DR JS MOROKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

TARIFF POLICY

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1. DEFINITIONS.

"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.
"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.
"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.
"Consumer price index"	shall mean the CPIX as determined and gazetted from time to time by the South Bureau of Statistics.
"Chief financial officer"	means a person designated in terms of section 80(2)(a) of the Municipal Finance Management Act.
"Councillor"	shall mean a member of the council of the municipality.
"Domestic consumer or user"	of municipal services shall mean the person or household which municipal services are rendered in respect of "residential property" as defined below.
"Financial year"	shall mean the period starting from 1 July in any year and ending on 30 June of the following year.
"Integrated development plan"	shall mean a plan formulated and approved as envisaged in Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act 2000, as amended.
"Local community" or "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.
"Month"	means one of twelve months of a calendar year.

"Municipality" or "municipal area"	shall, where appropriate, mean the geographic area, determined in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act No. 27 of 1998 as the municipal area pertaining to the municipality
"the municipality"	means Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality.
"Municipal council" or "council"	shall mean the municipal council of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality as referred to in Section 157(1) of the Constitution. "Municipal entity" shall mean (a) a company, co-operative, trust, fund or any other corporate entity established in terms of any applicable national or provincial legislation, and which operates under the ownership control of one or more municipal lities; or (b) a service utility.
"Municipal manager"	shall mean the person appointed in terms of Section 82 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998.
"Multiple purposes"	in relation to a property, shall mean the use of a property for more than one purpose.
"Municipal service"	has the meaning assigned to it in terms of Section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act.
"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 al 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"	(a) in relation to a property referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of "property", shall mean 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", shall mean 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", shall mean a person in whose name the right is registered or to whom it was granted in terms of legislation; and (d) in relation to public service infrastructure referred to in paragraph (d) of the definition of "property", shall mean 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 the Property Rates Act 2004 be regarded by the municipality as the owner of a property in the following cases:- • a trustee, in the case of a property in a trust, but excluding state trust land • an executor or administrator, in the case of a property in a deceased estate; • a trustee or liquidator, in the case of a property in an insolvent estate or in liquidation; • a judicial manager, in the case of a property in the estate of a person under judicial management; • a curator, in the case of a property in the estate of a person under curatorship; • 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; • a lessee, in the case of a property that is registered in the name of the municipality and is leased by it; and • a buyer, in the case of a property sold by the municipality and of which possession was given to the buyer pending registration of ownership in the name of such buyer.
"Rate"	shall mean a municipal rate on property as envisaged in Section 229(1)(a) of the Constitution.
"Rateable property"	shall mean property on which the municipality may in terms of Section 2 of the 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.
"Ratepayer"	shall mean a person who is liable to the municipality for the payment of (a) rates on property in the municipality; (b) any other tax, duty or levy imposed by the municipality; and/or (c) fees for services provided either by the municipality or in terms

	of a service delivery agreement.
"Rebate"	in relation to a rate payable on a property, shall mean a discount granted in terms of Section 15 of the Property Rates Act 2004 on the amount of the rate payable on the property.
"Residential property"	shall mean a property included in the valuation roll in terms of Section 48(2)(b) of the Property Rates Act 2004 as residential.
"Tariff"	means a tariff for services which the Municipality may set for the provision of a service to the local community and includes a surcharge on such tariff.

2. PREAMBLE.

The purpose of this tariff policy is to prescribe the accounting and administrative policies and procedures relating to the determining and levying tariffs by Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality.

The Municipality should 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.

3. SCOPE OF APPLICATION.

This policy applies to all tariffs charged within the defined boundaries of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality.

4. POLICY STATEMENT.

5. OBJECTIVES.

6. PROBLEM STATEMENT.

7. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK.

7.1 Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000).
7.2 Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).
7.3 Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No. 6 of 2004).
7.4 Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998).

8. THE CONTENTS OF THE POLICY

PRINCIPLES

BASIC PRINCIPLES TO BE CONSIDERED IN DETERMINATION OF A TARIFF STRUCTURE

(a) Service tariffs imposed by the local municipality shall be viewed as user charges and not as taxes, and therefore the ability 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).

(b) The municipality shall ensure that its tariffs are uniformly and fairly applied throughout the municipal region in accordance with the various levels of services.

