MOQHAKA MUNICIPALITY

"People's power in action"

ANNEXURE

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PROPERTY RATES POLICY
FINANCIAL YEAR 2026/27

MEETING TO BE HELD ON **29 MAY 2026**

"People's power in action"

PROPERTY RATES POLICY

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1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this policy are to ensure that:

a. All ratepayers within a specific category are treated equally and reasonably;
b. Rates are levied in accordance with the market value of the property;
c. The rate will be based on the value of all ratable property and the amount required by Council to fund expenditure of rates related services reflected in the operational budget, taking into account any surpluses generated from Council services and the amounts required to finance exemptions, reductions and rebates that the municipality may approve from time to time;
d. To optimally safeguard the tax base of the municipality by only approving exemptions, reductions and rebates that is reasonable and affordable.

2. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

2.1 This policy is mandated by Section 3 of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (No. 6 of 2004), which specifically provides that a municipality must adopt a Rates Policy.

2.2 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.

2.3 In terms of the Local Government: 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 any regulations promulgated in terms thereof; and
    iii. the rates policy.

2.4 In terms of Section 4 (1) (c) of the Local Government: 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.

2.5 In terms of Section 62(1)(f)(ii) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (No. 56 of 2003) the municipal manager must ensure that the municipality has and implements a rates policy.

2.6 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) and any regulations promulgated in terms thereof from time to time.

3. DEFINITIONS

"Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No. 6 of 2004);

"Agent", in relation to the owner of the 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;

"Business Property", means-

a) A property used for the activity of buying, selling or trading in commodities or services and includes offices, crèches, private hospitals, private clinics, cell phone and Telkom towers and hotels; or
b) Property on which the administration of the business of private or public entities take place;

"Agricultural purpose" in relation to the use of a property includes the use of a property for the purpose of eco-tourism or for the trading in or hunting of game.

"Annually" means every year;

"Category"

(a) in relation to property, means a category determined in terms of Section 7 of this policy; and

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

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

"Definitions, words and expressions" as used in the Act are applicable to this policy document where ever it is used;

"Guesthouses" means accommodation in a dwelling-house or second dwelling where at least 3 to 10 rooms are used for the purpose of supplying lodging and meals to transient guests for

compensation, in an establishment which exceeds the restrictions of a bed and breakfast establishment and may include business meetings or training sessions for resident guests;

"Industrial property" means a branch of trade or manufacturing, production, assembling or processing of finished or practically finished products from raw materials or fabricated parts. This includes grain silos, factories and any office or other accommodation on the same property, the use of which is incidental to the use of such a property

"Land reform beneficiary", in relation to a property, means a person who –

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

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

"Multi-Purpose" in relation to a property, means a property that cannot be assigned to a single category due to the different uses of such a property in which event the property will be valued based on the apportionment of uses in accordance with the applicable category of property in terms of this policy

"Municipality" means the Moqhaka Local Municipality;

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

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

"Owner" –

(a) in relation to a property referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of "property" , means a person in whose name ownership of the property is registered;

(b) in relation to a right referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of property, means a person in whose name the right is registered;

(c) in relation to land tenure right referred to in paragraph (c) of "property" means a person in whose name the right is registered to whom it was granted in terms of legislation; or

(d) in relation to public service infrastructure referred to in paragraph (d) of the definition of "property", means the organ of state which owns or controls that public service infrastructure as envisaged in the definition of "publicly controlled';

Provided that a person mentioned below may for the purposes of this Act be regarded by the municipality as the owner of a property in the following cases: -

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

"Privately owned towns serviced by the owner" means single properties, situated in an area not ordinarily being serviced by the municipality, divided through sub division or township establishment into (ten or more) full title stands and/ or sectional units and where all 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.

"Property" means –

(a) immovable property registered in the name of a person, including in the case of a sectional title scheme, a sectional title unit registered in the name of a person;
(b) a right registered against immovable property in the name of a person, excluding a mortgage bond registered against the property;

(c) a land tenure right registered in the name of a person or granted to a person in terms of legislation; or
(d) public service infrastructure.

