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GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 196 OF 2009

LEKWA TEEMANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY "NW396"



BY LAW

RATES

**FORMULATED IN TERMS OF SECTION 3
OF THE MUNICIPAL PROPERTY RATES
ACT, NO. 6 OF 2004**

BY LAW RATES

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BY LAW RATES

1. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

- 1.1 This policy is mandated by Section 3 of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (No. 6 of 2004), which specifically provides that a municipality must adopt a Rates Policy.
- 1.2 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.
- 1.3 In terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (No. 6 of 2004) a 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
 - iii. the rates policy.
- 1.4 In terms of Section 4 (1) (c) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (No. 32 of 2000), the municipality has the right to finance the affairs of the municipality by imposing, *inter alia*, rates on property.
- 1.5 In terms of Section 62(1)(f)(ii) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (No. 56 of 2003) the municipal manager must ensure that the municipality has and implements a rates policy.
- 1.6 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 2004).

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 **Act** means the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (No. 6 of 2004).
- 2.2 **"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 used for agricultural purposes;

"annually" means once every financial year;

"appeal board" means a valuation appeal board established in terms of section 56 of the Act;

"assistant municipal valuer" means a person designated as an assistant municipal valuer in terms of 35(1) or (2) of the Act.

"category" –

(a) In relation to property, means a category of properties determined in terms of section 8 of the Act; and

(b) In relation to owners of properties, means a category of owners determined in terms of section 15(2) of the Act.

"data collector" means a person designated as a data –collector in terms of section 36 of the Act;

"date of valuation" means the date determined by a municipality in terms of section 31(1) of the Act;

"district management area" means a part of a district municipality which in terms of section 6 of the Municipal Structures Act has no local municipality and is governed by the municipality alone;

"district municipality" means a municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as category C municipality.

"effective date"–

(a) In relation to valuation roll, means the date on which the valuation roll takes effect in terms of section 32(1) of the Act; or

(b) In relation to a supplementary valuation roll, means the date on which a supplementary valuation roll takes effect in terms of section 78(2)(b) of the Act;

"exclusion", in relation to a municipality's rating power, means a restriction of that power as provided for in section 17 of the Act;

"exemption", in relation to the payment of rate, means an exemption granted by a municipality in terms of section 15 of the Act;

"financial year" means the period starting from 01 July in a year to 30 June the next year;

“Income Tax Act” means the Income Tax Act , 1962(Act No. 58 of 1962);

“land reform beneficiary” , in relation to 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); or
- (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 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;

“local community” , in relation to a municipality-

- (a) Means that body of persons comprising-
 - i. The residents of the municipality;
 - ii. The ratepayers of the municipality;
 - iii. Any civic organisations and non-government, private sector or labour organisations or bodies are involved in local affairs within the municipality; and
 - iv. 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; and
- (b) Includes, more specifically , the poor and other disadvantaged sections of such body of persons;

“local municipality” means a municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls, and which is described in section155(1) of the Constitution as a category B municipality;

“market value”, in relation to a property, means the value of the property determined in accordance with section 46 of the Act;

“MEC for local government” means the member of the Executive Council of a province who is responsible for local government in that province;

“Minister” means the Cabinet member responsible for local government;

“Metropolitan municipality” means a municipal that has exclusive executive and legislative authority in its area, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as category A municipality;

“municipal council” or “council” means a municipal council referred to in section 18 of the Municipal Structures Act;

“Municipal Finance Management Act” means the Local Government; Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003(Act No.56 of 2003)

2.2 **Municipality** means the municipal council for the municipal area of

2.3 **“Privately developed estates”** 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 services inclusive of water, electricity, sewerage and refuse removal and roads development are installed at the full cost of the developer and maintained and rendered by the residents of such estate.

2.4 **“Public service infrastructure”** means publicly controlled infrastructure of the following kinds;

2.4.1 National , provincial or other public roads on which goods, services or labour move across a municipality boundary.

2.4.2 Water or sewer pipes, ducts or other conduits, dams, water supply reservoirs, water treatment plants or water pumps forming part of water or sewer scheme serving the public.

2.4.3 Power stations, power substations or power lines forming part of an electricity scheme serving the public.

2.4.4 Gas or liquid fuel plants or refineries or pipelines for gas or liquid fuels, forming part of a scheme for transporting such fuels.

2.4.5 Railway lines forming part of a national railway system.

2.4.6 Communication towers, masts, exchanges or lines forming part of a communications system serving the public;

2.4.7 Runways or aprons at national or provincial airports;

2.4.8 Any other publicly controlled infrastructure as may be prescribed; or

2.4.9 Rights of way, easements or servitudes in connection with infrastructure mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (i);

2.4 **“Residential property”** means improved property that:

- (a) is used predominantly (60% or more) for residential purposes;
- does not have more than two units per property; and

- includes 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.

And specifically exclude vacant land irrespective of its zoning or intended use.

“rate” means municipal rates on property envisaged in section 229(1)(a) of the Constitution.

“rateable property” means property on which a municipality may in terms of section 2 levy a rate, excluding property fully excluded from the levying of rates in terms of section 17 of the Act;

“rebate”, in relation to a rate payable on a property, means a discount granted on the amount of the rate payable on a property;

“reduction”, in relation to a rate payable on a property, means the lowering in terms of sections 15 of the amount for which the property was valued and the rating of the property at that lower amount;

2.5 All other terms are used within the context of the definitions contained in the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (No. 6 of 2004).

3. POLICY PRINCIPLES

- 3.1 Rates are levied in accordance with the Act as an amount in the rand based on the market value of all rateable property contained in the municipality's valuation roll and supplementary valuation roll.
- 3.2 As allowed for in the Act, the municipality has chosen to differentiate between various categories of property and categories of owners of property. 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, other than by way of an exemption, rebate or reduction provided for in this policy.
- 3.3 There would be no phasing in of rates based on the new valuation roll, except as prescribed by legislation and in accordance with clause 19 of this policy.
- 3.4 The rates policy for the municipality is based on the following principles:

3.4.1 Equity

The municipality will treat all ratepayers with similar properties the 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 or rebates.

3.4.2 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; and
- ii. supports local and social economic development with consideration and compliance with the LED strategy of the municipality.

3.4.3 Cost efficiency

Rates will be based on the value of all rateable properties and the amount required by the municipality to balance the operating budget after taking into account profits generated on trading services (water, electricity) and economic services (refuse removal, sewerage removal) and the amounts required to

finance exemptions, rebates, reductions and phasing-in of rates as approved by the municipality from time to time.