(c) Tariffs for the three major services rendered by the municipality, namely:-

- Water;
- Sewerage (waste water); and
- Refuse Removal (solids waste).

Shall as far as possible recover the expenses associated with the rendering of each service concerned, and where feasible, generate a modest surplus as determined in each annual budget. Such surplus shall be applied in relief of property rates or for the future capital expansion of the service concerned, or both.

(d) 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.

(e) The municipality shall develop, approve and at least annually review an indigent support programme for the municipal area. This programme shall set out clearly the municipality's cost recovery policy in respect ofthe 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.

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

(i) The municipality also undertakes to render its services cost effectively in order to ensure the best possible cost of service delivery.

(j) In the case of a directly measurable service such as 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.

(k) 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. Availability charges are also applicable to sewer services.

Generally, consumers of water shall therefore pay two charges:-

- A basic charge which is unrelated to the volume of consumption and is levied because of the availability of the service concerned; and
- A consumption charge directly related to the consumption of the service in question; or
- A flat rate (no basic charge) in the case where the consumption is not metered.

(l) In considering the costing of its water, and sewerage services, 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.

(m)In adopting what is fundamentally a two-part tariff structure, namely a basic/ availability charge coupled with a charge based on consumption, the municipality believes that it is properly attending to the demands which both future expansion and variable demand cycles and other fluctuations will make on service delivery.

8.1 FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE DETERMINATION OF A TARIFF STRUCTURE

8.1.1 Financial Factors

The primary purpose of a tariff structure is to recover the actual costs of the rendering of a particular service. If a service is rendered at a loss, cross subsidisation of such loss by another service will be necessary. This will place a burden on the tariff structure of the other service.

In order to determine the tariffs which must be charged for the supply of the three major services, the municipality shall identify all the costs of operation of the undertakings concerned, including specifically the following:-

(a) Cost of bulk purchases in the case of water (where applicable).

(b) Distribution costs.

(c) Distribution losses in the case of water.

(d) Depreciation expenses.

(e) Maintenance of infrastructure and other fixed assets.

(f) The cost of approved indigent relief measures.

(g) Administration and service costs, including:-

(i) service charges levied by other departments such as finance, human resources and legal services;

(ii) reasonable general overheads, such as the costs associated with the Office of the Municipal Manager;

(iii) adequate contributions to the provisions for bad debts and obsolescence of stock; and

(iv) all other ordinary operating expenses associated with the service concerned (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).

(h) The intended surplus to be generated for the financial year; such surplus to be applied:-

(i) as an appropriation to capital reserves; and/or

(ii) generally in relief of rates and general services.

8.1.2 Socio-economic factors

Although the determination of tariffs is in many instances politically orientated, it ought to be based on sound, transparent and objective principles at all times. In order to fully understand the influence of the socio-economic factors the various user categories and forms of subsidisation needs to be considered.

Users can be divided into the following categories:-

- Users who are unable to make any contribution towards the consumption of services and who are fully subsidised in terms of the basic package of municipal services;

- Users who are able to afford a partial contribution and who are partially subsidised only; and

- Users who can afford the cost of the services in total.

It is important to identify these categories and to plan the tariff structures accordingly. Subsidies currently derived from two sources namely:-

- **Contributions from National Government:** National Government makes an annual contribution through the equitable share, according to a formula, which is primarily based on information obtained from Statistics South Africa by means of census surveys. If this contribution is judiciously utilised it will subsidise all indigent households who qualify in terms of the Council policy.

- **Contributions from own funds:** The Council can, if the contribution of National Government is insufficient, provide in its own operational budget for such support. Such action will in all probability result in increased tariffs for the larger users. Any subsidy must be made known publicly.

In terms of the Bill of Rights every individual has the right to have access to basic services such as food and water, health care, housing and social security. In this regard, the state has an obligation to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights. In accordance with the above the Municipality has defined a basic package of municipal services as follow:-

- 10 kl of water per household per month.

- 50 units of electricity per household per month.

- Refuseremoval from residential stands in accordance with the

- municipality's policy.

- Sewer services to residential stands in accordance with the municipality's

- policy.

- Payment of Rates and Taxes on a residential property in accordance with

- the municipality's policy.

The Municipality will annually determine as part of its budget process:-

- Totally free services for a basic package of municipal services as defined above (within limits and guide lines);

- Lower tariffs for users who qualify in terms of particular guide lines for a basic package of municipal services as defined above, for example to recover the operational costs of the service only; and

- Full tariff payable with a subsidy that is transferable from sources mentioned above.

