax:-

- (a) Indigent owners

Owners who qualify and who are registered as indigents in terms of the adopted indigent policy of the municipality, regardless of the value of the property, will receive a 100% rebate from payment of property tax. If qualifying in terms of the indigent policy this 100% rebate will automatically apply and no further application is thus required by the owner.
- (b) Child headed families
 - (i) Families headed by child will receive a 100% rebate for paying property tax, according to monthly household income.
 - (ii) The family head must apply for free basic services and indigent support for registration as a child headed household and must be assisted by the municipality with completion of the application form. If qualifying, this rebate will automatically apply and no further application is thus required but the municipality reserves the right to do annual verification.

(c) Retired and Disabled Persons Rate Rebate

(i) Retired and Disabled Persons, not registered as indigents, qualify for special rebates according to monthly household income. To qualify for the rebate a property owner must:-

- a. occupy the property as his/her normal residence;
- b. be at least 60 years of age or in receipt of a disability pension from the Department of Welfare and Population Development;
- c. be in receipt of a total monthly income from all sources as annually determined by the municipality (including income of spouses of owner);
- d. not be the owner of more than one property; and
- e. provided that where the owner is unable to occupy the property due to no fault of his/her own, the spouse or minor children may satisfy the occupancy requirement.

(ii) Property owners must apply on a prescribed application form for a rebate as determined by the municipality. Applications must be accompanied by-

- a. a certified copy of the identity document or any other proof of the owners age which is acceptable to the municipality;
- b. sufficient proof of income of the owner and his/her spouse;
- c. an affidavit from the owner;
- d. if the owner is a disabled person proof of a disability pension payable by the state must be supplied; and
- e. if the owner has retired at an earlier stage for medical reasons proof thereof must be submitted.

(iii) All applications must be addressed in writing to the municipality for the full twelve months/ financial year in respect of which the rate is levied. If the rebate applied for is granted the rebate will apply for the full twelve months/ full financial year and the corresponding rebate is determined as follows:-

- a. Disable consumer - 100%.
- b. Retired consumer - 80%

(iv) The municipality retains the right to refuse the exemption if the details supplied in the application form were incomplete, incorrect or false.

14.2.3 The extent of the rebates granted in terms of clauses 14.1 and 14.2 must annually be determined by the municipality and included in the annual budget.

15. PAYMENT OF RATES

15.1 The rates levied on the properties shall be payable:-

- (a) on a monthly basis; or
 - (b) annually
- 15.2 Ratepayers may choose paying rates annually in one instalment. If the owner of property that is subject to rates, notify the municipality or his/her nominee in writing not later than 30 June in any financial year, or such later date in such financial year as may be determined by the municipality that he/she wishes to pay all rates annually, such owner shall be entitled to pay all rates in the subsequent financial year and each subsequent financial year annually until such notice is withdrawn by him/her in a similar manner.
- 15.3 Rates payable on an annual basis will be subject to a discount of 5% if paid in full on or before 31 July of each year for residential.
- 15.4 The municipality shall determine the due dates for payments in monthly instalments and the single annual payment and this date shall appear on the accounts forwarded to the owner/ tenant/ occupants/ agent.
- 15.5 Interest on arrears rates shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Tariff Policy of the Municipality.
- 15.6 If a property owner who is responsible for the payment of property rates in terms of this policy fails to pay such rates in the prescribed manner, it will be recovered from him/her in accordance with the provisions of the Credit Control and Debt Collection By-law of the Municipality.
- 15.7 Arrears rates shall be recovered from owner, tenants and occupiers in terms of section 28 and 29 of the Act and the Municipality's credit control and debt collection by-law.
- 15.8 Where the rates levied on a particular property have been incorrectly determined, whether because of an error or omission on the part of the municipality or false information provided by the property owner concerned or a contravention of the permitted use to which the property concerned may be put, the rates payable shall be appropriately adjusted for the period extending from the date on which the error or omission is detected back to the date on which rates were first levied in terms of the current valuation roll.
- 15.9 In addition, where the rates levied on a particular property have been incorrectly determined as per section 15.8 above, the interest on arrears shall be adjusted for the period where the error was made.

16. ACCOUNTS TO BE FURNISHED

- 16.1 The municipality will furnish each person liable for the payment of rates with a written account, which will specify:-
- (i) the amount due for rates payable,
 - (ii) the date on or before which the amount is payable,
 - (iii) how the amount was calculated,
 - (iv) the market value of the property, and
 - (v) rebates, exemptions, reductions or phasing-in, if applicable.
- 16.2 In the case of joint ownership the municipality shall consistently, in order to minimise costs and unnecessary administration, recover rates from one of the joint owners only provided that it takes place with the consent of the owners concerned.