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

(a) national, provincial or other public roads on which goods, services or labour move across a municipal boundary;
(b) water and sewer pipes, ducts or other conduits, dams, water supply reservoirs, water treatment plants or water pumps forming part of a water or sewer scheme serving the public;
(c) power stations, power substations or power lines forming part of an electricity scheme serving the public;
(d) gas or liquid fuel plants or refineries or pipelines for gas or liquid fuels forming part of a scheme for transporting such fuels;

(e) railway lines forming part of a national railway system;
(f) communication towers, masts, exchanges or lines forming part of a communications system serving the public;
(g) runways or aprons at national or provincial airports;
(h) any other publicly controlled infrastructure as may be prescribed; or
(i) rights of way easements or servitudes in connection with infrastructure mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (i);

''Public service purposes", in relation to the use of a property, means property owned and used by an organ of state as—

(a) Hospitals or clinics;
(b) Schools, pre-schools, early childhood development centers or further education and training colleges;
(c) National and provincial libraries and archives;
(d) Police stations;
(e) Correctional facilities; or
(f) Courts of law,

But excludes property contemplated in the definition of 'public service infrastructure';''

"Ratio" means relationship between the cent amount in the Rand applicable to residential properties and different categories of non-residential properties: Provided that the two relevant cent amounts in the Rand are inclusive of any relief measures that amount to rebates of a general application to all properties within a property category

"Residential property" means <u>improved</u> property that:

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

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

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

"State trust land" means land owned by the state –

(a) in trust for person communally inhabiting the land in terms of a traditional system of land tenure;
(b) owner which land tenure rights were registered and granted; or
(c) which is earmarked for disposal in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No 22 of 1994).

"Vacant Land" means land on which no immovable improvements have been erected excluding farm properties not used for any purposes as contemplated in section 8(2)(e) of the MPRA.

4. POLICY PRINCIPLES

4.1 Rates are levied in accordance with the Act as an amount in the rand based on the market value of all ratable property contained in the municipality's valuation roll and supplementary valuation roll.

4.2 As allowed for in the Act, the municipality has chosen to differentiate between various categories of property and categories of owners of property as contemplated in clause 8 and 9 of this policy. Some categories of property and categories of owners are granted relief from rates as contemplated in clause 12 to 14 of this policy. The municipality however does not grant relief in respect of payments for rates to any category of owners or properties, or to owners of properties on an individual basis.

4.3 There would be no phasing in of rates based on the new valuation roll, except as prescribed by legislation and in accordance with clause 17 of this policy.

4.4 In accordance with section 3(3) of the Act, the rates policy for the municipality is based on the following principles:

(a) Equity

The municipality will treat all ratepayers with similar properties the same.

(b) Affordability

The ability of a person to pay rates will be taken into account by the municipality. In dealing with the poor/indigent ratepayers the municipality will provide relief measures through exemptions, reductions or rebates. (c) Sustainability

Rating of property will be implemented in a way that:

i. it supports sustainable local government by providing a stable and buoyant revenue source within the discretionary control of the municipality; and

ii. Supports local social economic development

(d) Cost efficiency

Rates will be based on the value of all ratable property and will be used to fund community and subsidized services after taking into account surpluses generated on trading (water, electricity) and economic (refuse removal, sewerage removal) services and the amounts required to finance exemptions, rebates, reductions and phasing-in of rates as approved by the municipality from time to time.

4.5 Acknowledge local recognized interest groups in the municipality.

5. SCOPE OF THE POLICY

5.1 This policy document guides the annual setting (or revision) of property rates. It does not make specific property rates proposals. 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.

6. APPLICATION OF THE POLICY

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

6.2 The Moqhaka Agricultural Management is acknowledged by the Municipality as a "locally recognized community organization" as is provided for in Section 17 (2) (d) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

7. PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO FINANCING OF SERVICES

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

(a) Trading services
   i. Water
   ii. Electricity

(b) Economic services
   i. Refuse removal
   ii. Sewerage disposal

(c) Community and subsidized services

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

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

8. CATEGORIES OF PROPERTIES

8.1 Different rates may be levied in respect of the following categories of ratable properties and such rates will be determined on an annual basis during the compilation of the annual budget –(note: categories only to be finalized after the completion of valuation roll)

AGR	-	Agricultural
B	-	Business
IND	-	Industrial
MIN	-	Mining
MPU	-	Multiple use properties
MUN	-	Municipal
PBO	-	Public Benefit Organization
PSI	-	Public Service Infrastructure
PW	-	Place of Worship
PSP	-	Public Service Purposes
RES 1	-	Residential
V	-	Vacant Land

8.2 In determining the category of a property referred to in section 8.1 the municipality shall take into consideration the following criteria or a combination thereof: -

(a) Use of the property;
(b) Permitted use of the property; or
(c) A combination of (a) and (b).