4. SCOPE OF THE POLICY

This policy guides the annual setting (or revision) of property rates. Details pertaining to the applications of the various property rates are published in the Provincial Gazette and the municipality's schedule of tariffs, which must be read in conjunction with this policy.

5. APPLICATION OF THE POLICY

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

6. PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO FINANCING OF SERVICES

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

6.1.1 Trading services

- i. Water
- ii. Electricity

6.1.2 Economic services

- i. Refuse removal.
- ii. Sewerage disposal.

6.1.3 Community services

- i. Air pollution
- ii. Fire fighting services
- iii. Local tourism
- iv. Municipal planning
- v. Municipal public works, only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities and

to administer functions specially assigned or authorised to them under the Constitution or any other law.

- vi. Stormwater management system in built-up areas.
- vii. Trading regulations
- viii. Fixed billboards and the display of advertisements in public places
- ix. Cemeteries
- x. Control of public nuisances
- xi. Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public
- xii. Township development
- xiii. Facilities for accommodation, care and burial of animals
- xiv. Fencing and fences
- xv. Licensing of dogs
- xvi. Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public
- xvii. Local amenities
- xviii. Local sport facilities
- xix. Municipal parks and recreation
- xx. Municipal roads
- xxi. Noise pollution
- xxii. Pounds
- xxiii. Public places
- xxiv. Street trading/street lighting
- xxv. Traffic and parking
- xxvi. Building control
- xxvii. Licensing of motor vehicles and transport permits

6.1.4 Subsidised services

- i. Proclaimed roads.

6.2 Trading and economic services must be ring fenced and financed from service charges while community and subsidised services will be financed from profits on trading and economic services, regulatory fees, rates and rates related income.

6.3 **Expenditure** will be classified in the following **categories**:

- (a) Salaries, wages and allowances
- (b) Bulk purchases
- (c) General expenditure
- (d) Repairs and maintenance
- (e) Capital charges (interest, redemption and depreciation)
- (f) Contribution to fixed assets
- (g) Contribution to funds-
 - i. bad debts.
 - ii. working capital; and
 - iii. statutory funds.
- (h) Contribution to reserves.
- (i) Gross expenditure. (a to h)
- (j) Less charge-out. (Inter departmental charge-outs)
- (k) Net expenditure. (i – j)
- (l) Income.
- (m) Surplus/Deficit – (Difference between (k) and (l))

6.4 **Cost centres** will be created to which the costs associated with providing the service can be allocated-

- (a) by Department;
- (b) by Section/services; and
- (c) by Division/services.

6.5 The subjective classification of expenditure each with a unique vote must be applied to all cost centres.

7. CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY

7.1 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:-

7.1.1 Residential properties;

7.1.2 Industrial properties;

7.1.3 Business/office properties;

7.1.4 Business/commercial properties;

7.1.5 Farm properties (including small holdings) used for:-

- Agricultural purposes only;
- Commercial purposes;
- Industrial purposes;
- Residential purposes:
 - Ordinary residential properties used for residential purpose only,
 - Ordinary residential properties used for residential and business purpose with the consent of the municipality,
 - Ordinary residential properties used for residential and business purpose without the consent of the municipality,
 - Low cost housing used for residential purpose only,
 - Low cost housing used for residential as well as business purpose,
- Recreational purposes such as sport farms and/or resorts or game farms;
- Mining purposes;
- A combination of above purposes;

7.1.6 Farm properties not used for any purpose;

7.1.7 State owned properties;

7.1.8 Municipal properties;

7.1.9 Public service infrastructure referred to in the Act;

7.1.10 Privately owned towns serviced by the owner;

7.1.11 Informal settlements;

7.1.12 State trust land;

7.1.13 Communal land as defined in section 1 of the Communal Land Rights Act of 2004;

7.1.14 Properties-

- acquired through the Provision of the Land and Assistance Act, 1993(Act 126 of 1993), or the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act 22 of 1994); or
- Properties subject to the Communal Property Associations Act, 1996 (Act 28 of 1996);

7.1.15 Protected areas;

7.1.16 Properties on which national monuments are proclaimed;

7.1.17 Properties owned by Public Benefit Societies;

7.1.18 Properties used for multiple purposes;

7.1.19 Privately developed estates.

7.2 In determining the category of a property referred to in 7.1 the municipality shall take into consideration the following criteria or a combination thereof:-

- The formal zoning of the property;
- Township establishment approvals;
- The lawful use of the property;
- Permitted use of the property; and
- The geographical area in which the property is situated.

7.3 In order to create certainty and to ensure consistency the criteria mentioned in 7.2 shall be applied as indicated below in order of priority and no deviation is permissible:

7.3.1 Properties shall first of all be categorised in accordance with their formal zoning. Town planning schemes, town

establishment schemes and town planning regulations may be used to determine the formal zoning.

7.3.2 If, for whatever reason, the status or zoning of a property cannot be determined in terms of 7.3.1 the lawful use shall then be determined in order to appropriately categorise such property. All relevant information, including circumstantial evidence, may be taken into consideration in an attempt to determine for what purpose the property is being used. A physical inspection may be done to acquire the necessary information.

7.3.3 If the lawful use and the permitted use differ the latter shall prevail. This normally occurs when the zoning or status of the land is enhanced and naturally its value as well.

7.3.4 The geographical area in which a property is situated may be used to assist in the categorisation of a property when the provisions of 7.3.1 can not be applied. However, the geographical area as a criterion should not be used in isolation.

7.4 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 9.

8. CATEGORIES OF OWNERS

8.1 For the purpose of granting exemptions, reductions and rebates in terms of clause 11, 12 and 13 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; and
- (e) Owners of agricultural properties who are *bona fide* farmers.

9. PROPERTIES USED FOR MULTIPLE PURPOSES

9.1 Rates on properties used for multiple purposes will be levied as follows:

- (a) In accordance with the "permitted use of the property", if the permitted use of the property is regulated;
- (b) In accordance with the "dominant use of the property" if (a) cannot be applied; or
- (c) In accordance with the "different uses" by apportioning the market value of a property to the different purposes for which the property is used if both (a) and (b) above cannot be applied.

10. DIFFERENTIAL RATING

10.1 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 social and economic development of the municipality.

10.2 Differential rating among the various property categories will be done by way of the set rate for each property category

and/or

10.3 by way of reductions and rebates.

11. EXEMPTIONS

11.1 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.

Except

" If any property belonging to a municipality is disposal off to any person he shall be considered to be the owner liable for the payments of rates from date of registration at deeds office."

11.1.2 Residential properties

- On the first R 25,000.00 of the market value of all properties also used for residential purposes. (This include R 15,000.00 impermissible rates contemplated in section 17(1)(h) of the Act.