8.1.3 Minimum service levels

It is important that minimum service levels be determined in order to make an affordable tariff package available to all potential users.

8.1.4 Multiyear budgets

In terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act and guidelines from National Treasury, Municipalities are required to compile multiyear budgets as from 2005/2006. Such a change also necessitates that proposed tariffs would form part of this process. An increase in tariffs should not simply be implemented annually without considering the affordability thereof by the user. The effect of resolutions that impact on the financial situation of the Council must be observable over a longer period in respect of tariffs and sensible planning of cost structures must be done to keep tariffs within affordable levels.

8.1.5 Credit Control

It is not possible to successfully compile a tariff structure without consideration of the stipulations of an effective credit control system. Income is provided for in the budget as if a 100% payment level will be maintained. It is therefore important to continuously ensure that users indeed pay punctually. However, it is also a fact that there are users who are unable to pay. Tariffs must therefore provide access to a minimum level of basic services for all users. It should furthermore be supplemented with a practical policy for indigents. This will ensure the sustainable delivery of services. In addition, adequate provision should be made on an annual basis for bad debt/ working capital in accordance with current payment levels.

8.1.6 Package of services

The accounts for rates and services must not be seen in isolation. It must be considered jointly to determine the most affordable amount that the different users can pay as a total account. The basic costs of a service must first of all be recovered and then only can profits be manipulated to determine the most economic package for the user with due allowance for future events in regard to a particular service.

8.1.7 Historical and future user patterns

It is important to keep accurate consumption statistics for the purpose of determining tariffs. Consumption determines tendencies, which ultimately have an influence on tariffs within a structure. Provision should be made in the process for growth and seasonal use, as well as for unforeseen events that may have an impact on tariffs.

8.1.8 User groups

Users are traditionally divided into user groups as set out below:-

- Households;
- Businesses
- Government Institution / Public service institutions;
- Industries/Bulk consumers;
- Schools, hostels and Institutions that are directly subsidised for example retirement homes, non-profit organisations, etcetera.

A continuous effort should be made to group together those users who have more or less the same access to a specific service.

8.2 FREE BASIC SERVICES

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.

In terms of the South African Constitution all consumers should have access to basic services.

8.3 PROPOSED TARIFF STRUCTURES FOR VARIOUS SERVICES

It is essential that a compromise be reached between the following needs with the determination of a tariff structure:-

- The need to reflect costs as accurately as possible in order to achieve cost effectiveness;
- The need to ensure equality and fairness between user groups;
- The need for a practically implementable tariff;

- The need to use appropriate metering and provisioning technology;
- The need for an understandable tariff; and
- The user's ability to pay.

Taking into consideration the abovementioned points the tariff structure of the following services are discussed:-

- Electricity.
- Water.
- Refuse Removal.
- Sewerage.
- Property Rates.
- Developmental Levy.

8.3.1 Electricity

All electricity services to consumers within the boundaries of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality is directly supplied by Eskom. The Municipality therefore does not have a tariff policy for Electricity.

50 Units of free basic electricity per month is provided to all indigents registered by the municipality. This monthly cost component of 50 KWh electricity per registered indigent household consumer is paid over to Eskom.

8.3.2 Water

To calculate the tariff for water services, the actual cost incurred in the supply of water to the community has to be taken into consideration. The principle of basic levies as well as a kilolitre tariff for water consumption is determined by the cost structure. In the case of non-metering a flat rate in accordance with the cost structure must be implemented.

This cost structure consists of the following components:-

- **<u>Fixed costs:</u>** It represents that portion of expenses that must be incurred irrespective of the fact whether or not any water has been sold, for example the salary of staff with specific tasks relating to the provision of water, cost of capital and insurance that is payable in respect of the infrastructure. These costs must be recovered whether any water is used or not. The costs are therefore recovered by means of a fixed levy per period (normally on a monthly basis) which is called a basic charge or an availability charge where a consumer is not connected to the available system, in order to ensure that these costs are covered.

- **<u>Variable costs:</u>** It relates to the physical provision of water according to demand and must be financed by means of a unit tariff which is payable per kilolitre water consumed.