8.3 In order to create certainty and to ensure consistency the criteria mentioned in 8.2 shall be applied as indicated below in order of priority and no deviation is permissible: -

8.3.1 Properties shall first of all be categorized in accordance with their formal zoning. Town planning schemes, town establishment schemes and town planning regulations may be used to determine the formal zoning.

8.3.2 If, for whatever reason, the status or zoning of a property cannot be determined in terms of 8.3.1 the actual use shall then be determined in order to appropriately categorize 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.

8.3.3 The geographical area in which a property is situated may be used to assist in the categorization of a property when the provisions of 8.3.1 cannot be applied. However, the geographical area as a criterion should not be used in isolation.

8.4 Properties used for multiple purposes shall be categorized and rated as provided for in section 9 of the Act and as more fully described in clause 10.

9. CATEGORIES OF OWNERS

9.1 For the purpose of granting exemptions, reductions and rebates in terms of clause 12, 13 and 14 respectively the following categories of owners of properties are determined: -

(a) Those owners who qualify and who are registered as indigents in terms of the adopted indigent policy of the municipality;

(b) Those owners who do not qualify as indigents in terms of the adopted indigent policy of the municipality but whose total monthly income is less than the amount annually determined by the municipality in its budget;

(c) Owners of property situated within an area affected by-

i. a disaster within the meaning of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002); or

ii. serious adverse social or economic conditions.

(d) Owners of residential properties with a market value below the amount as determined annually by the municipality in its budget; and

(e) Owners of agricultural properties as referred to in clause 14.1 (e).

(f) Child headed families where any child of the owner or child who is a blood relative of the owner of the property, is responsible for the care of siblings or parents of the household.

(g) Owners of properties situated in privately owned towns as referred to in clause 14.1(d).

10. PROPERTIES USED FOR MULTIPLE PURPOSES

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

(a) In accordance with the “permitted use of the property”.

(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 category of property to the different purposes for which the property is used if both (a) and (b) above cannot be applied.

11. DIFFERENTIAL RATING

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

(a) The nature of the property including its sensitivity to rating e.g. agricultural properties used for agricultural purposes.

(b) The promotion of social and economic development of the municipality.

11.2 Differential rating among the various property categories will be done by way of setting a different cent amount in the rand for each property category; and

11.3 by way of reductions and rebates as provided for in this policy document.

11.4 **Criteria for Applying Different Levies for Different Categories of Properties**

The rate charged as an amount-in-the-rand for Residential Properties is the base rate and the rates charged in respect of all other categories of properties are reflected as ratios to the residential rate. The criteria for applying different ratios are as follows:

11.4.1. Industrial

The ability of owners to recover part of their costs via lower income tax and the ability to recover such costs from their own customers supports the rate differentiation. These property categories will be rated at double the residential property rate-in-the-Rand. The municipality determines the rates ratio for these property categories at 1:1.72.

11.4.2. Business and Commercial

The ability of owners to recover part of their costs via lower income tax and the ability to recover such costs from their own customers supports the rate differentiation. These property categories will be rated at double the residential property rate-in-the-Rand. The municipality determines the rates ratio for these property categories at 1:1.74.

11.4.3. Mining Properties

The ability of owners to recover part of their costs via lower income tax and the ability to recover such costs from their own customers supports the rate differentiation. These property categories will be rated at double the residential property rate-in-the-Rand. The municipality determines the rates ratio for these property categories at 1:3.63.

11.4.4. Vacant land

Owners are encouraged to develop vacant land in line with the municipality policies. The municipality determines the rates ratio for vacant land at 1:1.25.

11.4.5. Agricultural Property

The MPRR on Rate Ratio prescribes that Agricultural properties are to be rated at no more than 25% of the residential property rate-in-the-rand. Thus, the municipality may rate an agricultural property at any ratio of choice below the prescribed rates ratio of 1:0.25.

Taking into account the limited rate-funded services supplied to agricultural properties in general, the contribution of agriculture to the local economy, the extent to 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, the municipality determines the rates ratio for bona fide agricultural property at 1:0.19.

11.4.6. Properties owned by an Organ of State and used for public service purposes

Ratepayers contribute to the national fiscus through various national taxes for national and provincial government to provide the services set out in the definition of public service purpose.

In addition, the MPRA already provides relief in respect of public service infrastructure. Therefore, properties owned by an organ of state and used for public service purposes should not receive any further benefit and the ratio will be twice the residential rate. The municipality determines the rates ratio for Properties owned by an Organ of State and used for public service purposes at 1:1.74.