11.1.3 Cemeteries and crematoria

Registered in the names of private persons and operated not for gain.

11.1.4 Public Benefit Organisations

The following Public Benefit Organisations may apply for the exemption of property rates subject to submitting a 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):

i. Health care institutions

Properties used exclusively as a hospital, clinic and mental hospital, 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.

- ii. Welfare institutions
Properties used exclusively as an orphanage, non-profit retirement villages, old age home or benevolent institution, including workshops used by the residents, 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.
- iii. Educational institutions
Property belonging to educational institutions declared or registered by law.
- iv. Independent schools
Property used by registered independent schools for educational purposes only.
- v. Charitable institutions
Property belonging to not-for-gain institutions or organisations that perform charitable work.
- vi. Sporting bodies
Property used by an organisation whose main purpose is to use the property for sporting purposes on a non-professional and non-profitable basis.
- vii. Cultural institutions
Properties declared in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 29 of 1969 or the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 66 of 1989.
- viii. Museums, libraries, art galleries and botanical gardens
Registered in the name of private persons, open to the public and not operated for gain.
- ix. Youth development organisations
Property owned and/or used by organisations for the provision of youth leadership or development programmes.
- x. Animal welfare

Property owned or used by institutions/organisations whose exclusive aim is to protect birds, reptiles and animals on a not-for-gain basis.

11.1.5 Communal and Trust land

Communal and trust land are exempted from paying rates in line with section 17(1)(g).

11.2 Exemptions will be subject to the following conditions:

- 11.2.1 all applications must be addressed in writing to the municipality in the prescribed manner or application form;
- 11.2.2 a SARS tax exemption certificate must be attached to all applications;
- 11.2.3 the municipal manager or his/her nominee must approve all applications;
- 11.2.4 applications must reach the municipality before the end of October preceding the start of the new municipal financial year for which relief is sought; and
- 11.2.5 the municipality reserves the right to refuse exemptions if the details supplied in the application form are incomplete, incorrect or false.

12. REDUCTIONS

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

12.1.1 Partial or total destruction of a property.

12.1.2 Disasters as defined in the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002).

12.2 The following conditions shall be applicable in respect of 12.1:-

12.2.1 The owner referred to in 12.1.1 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.

12.2.2 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).

12.2.3 A maximum reduction of 50% will be allowed in respect of both 12.1.1 and 12.1.2.

12.2.4 An ad-hoc reduction will not be given for a period in excess of 6 months, unless the municipality gives further extension on application.

13. REBATES

13.1. Categories of property

13.1.1 Business, commercial and industrial properties

13.1.1.1 The municipality may grant rebates to rateable enterprises that promote local, social and economic development in its area of jurisdiction, based on its Local, Social and Economic Development Policy. 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 local community.

13.1.1.2 A maximum rebate as annually determined by the municipality may be granted on application as prescribed to:

- a. a business plan submitted in respect of the company indicating how the local, social and economic development objectives of the municipality are going to be met;
- b. a continuation plan issued by the directors and certified by auditors of the company stating that the objectives have been met in the first year after establishment and how the business entity plans to continue to meet the objectives;
- c. an assessment by the municipal manager or his/her nominee indicating that the company qualifies; and
- d. approval of the application by a municipal council resolution.

13.1.1.3 In determining the annual rebate the municipality shall take into consideration all relevant and applicable circumstances.

13.1.2 State properties

Receive a rebate as determined in schedule A.

Note: *State owned property no longer qualifies for any rates rebate by virtue of ownership .However , the exemptions, rebates and reductions relating to the usage of properties as specified in this Property Rates Policy apply to State- owned property.*

13.1.3 Residential properties

The municipality may grant a rebate as annually determined in schedule A, which applies to improved residential property that is:

- 13.1.3.1 used predominantly for residential purposes, with not more than two dwelling units per property,
- 13.1.3.2 registered in terms of the Sectional Title Act,
- 13.1.3.3 owned by a share-block company, or
- 13.1.3.4 a rateable residence on property used for or related to educational purposes

13.1.4 Privately developed estates

The municipality may grants an additional rebate of 30%, which applies to privately developed estates qualifying as defined in paragraph 2.4 of this policy provided that an application to that effect is received not later than 30 September of each year.

13.1.4 Agricultural property rebate

- 13.1.4.1 Agricultural properties may be granted a rebate subject to the owner providing the municipality with required information in an affidavit received not later than 30 September each year.
- 13.1.4.2 Qualifying requirements are that the owner should provide proof that he is registered as a *bona fide* farmer with SARS,
- or
- 13.4.4.3 where the owner is not taxed as a farmer, proof is required that income from farming activities exceeds 40% of the household income.
- 13.4.4.4 Rebates may be granted on the following as outline in Schedule A:

- a. The extent of municipal services provided to agricultural properties
- b.
 - i. if there are no municipal roads next to the property.
 - ii. if there is no municipal sewerage to the property.
 - iii. if there is no municipal electricity to the property.
 - iv. if water is not supplied by the municipality
 - v. if there is no refuse removal that is provided by the municipality.
- b. The contribution of agriculture to the local economy

A rebate may be granted as determined in Schedule A to agricultural property that contributes substantially to job creation, and the salaries/wages of farm workers are reasonable, e.g. if they meet minimum standards set by government or if they are in line with the sector's average.

- c. Rebates may be granted as determined in Schedule A after submission of proof by the owner, to the extent to which agriculture assists in meeting service delivery and development obligations of the municipality and contribution to the social and economic welfare of farm workers:
 - i. if the owner is providing permanent residential property to the farm workers and such property is registered in the name of these farm workers,
 - ii. if such residential properties are provided with potable water.
 - iii. if the farmer has electrified such residential properties of his farm workers.
 - iv. if the farmer is availing his land/buildings to be used for cemetery, education and recreational purposes of the farm workers and their dependants and the nearby community in general, etc.

3.1.5 Conservation Land

No rebates are granted to privately owned properties whether designated or used for conservation purposes subject to the provision of Section 17(1)(e) of the Act.

13.1.6 Historical or heritage properties

No rebates are granted other than residential rebates if appropriate.

13.1.7 Public Service Infrastructure

A rebate of 30% as mandated by the Act [Section 17(1)(a)] will be granted for Public Service Infrastructure as they provide essential services to the community

13.2 Categories of owners

13.2.1 Retired and Disabled Persons Rate Rebate

13.2.1.1 Retired and Disabled Persons qualify for special rebates according to monthly household income. To qualify for the rebate a property owner must:

- a. occupies 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 Social Development or other approved pension funds;
- c. be in receipt of a total monthly income from all sources (including income of spouses of owner) as per schedule A;
- d. not be the owner of more than one property.
- 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.