- **<u>Profit taking:</u>** It goes with a pro rata increase in the fixed levy and unit tariffs after provision has been made for costs.

In principle, the amount that users pay for water services should generally be in proportion to their use of water services. Tariffs must be set at levels that facilitate the sustainability of the service. Currently all users pay for water at a flat rate per month, determined by the category of user, unless indicated differently.

In the case of metered services Dr JS Moroka Municipality utilises a stepped tariff structure to incorporate the national drive to promote water conservation.

Free basic water is provided to all registered indigent household consumers in

accordance with the municipality's indigent policy.

Water consumer categories and tariffs are set out in paragraph 9.

8.3.3 Refuse Removal

Refuse removal is an economic service and tariff calculations should be based on the actual cost incurred in delivering the service.

The tariff levied by Dr JS Moroka Municipality is based on the type and category of user, unless indicated differently.

The cost of refuse removal services is subsidised for all registered indigent household consumers in accordance with the municipality's indigent policy.

Refuse removal consumer categories and tariffs are set out in paragraph 10.

8.3.4 Sewerage

Sewer service is an economic service and tariff calculations should be based on the actual cost incurred in delivering the service.

The tariff levied by Dr JS Moroka Municipality is based on the type and category of user, unless indicated differently.

The cost of sewerage is subsidised for all registered indigent household consumers in accordance with the municipality's indigent policy.

The sewerage tariff policy is set out in paragraph 11.

8.3.5 Property Rates

Property rates is a non-exchange services and tariff calculation is based on market values of the properties in the valuation roll. In applying its rates policy the council shall adhere to all the requirements of the Property Rates Act, 2004, including any regulations promulgated in terms of that Act.

The cost of property rates is subsidised for all registered indigent household consumers in accordance with the municipality's indigent policy.

8.4 INDIGENT PRINCIPLES

8.4.1 Objective

Because of the high level of unemployment and subsequent poverty in the municipal area, there are households which are unable to pay for normal municipal services. The determination of free basic services and/or subsidies for all registered indigents will be guided by the following principles:-

- Access to basic services must be provided to all, including the indigent, in terms of the South African Constitution.
- A true reflection of the indigent is vitally important.

- The consumption of metered services by indigent households must be lowered to increase affordability of service charges.

- Tariffs for rates and services must be made more affordable for the indigent.

8.4.2 Registration Criteria

All indigent households must be registered as such. The registration procedures will be determined by the Council from time to time.

The Council differentiates between the following categories of indigents:

- Indigent: As defined in the Municipality's Indigent Policy.

8.4.3 Subsidies and Service Levels applicable to Indigent Consumers

The subsidies and service levels adopted for each service is set out below.

a. Electricity

- All registered indigents will receive 50 kWh units of electricity per month fully subsidised.

- Unused free electricity units will not be carried over to the next month.

- Any meter tampering will result in the subsidisation to be withdrawn.

b. Water

- All registered indigents consumers will receive water fully subsidised. In the case of metered services the first 6 kilolitres of water will be fully subsidised.

- In addition to the above, registered indigents may receive a further 4 kilolitres per month subject to funding being available from the equitable share.

- Indigents registered as destitute indigents will automatically receive 10 kilolitres of water per month fully subsidised.

c. Sewerage

- All registered destitute indigents shall be fully subsidised for sewerage levies.

- All registered indigents shall be subsidised for sewerage levies as determined and provided for by the Council in the annual budget from time to time, subject to funding being available from the equitable share.

d. Refuse Removal

- All registered destitute indigents shall be fully subsidised for refuse removal.

- All registered indigents shall be subsidised for refuse removal as determined and provided for by the Council in the annual budget from time to time, subject to funding being available from the equitable share.

8.4.5 Property Rates

All registered indigents shall be subsidised as follow:

- An indigent who owns and resides in a property which value does not exceed the exemption amount as provided for in the Property Rates Act shall be exempted from property rates.

- An indigent who owns and resides in a property which value exceeds the exemption amount as provided for in the Property Rates Act as designated from time to time, shall be subsidised for property rates as determined and

  provided for by the Council in the annual budget, subject to funding being available from the equitable share.

8.4.6 Arrears

When a person applies for registration as an indigent and his account is in arrears, settlement of such arrears will be dealt with in accordance with the municipality's credit control and debt collection principles and measures.