11.4.7. Public Service Infrastructure (PSI)

The MPRR on Rate Ratio prescribes that PSI property must be rated at no more than 25% of the residential property rate-in-the-Rand. The Municipality determines the rates ratio for PSI property at 1:0.

11.4.8. Properties owned by PBOs and used for specified public benefit activities

The MPRR on Rate Ratios stipulates that property owned by PBOs and used for a specified public benefit activity listed in item 1 (Welfare and humanitarian); item 2 (Health care); and item 4 (Education and development) of Part 1 of the Ninth Schedule to the Income Tax Act, 58 of 1962, will be rated at no more than 25% of the residential property rate-in-the-Rand. The municipality recognises the important role that PBOs play in the social and economic well-being of the communities that they operate in. In line with the strategic IDP priorities of a safe and caring city, a lesser rates burden assists these organisations in meeting their objectives. The City determines the rates ratio for Properties owned by PBOs and used for specified public benefit activities at 1:0.086. All other property owned by PBOs that do not fall within the definition as outlined in the MPRR, and by virtue of the use of the property, which does not fall within any of the other property categories, will be rated as business and commercial property.

11.4.7 Rate Ratios

Category of property	**Rate ratio**	**Cent amount in the Rand rate determined for the relevant property category**
Residential	1:1	0.0116 cent/Rand
Industrial	1:1.72	0.0199 cent/Rand
Business and Commercial	1:1.74	0.0202 cent/Rand
Vacant	1:1.25	0.0329 cent/Rand
Agricultural	1:0.19	0.0022 cent/Rand
Mining	1:3.63	0.0421 cent/Rand
Public Service Purposes (PSP)	1:1.74	0.0202 cent/Rand
Public Service Infrastructure (PSI)	1:0	0.0000 cent/Rand
Public Benefits Organisation (PBO)	1:0.086	0.0010cent/Rand
Place of Worship (POW)	1:0	0.0000 cent/Rand
Multi Purpose properties	Levied according to the tariffs associated with the different categories.	

12. EXEMPTIONS

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

(a) Municipal properties

Municipal properties are exempted from paying rates as it will increase the rates burden or service charges to property owners or consumers.

(b) Residential properties

All residential properties with a market value of or less than the amount as annually determined by the municipality are exempted from paying rates. The impermissible rates contemplated in terms of section 17(1) (h) of the Property Rates Act is included in the amount referred to above as annually determined by the municipality. This is an important part of the council's indigent policy and is aimed primarily at alleviating poverty.

(c) Public Service Infrastructure

Public service Infrastructure Is exempted from paying rates as they provide essential services to the community. Public Service Infrastructure will immediately forfeit the exemption, if found to be using the infrastructure or properties for purposes other than what they are intended for. Rates will be levied according to the current use of the property as approved by the municipal council.

(d) Right registered against a property

Any right registered against a property as defined in clause 3.18(b) of this policy is exempted from paying rates.

(e) Public Worship

Churches will immediately forfeit the exemption, if found to be using the infrastructure or properties for purposes other than what they are intended for. Rates will be levied according to the current use of the property as approved by the municipal council.

12.2 Exemptions in clause 12.1 (a) (b) (c) and (d) will automatically apply and no application is thus required.

12.3 Public Benefit Organizations (Inclusive of NGO & NPO)

The following Public Benefit Organizations may apply for the exemption of property rates subject to producing 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): -

(a) Welfare institutions

Properties used exclusively as an orphanage, non-profit retirement villages, old age homes or benevolent/charitable institutions, 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.

(b) Youth development organizations

Property owned and/or used by organizations for the provision of youth leadership or development programmes.

(c) Sporting bodies

Property used by an organization for sporting purposes on a non-Professional basis.

(d) Cultural institutions

Property used for purposes declared in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act. Act 29 of 1969 or the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 66 of 1989.

(e) Museums, art galleries and botanical gardens

Property registered in the name of private persons, open to the public and not operated for gain.

(f) Animal welfare

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

(g) Charitable institutions

Property owned or used by institutions or organizations whose aim is to perform charitable work on a not-for-gain basis.

12.4 Exemptions will be subject to the following conditions: -

(a) Exemptions in 12.1(a) to (c) will automatically apply and no application is thus required.

