



**FINAL**

**TARIFF POLICY**

**MOHOKARE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

**2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR**

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## **PART 1: GENERAL INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE**

A tariff policy must be developed, adopted and implemented in terms of Section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000, such policy to cover, among other things, the levying of fees for municipal services provided by the municipality itself or by way of service delivery agreements.

The tariffs policy has been compiled taking into account, where applicable, the guidelines set out in Section 74 (see part 9 of this policy).

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.

## **PART 2: GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

Service tariffs imposed by the local municipality shall be viewed as user charges and shall not be viewed 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 indigency relief measures approved by the municipality from time to time).

The municipality shall ensure that its tariffs are uniformly and fairly applied throughout the municipal region.

Tariffs for the three major services rendered by the municipality, namely:

- \* water
- \* sewerage (waste water)
- \* refuse removal (solid waste),

shall as far as possible recover the expenses associated with the rendering of each service concerned. 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.

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

(This is not feasible for the foreseeable future as the present service structures in place result in a deficit for the service department)

The municipality shall develop, approve and at least annually review an indigency support programme for the municipal area. This programme shall set out clearly the municipality's cost recovery policy in respect of the tariffs which it levies on registered indigents, and the implications of such policy for the tariffs which it imposes on other users and consumers in the municipal region.

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.

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.

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.

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

In the case of a directly measurable service, namely water, the consumption of this 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.

In addition, the municipality shall levy monthly availability charges for the services concerned, and these charges shall be fixed for each type of property as determined in accordance with the detailed policies set out below. Generally, consumers of water shall therefore pay two charges: one, relatively minor, which is unrelated to the volume of consumption and is levied because of the availability of the service concerned; and another directly related to the consumption of the service in question.

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. The municipality therefore undertakes to plan the management and expansion of the services carefully in order to ensure that both current and reasonably expected future demands are adequately catered for, and that demand levels which fluctuate significantly over shorter

periods are also met. This may mean that the services operate at less than full capacity at various periods, and the costs of such surplus capacity must also be covered in the tariffs which are annually levied.

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

### **PART 3: CALCULATION OF TARIFFS FOR MAJOR SERVICES**

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:

- Cost of bulk purchases in the case of water.
- Distribution costs.
- Distribution losses in the case of water.
- Maintenance of infrastructure and other fixed assets.

The following administration costs will be phased-in in the future. Administration and service costs, including:

- all operating expenses associated with the service concerned including the cost of providing street lighting in the municipal area (note: the costs of the democratic process in the municipality – that is, all expenses associated with the political structures of the municipality – shall form part of the expenses to be financed from property rates and general revenues, and shall not be included in the costing of the major services of the municipality).

The intended surplus to be generated for the financial year, such surplus to be applied:

- generally in relief of rates and general services.

The cost of approved indigency relief measures.

The municipality shall pay ESKOM/CENTLEC to provide the first **50kWh of electricity**.  
**Water - the first 6 kl** of water and **basic charge** per month free of charge to indigents only.

**Sewerage & Refuse** - The municipality shall further consider relief in respect of the tariffs for sewerage and refuse removal for such registered indigents to the extent that the council deems such relief affordable in terms of each annual budget, but on the understanding that such relief shall not be less than a discount of 50% on the monthly amount billed for the service concerned. Such costs of indigents to be funded from the Annual Equitable Share Grant to the Council and is subject to the availability of funds from the said grant.

Categories of consumers applied to the services set out in Parts 4, 5 and 6 can be determined per category, using the following as guidelines:

Households  
Business, Garages, Cafes, Butcheries, Offices and  
Workshops  
Hotels  
Abattoirs  
Churches and Creches  
Boarding Houses  
Government Buildings  
Correctional Services  
Hospitals  
Schools  
School Hostels  
Old Age Homes  
Silos  
Roleleathunya, Matlakeng, Mofulatshepe, Rietpoort  
and Uitkoms  
Municipality

#### **PART 4: WATER**

Because water is a scarce national resource, and this municipality is committed to the prudent conservation of such resources, the tariff levied for domestic consumption of water shall escalate according to the volume of water consumed. The tariff for domestic and non-domestic shall be based on monthly consumption as set out in the tariff list.

The categories of water consumers as set out below shall be charged at the applicable tariffs, as approved by the council in each annual budget.

Tariff adjustments shall be effective from 1 July each year.

Categories of consumption and charges shall be:

- All consumers, including businesses, industries and institutional consumers, shall pay the consumption tariff as set out in the Tariff List (Budget)
- A basic charge per water meter, as determined by the council from time to time, shall be charged on all water consumers.
- A stepped tariff may be used in the discussion of the council. Such stepped tariffs will be set out in the tariff list.

#### **PART 5: REFUSE REMOVAL**

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

Tariff adjustments shall be effective from 1 July each year.

Registered indigents may receive such discount on this charge as the council deems affordable when approving each annual budget.

Charges shall be as set out in the Tariff List.

#### **PART 6: SEWERAGE**

The categories of sewerage users as set out below shall be charged per month at the applicable tariff as approved by the council in each annual budget.

Tariff adjustments will be effective from 1 July each year. Charges shall be as set out in the Tariff List.

#### **PART 7: MINOR TARIFFS**

All minor tariffs shall be standardised within the municipal regions.

All minor tariffs shall be approved by the council in each annual budget, and shall, when deemed appropriate by the council, be subsidised by property rates and general revenues, particularly when the tariffs will prove uneconomical when charged to cover the cost of the service concerned, or when the cost cannot accurately be determined, or when the tariff is designed purely to regulate rather than finance the use of the particular service or amenity.