13.2.1.2 Property owners must apply on a prescribed application form for a rebate as determined by the municipality.

13.2.1.3 Applications must be accompanied by-

- a. a certified copy of the bar coded identity document. passport, driver's license, birth certificate or any other proof of the owner's 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.
 - f. be in receipt of a total monthly income from all sources (including income of spouses of owner) as determined in schedule A;
- 13.2.1.4 these applications must reach the municipality before the end of September preceding the start of the new municipal financial year for which relief is sought.
- 13.2.1.5 the municipality reserves the right to refuse rebates if the details supplied in the application form are incomplete, incorrect or false.
- 13.2.1.6 The extent of the rebate shall annually be determined by the municipality and it shall be included in the annual budget.

13.3 Properties with a market value below a prescribed valuation level

These properties may be levied at a flat rate instead of a rate determined on the market value.

14. **COMPULSORY PHASING IN OF RATES**

Newly Rateable Properties

Rates levy on newly rateable property will be phased in over a period of three financial years,

The phasing-in discount will be determined as follow:

- (a) In the first year, 75% discount on the rates for the year applicable on the property,
- (b) in the second year, 50% discount on the rates for the year applicable on the property,
- (c) in the third year, 25% discount on the rates for the year applicable on the property,

Newly Rateable property owned and used by Public Benefit Organisations

Rates levied on newly rateable property owned and used by organisations conducting specified public benefit activities and registered in terms of the Income Tax Act for those activities will be phased in over a period of four financial years,

The phasing-in discount will be determined as follow:

- (a) In the first year no rates will be levied on the property concerned,

- (b) In the second year, 75% discount on the rates for the year applicable on the property,
- (c) in the third year, 50% discount on the rates for the year applicable on the property,
- (d) in the fourth year, 25% discount on the rates for the year applicable on the property,

Rates on Property belonging to a land reform beneficiary or his/her heirs

The exclusion on property belonging to a land reform beneficiary or his/her heirs from levying of rates will lapse ten years from the date on which such beneficiary's title was registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds,

After the exclusion period has lapsed, rates payable on the properties concerned will be phased-in over a period of three financial years,

The phasing-in discount will be determined as follow:

- (a) In the first year, 75% discount on the rates for the year applicable on the property,
- (b) in the second year, 50% discount on the rates for the year applicable on the property,
- (e) in the third year, 25% discount on the rates for the year applicable on the property,

14.2 Phasing in of measure shock of rate billed

All major rate shock will be considered on an individual basis for phasing in of the major rate increases.

15. SPECIAL RATING AREAS

15.1 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.

15.2 The following matters shall be attended to in consultation with the committee referred to in clause 20.3 whenever special rating is being considered:

15.2.1 Proposed boundaries of the special rating area;

15.2.2 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;

15.2.3 Proposed improvements clearly indicating the estimated costs of each individual improvement;

- 15.2.4 Proposed financing of the improvements or projects;
 - 15.2.5 Priority of projects if more than one;
 - 15.2.6 Social economic factors of the relevant community;
 - 15.2.7 Different categories of property;
 - 15.2.8 The amount of the proposed special rating;
 - 15.2.9 Details regarding the implementation of the special rating;
 - 15.2.10 The additional income that will be generated by means of this special rating.
- 15.3 A committee consisting of 6 members of the community of who 3 shall be women 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.
- 15.4 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, i.e. every receiver of a monthly municipal account, will have 1 vote only.
- 15.5 In determining the special additional rates the municipality shall differentiate between different categories as referred to in paragraph 4.
- 15.6 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.
- 15.7 The municipality shall establish separate accounting and other record-keeping systems, compliant with GAMAP/GRAP, for the identified area and the households concerned shall be kept informed of progress with projects and financial implications on an annual basis.
- 16. COST TO THE MUNICIPALITY DUE TO EXEMPTIONS, REDUCTIONS, REBATES, EXCLUSIONS, PHASING IN AND THE BENEFIT THEREOF TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY**
- 16.1 The Municipal Manager shall ensure that the revenue foregone in respect of the foregoing rebates, exemptions, reductions and phasing-in are appropriately disclosed in each annual operating budget, annual financial statements and annual report and that

such rebates, exemptions, reductions and phasing-in are clearly indicated on the rates account submitted to each property owner.

- 16.2 The costs associated with exemptions, reductions, rebates, exclusions and phasing in of rates as reflected in schedule B
- 16.3 The benefit to the community of granting relief measures may be-
- i. the promotion of local economic development including attracting business investment, for example small business establishment;
 - ii. creation of employment for municipal residents;
 - iii. promotion of service delivery, for example by farmers;
 - iv. poverty alleviation to the indigents;
 - v. social development and moral development, for example, by religious institutions, sports institutions, schools and other non governmental organisations which promote health and other benefit to the community; and
 - vi. Improved local economic growth.

17. RATES INCREASES

- 17.1 The municipality may consider increasing rates annually during the budget process in terms of the guidelines issued by National Treasury from time to time.
- 17.2 Rate increases will be used to finance the increase in operating costs of community and subsidised services.
- 17.3 Relating to community and subsidised services the following annual adjustments will be made:
- i. All salary and wage increases as agreed at the South African Local Government Bargaining Council as well as increases of Section 56 and 57 managers
 - ii. An inflation adjustment for general expenditure, repairs and maintenance and contributions to statutory funds, and
 - iii. Additional depreciation costs or interest and redemption on loans associated with the assets created during the previous financial year.
- 17.4 Extraordinary expenditure related to community services not foreseen during the previous budget period and approved by the council during a budget review process will be financed by an increase in property rates.
- 17.5 Affordability of rates to ratepayers.
- 17.6 All increases in property rates will be communicated to the local community in terms of the municipality's policy on community participation.

18. NOTIFICATION OF RATES

- 18.1 The municipality will give notice of all rates approved at the annual budget meeting at least 30 days prior to the date that the rates become effective. Accounts delivered after the 30 days notice will be based on the new rates.
- 18.2 A notice stating the extent of the municipality's resolution and the date on which the new rates become operational will be displayed by the municipality for a period of at least 30 days at places provided for that purpose as well as in the Provincial gazette as required in terms of Section 14(2) of the Act.