17. PHASING IN OF RATES

- 17.1 The rates to be levied on newly rateable property shall be phased in as explicitly provided for in section 21 of the Act.
- 17.2 The phasing-in discount on the properties referred to in section 21 shall be as follows:-
- First year : 75% of the relevant rate;
 - Second year : 50% of the relevant rate; and
 - Third year : 25% of the relevant rate.
- 17.3 No rates shall be levied on newly rateable properties that are owned and used by organisations conducting activities that are beneficial to the public and that are registered in terms of the Income Tax Act for those activities, during the first year. The phasing-in discount on these properties shall be as indicated below:-
- First year : 100% of the relevant rate;
 - Second year : 75% of the relevant rate;
 - Third year : 50% of the relevant rate; and
 - Fourth year : 25% of the relevant rate.
- 17.4 The phasing in discount for exempting public service infrastructure as referred in section 93A of the amendment Act shall be as follows:
- First year 20%
 - Second Year 40%
 - Third Year 60%
 - Fourth Year 80%
 - Five Year 100%

18. SPECIAL RATING AREAS

- 18.1 The municipality will, whenever deemed necessary, by means of a formal Council resolution determine special rating areas in consultation with the relevant communities as provided for in section 22 of the Act.
- 18.2 The following matters shall be attended to in consultation with the committee referred to in clause 18.3 whenever special rating is being considered:-
- Proposed boundaries of the special rating area;
 - Statistical data of the area concerned giving a comprehensive picture of the number of erven with its zoning, services being rendered and detail of services such as capacity, number of vacant erven and services that are not rendered;
 - Proposed improvements clearly indicating the estimated costs of each individual improvement;
 - Proposed financing of the improvements or projects;
 - Priority of projects if more than one;
 - Social economic factors of the relevant community;
 - Different categories of property;
 - The amount of the proposed special rating;
 - Details regarding the implementation of the special rating;
 - The additional income that will be generated by means of this special rating.
- 18.3 A committee consisting of 6 members of the community residing within the area affected will be established to advise and consult the municipality in regard to the proposed special rating referred to above. This committee will be elected by the inhabitants of the area concerned who are 18 years of age or older. No person under the age of 18 may be elected to serve on the committee. The election of the committee will happen under the guidance of the Municipal Manager. The committee will serve in an advisory capacity only and will have no decisive powers.
- 18.4 The required consent of the relevant community shall be obtained in writing or by means of a formal voting process under the chairmanship of the Municipal Manager. A majority shall be regarded as 50% plus one of the households affected. Each relevant household within the special rating area, i.e. every receiver of a monthly municipal account, will have 1 vote only.

- 18.5 In determining the special additional rates the municipality shall differentiate between different categories as referred to in clause 8 of this policy.
- 18.6 The additional rates levied shall be utilised for the purpose of improving or upgrading of the specific area only and not for any other purposes whatsoever.
- 18.7 The municipality shall establish separate accounting and other record-keeping systems for the identified area and the households concerned shall be kept informed of progress with projects and financial implications on an annual basis.

19. FREQUENCY OF VALUATION

- 19.1 The municipality shall prepare a new valuation roll at least every 5 (five) years.
- 19.2 In accordance with the Act the municipality, under exceptional circumstances, may request the MEC for Local Government and Housing in the province to extend the validity of the valuation roll to 7 (seven) years.
- 19.3 Supplementary valuations may be done on a continual basis but at least once annually.

20. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- 20.1 Before the municipality adopts the rates policy, the municipal manager will follow the process of community participation envisaged in chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act and comply with the following requirements:-
- (a) Council must establish appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures to enable the local community to participate and will provide for consultative sessions with locally recognised community organisations and where appropriate traditional authorities.
 - (b) Conspicuously display the draft rates policy for a period of at least 30 days (municipality to include period decided on) at the municipality's head and satellite offices, libraries and on the website.
 - (c) Advertise in the media a notice stating that the draft rates policy has been prepared for submission to council and that such policy is available at the various municipal offices and on the website for public inspection.
 - (d) Property owners and interest persons may obtain a copy of the draft policy from the municipal offices during office hours at a fee as determined by Council as part of its annual tariffs. Property owners and interest persons are invited to submit written comments or representations to the municipality within the specified period in the notice.
 - (e) Council will consider all comments and/or representations received when considering the finalisation of the rates policy.
 - (f) The municipality will communicate the outcomes of the consultation process in accordance with section 17 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

21. REGISTER OF PROPERTIES

- 21.1 The municipality will compile and maintain a register in respect of all properties situated within the jurisdiction of the municipality. The register will be divided into Part A and Part B.
- 21.2 Part A of the register will consist of the current valuation roll of the municipality and will include all supplementary valuations done from time to time.
- 21.3 Part B of the register will specify which properties on the valuation roll or any supplementary valuation roll are subject to:
- i. Exemption from rates in terms of section 15 of the Property Rates Act,
 - ii. Rebate or reduction in terms of section 15,
 - iii. Phasing-in of rates in terms of section 21, and
 - iv. Exclusions as referred to in section 17.
- 21.4 The register will be open for inspection by the public at the municipal main offices during office hours or on the website of the municipality.

21.5 The municipality will update Part A of the register during the supplementary valuation process.

21.6 Part B of the register will be updated on an annual basis as part of the implementation of the municipality's annual budget.

22. BY-LAWS TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE RATES POLICY

22.1 The municipality will adopt By-laws to give effect to the implementation of the Rates Policy and such By-laws may differentiate between different categories of properties and different categories of owners of properties liable for the payment of rates.

23. REGULAR REVIEW PROCESSES

23.1 The rates policy must be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it complies with the Municipality's strategic objectives as contained in the Integrated Development Plan and any amendments in terms of relevant legislations