All minor tariffs over which the municipality has full control, and which are not directly related to the cost of a particular service, shall annually be adjusted at least in line with the prevailing consumer price index, unless there are compelling reasons why such adjustment should not be effected.

The following services shall be considered as subsidised services.

- burials and cemeteries
- rentals for the use of municipal sports facilities

The following services shall be considered as community services, and no tariffs shall be levied for their use:

- disposal of garden refuse at the municipal tip site
- municipal reference library
- municipal lending library (except for fines set out below)
- parks and open spaces.

The following services shall be considered as economic services, and the tariffs levied shall cover 100% or as near as possible to 100% of the budgeted annual operating expenses of the service concerned:

- housing rentals
- rentals for the use of municipal halls and other premises (subject to the proviso set out below)
- building plan fees
- sales of refuse bins
- cleaning of stands
- water, sewerage: new connection fees
- photostat copies and fees
- clearance certificates.
- renting out of library hall
- garden refuse removal
- advertising sign fees
- redundant building material

The following charges and tariffs shall be considered as regulatory or punitive, and shall be determined as appropriate in each annual budget:

- fines for lost or overdue library books
- pound fees
- water: disconnection and reconnection fees
- penalty and other charges imposed in terms of the approved policy on credit control and debt collection
- penalty charges for the submission of dishonoured, stale, post-dated or otherwise unacceptable cheques.

Market-related rentals shall be levied for the lease of municipal properties.

In the case of rentals for the use of municipal halls and premises, if the municipal manager is satisfied that the halls or premises are required for non-profit making purposes and for the provision of a service to the community, the rental fee is waived. Deposit is still payable.

## **PART 8: ANNEXURE: LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

### **SECTION I: WATER SERVICES ACT NO. 108 OF 1997**

#### **SECTION 9: NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR TARIFFS**

A municipality, in its capacity as a water services institution, must apply a tariff for water services which is not substantially different from any norms and standards which the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, has prescribed in terms of the present Act.

#### **SECTION 21: BY-LAW**

A municipality, in its capacity as water services authority, must make by-laws which contain conditions for the provision of water services, and which provide for at least the following (inter-alia):

- the standard of the services;
- the technical conditions of supply, including quality standards, units or standards of measurement, the verification of meters, acceptable limits of error and procedures for the arbitration of disputes relating to the measurement of water services provided;
- the determination and structure of tariffs in accordance with Section 10 of the present Act.

If the municipality, in its capacity as water services authority, has imposed conditions under which water services are provided, such conditions must be accessible to consumers and potential consumers.

If the municipality, in its capacity as water services authority, provides water for industrial use, or controls a system through which industrial effluent is disposed of, it must make by-laws providing for at least the following:

- the standards of the service;
- the technical conditions of provision and disposal;
- the determination and structure of tariffs.

**SECTION II: LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT NO. 32 OF 2000**

**SECTION 73: GENERAL DUTY**

The municipality subscribes to Section 73 (1) (a) and (c) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000 as amended) which -

- determines that the municipality has the responsibility,
- must give effect to the provisions of the Constitution and
- give priority to the basic needs of the local community and
- also ensure that all members of the local community have at least access to at least minimum level of basic services

The services provided by the municipality must be -

- equitable and accessible
- provided in a manner conducive to the prudent, economic, efficient and effective use of available resources, and the improvement of standards of quality over time
- financially sustainable
- environmentally sustainable; and
- regularly reviewed with a view to upgrading, extension and improvement.

**SECTION 74: TARIFF POLICY**

The municipality subscribes to Section 74 (2) (g) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000, as amended) which -

- determines that the municipality may make provision for the promotion of local economic development through special tariffs for categories of commercial and industrial users.
- the policy is regularly reviewed in order to try to accommodate such special tariffs for recommendation of local economic development.

The council of a municipality must adopt and implement a tariff policy on the levying of fees for the services provided by the municipality itself or by way of service delivery agreements.

Such policy must comply with the provisions of the present Act and any other applicable legislation.

Such tariff policy must reflect at least the following principles that –

- users of municipal services must be treated equitably in the application of tariffs
- the amount individual users pay for services must generally be in proportion to the use of such services

- poor households must have access to at least basic services, through tariffs which cover only operating and maintenance costs, special tariffs or lifeline tariffs for low levels of use or consumption of services or for basic levels of services, or any other direct or indirect method of subsidisation of tariffs for poor households
- that tariffs must reflect the costs reasonably associated with rendering the service, including capital, operating, maintenance, administration and replacement costs, and interest charges;
- tariffs must be set at levels that facilitate the financial sustainability of the service, taking into account subsidisation from sources other than the service concerned
- provision may be made in appropriate circumstances for a surcharge on the tariff for a service
- that provision may be made for the promotion of local economic development through special tariffs for categories of commercial and industrial users
- the economic, efficient and effective use of resources, the recycling of waste, and other appropriate environmental objectives must be encouraged
- the extent of subsidisation of tariffs for poor households and other categories of users must be fully disclosed.

The tariff policy may differentiate in respect of services, service standards, service providers and other matters between different categories of users, debtors or geographical areas.

If the policy entails such differentiation, the municipality must ensure that this does not amount to unfair discrimination.

#### SECTION 75: BY-LAWS TO GIVE EFFECT TO POLICY

The council of the municipality must adopt by-laws to give effect to the implementation and enforcement of its tariff policy.

Such by-laws may differentiate in respect of services, service standards, service providers and other matters between different categories of users, debtors or geographical areas, but in a manner which does not amount to unfair discrimination.