19. PAYMENT OF RATES

- 19.1 Ratepayers may choose between paying rates annually in one instalment on or before 30 September or in twelve equal instalments on or before the seventh day of the month following on the month in which it becomes payable.
- 19.2 If the owner of property that is rateable, notifies the municipal manager or his/her nominee in writing not later than 31 May in any financial year, or such later date in such financial year as may be determined by the municipal manager or his/her nominee that he/she wishes to pay all rates in respect of such property in instalments, such owner shall be entitled to pay all rates in the subsequent financial year and each subsequent financial year in twelve instalments until such notice is withdrawn by him/her in a similar manner.
- 19.3 Interest on arrears of rates, whether payable on or before 30 September or in equal monthly instalments, shall be calculated in accordance with the interest rate as determined by the Minister for Provincial and Local Government.
- 19.4 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, Debt Collection and indigent policy of the Municipality.
- 19.5 Arrears of rates shall be recovered from tenants, occupiers and agents of the owner, in terms of section 28 and 29 of the Act as follows:
- 19.5.1 If an amount, due for rates levied on a property, is not paid by the owner by the due date as shown on the account and no reaction is forthcoming from the owner after two written reminders have been issued, the municipality shall recover the amount in full or partially as follows:

- (a) From the agent who is lawfully responsible to collect commission or rental in respect of the property concerned;
- (b) From a tenant or occupier of the property, only after an attempt was made to collect it from an agent refer to in 17.5.2 but such attempt was unsuccessful or no such agent exists or only a part of the outstanding amount could successfully be recovered.

19.5.2 The amount recoverable is limited to the amount as stipulated in the Act and it may only be recovered after written notice has been served on the party concerned (tenant, occupier or agent) of the rates due and payable, but not yet paid by owner of the property.

19.5.3 The notice referred to in 17.5.4 shall give the party concerned at least 14 calendar days to pay the outstanding rates.

20 PAYMENT OF RATES ON PROPERTY IN SECTIONAL TITLE SCHEME

- 20.1 A rate on a property, which is subject to a sectional title scheme, will be levied on the individual sectional title units in the scheme and not on the property as a whole
- 20.2 The rate levied on a sectional title unit will be payable by the owner of the unit. The municipality will not recover the rate on such sectional title unit, or any part of such rates, from the body corporate controlling the sectional title unit, **except** when the body corporate itself is the owner of any specific sectional title unit.

21 ACCOUNTS TO BE FURNISHED

- 21.1 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.
- 21.2 A person liable for payment of rates remains liable for such payment, whether or not such person has received a written account from the

municipality. If the person concerned has not received a written account, he/she must make the necessary enquiries with the municipality.

- 21.3 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.

22 CORRECTION OF ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

22.1 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.

22.2 In addition, where the error occurred because of false information provided by the property owner or as a result of a contravention of the permitted use of the property concerned, interest on the unpaid portion of the adjusted rates payable shall be levied at the maximum rate permitted by prevailing legislation.

23 FREQUENCY OF VALUATION

The municipality shall prepare a new valuation roll every 4 (four) years, with the option to extend the validity of the valuation roll to 5 (five) years with the approval of the MEC for Local Government and Housing in the province.

Supplementary valuations will be done on a continuous basis to ensure that the valuation roll is properly maintained.

24 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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:

The municipal manager will:

- 24.1 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 and libraries and on the website)

- 24.2 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 _____ for public inspection. (Property owners and interest persons may obtain a copy of the draft policy from the municipal offices during office hours at a fee of R _____ per copy.) Property owners and interest persons are invited to submit written comments or representations to the municipality within the specified period in the notice.
- 24.3 Council will consider all comments and/or representations received when considering the finalisation of the rates policy.

25 REGISTER OF PROPERTIES

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.

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.

Part B of the register will specifies 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.

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

The municipality will update Part A of the register every 6 months during the supplementary valuation process.

Part B of the register will be updated

26 BY-LAWS TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE RATES POLICY

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.

27 REGULAR REVIEW PROCESSES

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 IDP and with legislation.

28 SHORT TITLE

This policy is the Property Rates Policy of the ...Lekwa Teemane Local Municipality.

29 ENFORCEMENT/IMPLEMENTATION

This policy has been approved by the Municipality in terms of resolutiondated and comes into effect from 1 July

**SCHEDULE A
SCHEDULE OF REBATES**

Category/Description	Proposed rebate	Council's adopted rebate
State Properties	20%	
Residential Properties	20%	
Public schools		
Public Service Infrastructure	30%	
Rebate on payment of Rates before 30 September	10%	
<u>Rebates on Agricultural Land</u>		
➤ No municipal roads next to property	10.0%	
➤ No municipal sewerage to the property	10.0%	
➤ No municipal electricity to the property	10,0%	
➤ No water supply to the property by the municipality	15,0%	

➤ No refuse removal provided by the municipality	8,0%	
➤ Contribution to job creation: 0 to 10 workers	5%	
11 to 50 workers	8%	
51 workers and more	10%	
<u>Contribution to social and economic welfare of farm workers:</u>		
➤ Permanent residential property provided to the farm workers	5%	
➤ Residential property provide with potable water	10%	
➤ Residential property provide with electricity	5%	
➤ Availing land/buildings for farm workers for: education	10%	
purposes recreational purposes	15%	
<u>Retired and disabled person on residential properties only :</u>		
➤ Total annual income: R0.00 to R20 000	100%	
➤ Total annual income: R20 001 to R40 000	80%	
➤ Total annual income: R40 001 to R60 000	60%	
➤ Total annual income: R60 001 to R80 000	40%	
➤ Total annual income: R80 001 to R100 000	20%	
➤ Total annual income: R100 001 and more	0%	

SCHEDULE B

The costs associated with exemptions, reductions, rebates, exclusions and phasing in of rates

i. Exemptions

R c

Municipal properties	.....
Residential properties	.....
Cemeteries and crematoriums	.....
Public Service Infrastructure	.....
Public benefit organisations	.....

ii. Reductions

Properties affected by disaster	.....
Properties affected by serious adverse Social or economic conditions	.....

iii. Rebates

	Enterprises that promote local, social and economic development	.....
	State properties	.....
	Residential properties	.....
	Retired and disabled persons	.....
iv.	<u>Phasing in</u>	
	Newly rateable property	.....
	Land reform beneficiaries	.....
v.	<u>Exclusions</u>	
	Public service infrastructure	.....
	Protected areas	.....
	Land reform beneficiary	.....
	Residential property (mandated R 17 000 exemption)	.....
	Public places of worship	.....
Total Cost		_____

ANNEXURE "A"

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The annexure does not cover the complete contents of the Property Rates Act, but focus on those requirements that are immediately relevant to a municipality's rates policy. The provisions dealing with most of the valuation processes and with transitional arrangements are not covered in this annexure.