(b) all applications referred to in 12.3 must be addressed in writing to the municipality;

(c) a SARS tax exemption certificate must be attached to all applications;

(d) the Municipal Manager or his/her nominee must approve all applications;

(e) 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

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

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

(a) On those parts of a special nature reserve, national park or nature reserve within the meaning of the Protected Areas Act, or of a national botanical garden within the meaning of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004, which are not developed or used for business, or residential agricultural purposes.

(b) On mineral rights within the meaning of paragraph (b) of the definition of "property" in section 1 of the Act.

(c) On a property belonging to a land reform beneficiary or his or her heirs, provided that this exclusion lapses ten years from the date on which such beneficiary's title was registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds.

(d) On a property registered in the name of and used primarily as a place of public worship by a religious community, including an official residence registered in the name of that community which is occupied by an office-bearer of that community who officiates at services at that place of worship.

13. REDUCTIONS

13.1 Reductions as contemplated in section 15 of the Act will be considered on an ad-hoc basis in the event of the following: - 13.1.1 Partial or total destruction of a property.

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

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

13.2.1 The owner referred to in 13.1.1 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.

13.2.2 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).

13.2.3 A maximum reduction, to be determined on an annual basis, will be allowed in respect of both 13.1.1 and 13.1.2.

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

13.2.5 If rates were paid in advance prior to granting of a reduction, the municipality will use the credit on the account of such an owner as from the date of reduction until the date of lapse of the reduction to settle future accounts.

14 REBATES

14.1 Categories of property

(a) Business and industrial properties

i. The municipality may grant rebates to ratable businesses 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. Creation of infrastructure for the benefit of the community.

ii. A maximum rebate as annually determined by the municipality will be granted on application subject to: -

a. a business plan issued by the directors of the company indicating how the local, social and economic development objectives of the municipality are going to be met;

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 company plan to continue to meet the objectives;

c. an assessment by the Municipal Manager or his/her nominee indicating that the company qualifies; and

d. a municipal resolution.

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

(b) State properties

As annually determined by the municipality.

(c) Residential properties

The municipality grants a rebate as annually determined which applies to improved residential property that is: -

i. used only for residential purposes; ii. Registered in terms of the Sectional Title Act;

ii. owned by a share-block company; or

(d) Agricultural property rebate

i. Agricultural/farm properties will be granted a standard rebate to be annually determined by the municipality, provided that the Municipal account is paid in full at the time of application.

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

(a) the extent of rates related services rendered by the municipality in respect of such properties.

(b) the contributor of agriculture to the local community.

(c) the extent to which agriculture assist in meeting the service delivery and developmental objectives of the community; and

(d) the contribution of agriculture to the social and economic welfare of farm workers.

ii. In terms of section 84 of the Act, the Minister for Provincial and Local Government, and in concurrence with the Minister of Finance as required through section 19 of the Act, may determine that rate levied by the Council on a category of non-residential property may not exceed the ratio to the rate on residential property. In the absence of any such promulgation the municipality will apply the standard ratio for agricultural properties as 1:0.75 (25% rebate on the tariff for residential properties). For the 2011/2012 financial year the minister had promulgated a ratio of 1:0.25.

iii. An additional rebate of a maximum of 25% will be granted by the municipality in respect of the following services provided by the farmers to their employees: -

a. 5% for the provision of accommodation in a permanent structure to farm workers and their dependents;

b. 5% if such residential properties are provided with potable water;

c. 5% if the farmer electrifies such residential properties, inclusive of solar.

d. 5% for the provision of land for burial, educational and recreational purposes to own farm workers as well as people from surrounding farms.

e. 5% if agricultural properties contribute to job creation;

15 PAYMENT OF RATES

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

(a) on monthly basis; or annually in case of Government.

(b) for all accounts that are levied annually, payment should be made before or on 30 September each year.

(c) Should rates levied be paid in full (as reflected in 15.1 (a) and (b) above before September each year an additional rebate of 8% will be applicable.

(d) If the account is less than R50 per month, the levy may be processed annually.

15.2 the municipality shall determine the due dates for payments in monthly instalments and the single annual payment and this date shall appear on the accounts forwarded to the owner/ tenant/ occupants/ agent;

15.3 Interest on arrears rates, whether payable on or before 30 September or in equal monthly instalments, shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the credit control, debt collection and indigent policy of the municipality.

15.4 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.