The Council shall have the right to recover any arrear balance accrued by an indigent after deduction of the indigent subsidy.

8.4.7 Budgeting

The Council must annually budget for the total indigent subsidy to be granted as such. Such amounts must be reflected as a cost against the applicable service.

8.4.8 Appeal process

Any indigent household application which has been declined, may appeal against such decision to Indigent Verification Committee.

8.4.9 Offences

Any applicant, who misuses the indigent support provisions of the Council, provides incorrect information to the Municipality and/or tampers with the supply of services or municipal installations shall be subject to forfeiture of indigent status, criminal prosecution and any other measures, as determined by the Council from time to time.

8.5 WATER TARIFF POLICY

The Municipality implements a consumption-based billing system and flat rate system based on the category of consumer.

The Municipality differentiates between the following categories of consumers:-

- Residential consumers.
- Non-profit organisations, crèches and churches
- Schools, Government Institutions, Public service institutions, and
- Business consumers

Base on the consumption base system the municipality uses the following stepped tariff:

- 0 kl – 6 kl;

- 6 kl – 20 kl;
- 20 kl – 60 kl;
- 60 kl – and more.

An availability charge is payable on all properties, where a connection to the water reticulation network is possible, but not in use.

A service charge is payable by all consumers over and above the consumption charge, whether a consumer is levied on a flat rate or the consumption based structure.

Sundry tariffs

All other services offered by the Council are charged at a tariff as determined by the Council from time to time.

8.6 REFUSE TARIFF POLICY

The fees for refuse removal are determined by the category of consumer and the number of bins used by the consumer. The Municipality differentiates between the following categories of consumers:-

- Residential consumers where refuse is collected from individual stands.
- Residential consumers where refuse is collected from bins at communal points.
- Non-profit organisations, schools, crèches and churches.
- Business consumers and Government Institutions, Public service institutions

These consumers pay a basic charge for refuse removal as well as a rate per bin used where bins are collected from individual stands. The consumer also pays a security deposit per refuse bin.

Sundry tariffs

All other services offered by the Council are charged at a tariff as determined by the Council from time to time.

8.7 SEWERAGE TARIFF POLICY

Until such time that the Municipality implements a tariff based on the number of sewer points, consumers will be charged at a flat rate, based on the category of consumer.

The Municipality differentiates between the following categories of consumers:

- Residential consumers.
- Non-profit organisations, schools, crèches and churches.
- School, Government Institutions, Public service Institutions, and
- Business consumers

Sundry tariffs

All other services offered by the Council are charged at a tariff as determined by the Council from time to time.

8.8 PROPERTY RATES POLICY

A municipality must levy rates in terms of section 2(1) (3) as well as section 7 of the municipal property rate Act 6 of 2004.

The Municipality differentiates between the following categories of consumers:-

- Residential consumers.
- Non-profit organisations
- Business commercial and industrial consumers
- Agricultural
- Government Departments / Public service institutions
- Multiple-Use

The tariff for public service institutions will be same as government departments

INTEREST CHARGED

Interest must be applicable to a specific consumer with the outstanding balance or account in areas. The interest will be levied on the outstanding accounts for more than 30 days. The calculation of the interest is 1% per month based on the interest-bearing amount.

8.9 CONSUMER DEPOSIT

Consumer deposit are payable by customer on rental of facilities and is claimable soon after usage of the facility if there is no any damages form inspection. Failure to claim the deposit within three months after the usage of the facility the deposit fee will be forfeited to the municipality and treated as other income.

8.10 TARIFF STRUCTURE

The tariff structure for the 2023/2024 financial year is attached hereto as Annexure A. On the structure the government institution and public service institution tariffs have been noted together as government .

9. ENFORCEMENT.

This policy shall be implemented once approved by Council. All future changes to tariff structures and tariff increases must be considered in accordance with this policy.

10. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The Tariff Policy shall come into effect on the date approved by DR JS Moroka Municipality Council.

11. RENEWAL DATE.

In terms of section 17(1) (e) of the MFMA this policy must be reviewed on annual basis and the reviewed policy tabled to Council for approval as part of the budget process.

REFERENCE NO.	APPROVAL DATE
LEG:13/P	

NAME OF APPROVER	RESOLUTION NUMBER	SIGNATURE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER
DR. JS Moroka Local Municipality Council		