SECTION 2: POWER TO LEVY RATES

A metropolitan or local municipality may levy a rate on property in its municipal area.

A municipality must exercise its power to levy a rate on property subject to Section 229 and any other applicable provisions of the Constitution, the provisions of the present Act, and the rates policy it must adopt in terms of this Act.

SECTION 3: ADOPTION AND CONTENTS OF RATES POLICY

The council of a municipality must adopt a policy consistent with the present Act on the levying of rates on rateable property in the municipality.

Such a rates policy will take effective date of the first valuation roll prepared by the municipality in terms of the present Act, and such policy must accompany the municipality's budget for the financial year concerned when that budget is tabled in the council in terms of the requirements of Municipal Finance Management Act.

A rates policy must:

treat persons liable for rates equitably;
determine the criteria to be applied by the municipality if it:
levies different rates for different categories of property;

exempts a specific category of owners of properties, or the owners of a specific category of properties, from payment of a rate on their properties;
grants to a specific category of owners of properties, or to the owners of a specific category of properties, a rebate on or a reduction in the rate payable in respect of their properties; or

increases rates;

determine or provide criteria for the determined of categories of properties for the purposes of levying different rates, and categories of owners of properties, or categories of properties, for the purpose of granting exemptions, rebates and reductions;

determine how the municipality's power in terms of Section 9 must be exercised in relation to properties used for multiple purposes;

identify and quantify in terms of cost to the municipality and benefit to the local community, exemptions, rebates and reductions; exclusions; and rates on properties that must be phased in terms of Section 21;

take into account the effect of rates on the poor and include appropriate measures to alleviate the rates burden on them;

take into account the effect of rates on organisations conducting specified public benefit activities and registered in terms of the Income Tax Act for tax reductions because of those activities, in the case of property owned and used by such organisations for those activities;

take into account the effect of rates on public services infrastructure;

allow the municipality to promote local, social and economic development;

and identify, on a basis as may be prescribed, all rateable properties in a municipality that are not rated in terms of Section 7.

When considering the criteria to be applied in respect of any exemptions, rebates and reductions on properties used for agricultural purposes, a municipality must take into account:

The extent of services provided by the municipality in respect of such properties; the contribution of agriculture to the local economy;

The extent of which agriculture assists in meeting the service delivery and development obligations of the municipality; and the contribution of agriculture to the social and economic welfare of farm workers.

Any exemptions, rebates or reductions granted and provided for in the rates policy adopted by a municipality must comply and be implemented in accordance with a national framework that may be prescribed after consultation with organised local government.

No municipality may grant relief in respect of the payment of rates to:

A category of owners of properties, or the owners of a category of properties, other than by way of an exemption, rebate or reduction as provided for in its rates policy and granted in terms of Section 15 of the present Act; or the owners of properties on an individual basis.

SECTION 4: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Before a municipality adopts its rates policy, the municipality must follow the process of community participation envisaged in Chapter 4 of the Municipal System Act; and comply with the following requirements, as set out below.

The municipal manager of the municipality must:

Conspicuously display the draft rates policy for a period of the least 30 days at the municipality's head and satellite offices and libraries, and, if the municipality has an official website or a website available to it, on that website as well; and

Advertise in the media a notice stating that a draft rates policy has been prepared for submission to the council, and that such policy is available at the various municipal offices for public inspection, and (where applicable is available on the relevant website; and inviting the local community to submit comments and representations to the municipality within a period specified in the notice, but which period shall not be less than 30 days.

The council must take all comments and representation made to it account when it considers the draft rates policy.

SECTION 5: ANNUAL REVIEW OF RATES POLICY

The council will annually review, and if necessary amend its rates policy taking into account public comments and inputs. Any amendments to the rates policy will accompany the municipality's annual budget when it is tabled in the council in terms of the Municipal Finance management Act.

SECTION 6: BY-LAWS TO GIVE EFFECT TO RATES POLICY

A municipality must adopt by-laws to give effect to the implementation of its 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.

SECTION 7: RATES TO BE LEVIED ON ALL RATEABLE PROPERTY

When levying rates a municipality must levy such rates on all rateable properties in its area, but it is nevertheless not obliged to levy rates on:

Properties of which the municipality itself is the owner;
Public service infrastructure owned by a municipal entity;
Right registered against immovable property in the name of a person;
Properties in respect of which it is impossible or unreasonably difficult to establish a market value because of legally insecure tenure attributable to past racially discriminatory laws or practices.

The requirement to levy rates on all rateable properties does not prevent a municipality from granting exemptions from rebates on or reductions in rates levied.

SECTION 8: DIFFERENTIAL RATES

A municipality may in terms of the criteria set out in its rates policy levy different rates for different categories of rateable property, and these categories may be determined according to the:

Use of the property;
Permitted use of the property; or
Geographical area in which the property is situated.

Categories of rateable property that may be determined include the following:

Residential properties
Industrial properties
Business and commercial properties
Farm properties used for:
Agricultural purposes
Other business and commercial purposes
Residential purposes
Purposes other than those specified above
Farm properties not used for any purpose
Smallholdings used for:
Agricultural purposes
Residential purposes
Industrial purposes
Business and commercial purposes
Purposes other than those specified above
State owned properties
Municipal properties
Public service infrastructure
Privately owned towns serviced by the owner

Formal and informal settlements

Communal land

State trust land

Properties acquired through the provision of Land Assistance Act 1993 or the Restitution of Land Rights Act 1994 or which is subject to the communal Property Associations Act 1996

Property areas

Properties on which national monuments are proclaimed

Properties owned by public benefit organisations and used for any specific public benefit activities

Properties used for multiple purposes.

SECTION 9: PROPERTIES USED FOR MULTIPLE PURPOSES

A property used for multiple purposes must, for rates purposes, be assigned to a category determined by the municipality for properties used for:

A purpose corresponding with the permitted use of the property, if the permitted use of the property is regulated;

A purpose corresponding with the dominant use of the property; or multiple purposes, as specified in Section 8 above.

A rate levied on a property assigned to a category of properties used for multiple purposes must be determined by:

Apportioning the value of the property, in a manner as may be prescribed to the different purpose for which the property is used; and applying the rates applicable to the categories determined by the municipality for properties used for those purposes to the different market value apportionments.

SECTION 10: LEVYING OF RATES ON PROPERTY IN SECTIONAL TITLE SCHEMES

A rate on a property which is subject to a sectional title scheme must be levied on the individual sectional title units in the scheme, not on the property on a whole.

SECTION 11: AMOUNT DUE FOR RATES

A rate levied by a municipality on property must be stated as an amount in the rand:

On the market value on the property;

In the case of public service infrastructure, on the market value of the public service infrastructure less than 30% of the value;

In the case of property to which Section 17(1) (h) applied, on the market value of the less the amount state in that section (note the section concerned deals with the requirement that the first R15 000 of the market value of certain properties is not rateable).

SECTION 12: PERIODS FOR WHICH RATES MAY BE LEVIED

In levy rates, a municipality must levy the rate for a financial year. A rate lapses at the end of the financial year for which it was levied.

The levy of rates forms part of the municipality's annual budget process, and the municipality must therefore annually, at the time of its budget process, review the amount in the rand of its current rates in line with the annual budget for the next financial year.

SECTION 13: COMMENCEMENT OF RATES

A rate becomes payable as from the start of the particular financial year, or if the municipality's annual budget is not approved by the start of the financial year, as from such later date when the municipality's annual budget, including the resolution levying the rates, is approved by the provincial executive in the terms of section 26 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

SECTION 14: PROMULGATION OF RESOLUTIONS LEVYING RATES

A rate is levied by a municipality by a resolution passed by the supporting vote of a simple majority of its members.

The resolution levying the rates must be promulgated by publishing the resolution in the provincial gazette.

Whenever a municipality passes a resolution to levy rates, the municipal manager must, without delay, conspicuously display the resolution for a period of at least 30 days at the municipality's head satellite office offices and libraries, and if the municipality has an official website is available to it, on that website as well; and advertise in the media a notice stating that the resolution levying the property rates has been passed by the council, and that the resolution is available at the municipality's head and satellite offices as so forth.

SECTION 15: EXEMPTIONS, REDUCTIONS AND REBATES

A municipality may in terms of the criteria which it has set out in its rates policy:

Exempt a specific category of owners of properties, or the owners of a specific category of properties, from payment of the levied on their property; or grant to a specific category of owners, or to the owners of a specific category of properties, a rebate on or a reduction in the rates payable in respect of their properties.

In granting exemptions, reductions and rebates in respect of owners or categories of properties, a municipality may determine such categories in accordance with Section 8 of the present Act, and when granting exemptions,

Reductions or rebates in respect of categories of owners of properties, such categories may include:

Indigent owners;
Owners dependent on pensions or social grants for their livelihood;
Owners temporarily without income;
Owners of property situated within an area affected by a disaster or any other serious adverse social or economic conditions;
Owners of residential properties with a market value lower than an amount determined by the municipality; and
Owners of agricultural properties who are bona fide farmers.

The municipal manager must annually table in the council:

A list of all exemptions, reductions and rebates granted by the municipality during the previous financial year; and
A statement reflecting the income which the municipality has forgone during the previous financial year by way of such exemption, reduction and rebates, exclusion referred to in the Act, and the phasing in discount granted in terms of section 21.

All exemptions, reductions and rebates projected for a financial year must be reflected in the municipality's annual budget for that year as income on the revenue side and expenditure on the expenditure side.

SECTION 16: CONSTITUTIONALLY IMPREMISSIBLE RATES

In terms of the Constitution a municipality may not exercise its power to levy rates on property in a manner that materially and unreasonably prejudices national economic policies, economic activities across its boundaries, or the national mobility of goods, services, capital and labour.

If a rate on a specific category of properties, or a rate on a specific category of properties above a specific amount in the rand, is materially and unreasonably prejudicing any of the matters referred to above, the Minister of Provincial and Local Government may, by notice in the gazette, give notice to relevant municipality that the rate must be limited to an amount in the rand specified in the notice.

SECTION 17: OTHER IMPREMISSIBLE RATES

A municipality may not levy a rate on:

The first 30% of the market value of public service infrastructure;
Any part of the seashore;
Any part of the territorial water of the Republic;
Any islands of which the state is the owner;
Those parts of a special nature, national park or nature reserve or national botanical garden which are not developed or used for commercial, business, agricultural or residential purposes;
Mineral rights;

Property belonging to a land reform beneficiary or his or her heirs, provided that this exclusion lapses 10 years from the date on which such beneficiary's title was registered in the office of the registrar of deeds;

The first R15 000 of the market value of a property assigned in the valuation roll or supplementary valuation roll to a category determined by the municipality for residential purposes or for properties used for multiple purposes, provided one or more components of the property are used for residential purposes;

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 and who officiates at services at that place of workshop.

(The remainder of this Section deals with situations where the various exemptions lapse).

SECTION 18: EXEMPTION OF MUNICIPALITIES FROM PROVISION OF SECTION 17

A municipality may apply in writing to the Minister for Provincial and Local Government to be exempted from applying the exemptions granted in respect of the first 30% of the market value of public infrastructure, the exemptions on nature reserves, national parks and national botanical gardens, the exemption on property belonging to land beneficiaries, and the exemption apply to the first R15 000 of the market value or residential and mixed use property, if the municipality can demonstrated that such exclusions are compromising or impeding its ability or right to exercise its power or perform its functions within the meaning of the Constitution.

SECTION 19: IMPERMISSIBLE DIFFERENTIATION

A municipality may not levy:

Different rates on residential properties (except where transitional arrangements apply or where some of the properties are newly rateable);

A rate on non-residential properties that exceeds a prescribed ratio to the rate on residential properties;

Rates which unreasonably discriminate between categories of non-residential properties; and

Additional rates, except as provided for in Section 22.

SECTION 20: LIMITS ON ANNUAL INCREASES OF RATES

The Minister of Provincial Local Government may, with the concurrence of the minister of Finance and by notice in the gazette, set an upper limit on the percentage by which rates on properties or a rate on a specific category of properties may be increased. Different limits may be set for different kinds of municipalities or different categories of properties.

The Minister may, on written application by a municipality, and on good cause shown, exempt such municipality from a limit set in terms of the foregoing.

SECTION 21: COMPULSORY PHASING IN OF CERTAIN RATES

A rate levied on newly rateable property must be phased in over a period of the three financial years. Similarly, a rate levied on property owned by a land reform beneficiary must, after the exclusion period has lapsed, be phased in over period of three financial years.

A rate levied on a newly rateable property owned and used by organisations conducting specified public benefit activities must be phased in over a period of four financial years.

The phasing in discount on a property must:

In the first year, is at least 75% of the rate for that year otherwise applicable to that property;

In the second year, be least 50% of the rate for that year otherwise applicable to that property, and;

In the third year, is at least 25% of the rate for that year otherwise applicable to that property.

No rate may be levied during the first year on newly rateable property owned and used by organisations conducting specified public benefit activities. Thereafter the phasing in discount shall apply as for other newly rateable property except that the 75% discount shall to the second year, the 50% to the third, and the 25% to the fourth year.

A rate levied on newly rateable property may not be higher than the rate levied on similar property or categories of property in the municipality.

SECTION 22: SPECIAL RATING AREAS

A municipality may by a resolution of its council determine an area within that municipality as a special rating area, levy an additional rate on property in that area for the purpose of raising funds for improving or upgrading that area, and differentiate between categories of properties when levying such additional rate.

For determining such a special rating area, the municipality must undertake a prescribed process of consultation with the local community, and obtain the consent of the majority of the members of the local community in the proposed special rating area who will be liable for paying the additional rate.

The levying of an additional rate may not be used to reinforce existing inequities in the development of the municipality, and determination of a special rating area must be consistent with the objectives of the municipality's IDP.

SECTION 23: REGISTER OF PROPERTIES

The municipality must draw up and maintain a register in respect of all properties situated within that municipality, dividing such register into a part A and part B.

Part A of the register consists of the current valuation roll of the municipality, including any supplementary valuation rolls prepared from time to time.

Part B of the register specifies which properties on the valuation roll or any supplementary valuation rolls are subject to:

An exemption from rates in terms of Section 15 of the present Act;

A rebate on or a reduction in the rate in terms of Section 15;

A phasing in of the rate in terms of Section 21; and

Exclusion referred to in Section 17.

The register must be open for inspection by the public during office hours, and if the municipality has an official website or a website available to it, the register must also be displayed on that website.

The municipality must at regular intervals, but at least annually, update part B of the register.

SECTION 24: PROPERTY RATES PAYABLE BY OWNERS

A rate levied by a municipality on property must be paid by the owner of the property.

Joint owners of a property are jointly and severally liable for the amount due for rates on that property.

In the case of agricultural property owned by more than one owner in undivided shares, the municipality must consider whether in the particular circumstances it would be more appropriate for the municipality to hold any one of the joint owners liable for all rates levied in respect of the agricultural property, or to hold any joint owner only liable for that rates levied on the property that present that joint owner's undivided share in the agricultural property.

SECTION 25: PAYMENT OF RATES ON PROPERTY IN SECTIONAL TITLE SCHEMES

The rate levied by a municipality on a sectional title unit is payable by the owner of unit.

The municipality may not recover the rate on such sectional title unit, or any part of such rate, from the body corporate controlling the sectional title scheme, except when the body corporate itself is the owner of any specific sectional title unit.

SECTION 26: METHOD AND TIME OF PAYMENT

A municipality must recover a rate on a monthly basis, or less often as may be prescribed in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, or annually, as may be agreed to with the owner of the property.

If the rate is payable in a single annual amount, it must be paid on or before a date determined by the municipality. If the rate is payable in instalments, it must be paid on or before a date in each period determined by the municipality.

SECTION 27: ACCOUNTS TO BE FURNISHED

A municipality must furnish each person liable for the payment of a rate with a written account specifying:

The amount due for rates payable;

The date on or before which the amount is payable;

How the amount was calculated;

The market value of the property;

If the property is subject to any compulsory phasing in discount in terms of

Section 21: the amount of the discount, and

If the property is subject to any additional rate in terms of Section 22, the amount due for additional rates.

The person liable for payment of the rates remains liable for such payment whether or not such person has received a written account from the municipality.

If the person concerned has not received a written account, that person must make the necessary enquiries from the municipality.

SECTION 28: RECOVERY OF RATES IN ARREARS FROM TENANTS AND OCCUPIERS

If an amount due for rates levied in respect of a property is unpaid by the owner of the property after the date determined for payment by the municipality, the municipality may recover the amount in whole or in part from a tenant or occupier of the property, despite any contractual obligation to the contrary on the tenant or occupier. The municipality may recover an amount only after it has served a written notice on such tenant or occupier.

The amount that the municipality may recover from the tenant or occupier is limited to the amount of the rent or other money due or payable, but not yet paid, by such tenant or occupier to the owner of the property.

SECTION 29: RECOVERY OF RATES FROM AGENTS

A municipality may recover the amount due for rates on a property in whole or in part from the agent of the owner, if this is more convenient for the municipality, but only after the municipality has served a written notice on the agent in this regard.

The amount that the municipality may recover from the agent is limited to the amount of any rent or other money received by the agent on behalf of the owner, less any commission due to the agent.

SECTION 30: GENERAL VALUATION AND PREPARATION OF VALUATION ROLLS

A municipality intending to levy a rate on property must cause a general valuation to be made of all properties in the municipality, and must prepare a valuation roll of all properties in terms of such valuation.

All rateable properties in a municipal area must be valued during such general valuation, including all properties fully or partially excluded from rates in terms of Section 17 of the present Act. However, if the municipality does not intend to levy rates on its own property, on public service infrastructure owned by a municipal entity, on rights in properties, and on properties in respect of which it is impossible or unreasonably difficult to establish a market value because of legally insecure tenure resulting from past racial discrimination, the municipality is not obliged to value such as part of the valuation process.

A municipality may also apply to the Minister for exemption from the obligation value properties excluded from rates in terms of Section 17 if the municipality can demonstrate that the valuation of such properties is too onerous for it, given its financial and administrative capacity.

Properties which have not been valued, because of any of the foregoing considerations, must nevertheless be included in the valuation roll.

SECTION 31: DATE OF VALUATION

For the purposes of a general valuation a municipality must determine a date that may be not more than 12 months before the start of the financial year in which the valuation roll is to be first implemented.

The general valuation must reflect the market values of properties in accordance with market conditions which apply as at the date of the valuation, and in accordance with any other applicable provisions of the present Act.

SECTION 32: COMMENCEMENT AND PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF VALUATION ROLLS

A valuation roll takes effect from the start of the financial year following completion of the public inspection period required by the present Act, and remains valid for that financial year or for one or more subsequent financial years, as the municipality may decide, but in total not for more than four financial years.

Section 32(2) provides for the extension of the period of validity of the valuation roll by the MEC for Local Government, but only up to a period of five financial years, and only in specified circumstances.

SECTION 46: GENERAL BASIS OF VALUATION

The market value of a property is the amount the property would have realised if sold on the date of valuation in the open market by a willing seller to a willing buyer.

SECTION 47: VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN SECTIONAL TITLE SCHEMES

When valuing a property which is subject to a sectional title scheme, the valuer must determine the market value of each sectional title unit in the scheme.

SECTION 77: GENERAL

A municipality must regularly, but at least once a year, update its valuation roll by causing a supplementary valuation roll to be prepared, or the valuation roll itself to be amended.