15.5 Arrears rates shall be recovered from tenants, occupiers and agents of the owner, in terms of section 28 and 29 of the Act as follows: -

15.5.1 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: -

15.5.1.1 From the agent who is lawfully responsible to collect commission or rental in respect of the property concerned;

15.5.1.2 From a tenant or occupier of the property, only after an attempt was made to collect it from an agent refer to in 15.5.2 but such attempt was unsuccessful or no such agent exists or only a part of the outstanding amount could successfully be recovered.

15.5.2 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 the owner of the property.

15.5.3 The notice referred to in 15.5.2 shall give the party concerned at least 14 calendar days to pay the outstanding rates.

15.6 Where the rates levied on a particular property have been incorrectly determined, whether because of an error or omission on the part of the municipality or false information provided by the property owner concerned or a contravention of the permitted use to which the property concerned may be put, the rates payable shall be appropriately adjusted for the period extending from the date on which the error or omission is detected back to the date on which rates were first levied in terms of the current valuation roll.

15.7 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.

16 ACCOUNTS TO BE FURNISHED

16.1 The municipality will furnish each person liable for the payment of rates with a written account, which will specify:-

(i) the amount due for rates payable;
(ii) the date on or before which the amount is payable;
(iii) how the amount was calculated;
(iv) the market value of the property; and
(v) rebates, exemptions, reductions or phasing-in, if applicable.

16.2 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.

16.3 In the case of joint ownership the municipality shall consistently, in order to minimize 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.

18 SPECIAL RATING AREAS

18.1 The municipality will, whenever deemed necessary, by means of a formal Council resolution determines special rating areas in consultation with the relevant communities as provided for in section 22 of the Act.

18.2 The following matters shall be attended to as follows whenever a special rating is being considered: -

18.2.1 Proposed boundaries of the special rating area;

18.2.2 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;

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

18.2.4 Proposed financing of the improvements or projects;

18.2.5 Priority of projects if more than one;

18.2.6 Social economic factors of the relevant community;

18.2.7 Different categories of property;

18.2.8 The amount of the proposed special rating;

18.2.9 Details regarding the implementation of the special rating;

18.2.10 The additional income that will be generated by means of this special rating.

18.3 In determining the special additional rates the municipality shall differentiate between different categories as referred to in clause 8 of this policy.

18.4 The additional rates levied shall be utilized for the purpose of improving or upgrading of the specific area only and not for any other purposes whatsoever.

18.5 The municipality shall establish separate accounting and other record-keeping systems, compliant with GRAP, for the identified area and the households concerned shall be kept informed of progress with projects and financial implications on an annual basis.

19 FREQUENCY OF VALUATION

19.1 The municipality shall prepare a new valuation roll every 5 (five) years in terms of the amended Property Rates Act No.6 Section 32(1)(b)(ii), with the option to extend the validity of the valuation roll to 7 (seven) years as per section 32(2)(a)(ii) with the approval of the MEC for Local Government and Housing in the province.

19.2 Supplementary valuation rolls will be done on annually to ensure that the valuation roll is properly maintained.

19.3 In accordance with the Act of the municipality, under exceptional circumstances, may request the MEC for Local Governance and Housing in the province to extend the validity of the valuation roll to 7 (seven years).

19.4 Any property or land owner wishing to lodge an objection on the valuation of his immovable property, shall submit valid reasons, a fee as approved by Municipal Council and ensure that the objection is not against the total valuation roll, but a specific immovable property.

20 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

20.1.1 Before the municipality adopts the rates policy, the Municipal Manager will follow the process of community participation envisaged in chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act and comply with the following requirements:

20.1.1 Conspicuously display the draft rates policy for a period of at least 30 days at the municipality's head and satellite offices and on the website.

20.1.2 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 the website for public inspection (property owners and interest persons may obtain a copy of the draft policy from the municipal offices during office hours. Property owners and interest persons are invited to submit written comments or representations to the municipality within the specified period in the notice.

20.1.3 Public meetings and workshops will be held in the vernacular (local language) to ensure maximum participation from the community.

20.1.4 Council will consider all comments and/or representations received when considering the finalization of the rates policy.

20.1.5 Council must establish appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures to enable the local community to participate and will provide for consultative sessions with locally recognized community and where appropriate traditional authorities.

20.1.6 The municipality will communicate the outcomes of the consultation process in accordance with section 17 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

21 REGISTER OF PROPERTIES

21.1 The municipality will compile and maintain a register in respect of all properties situated within the jurisdiction of the municipality. The register will be divided into two parts; Part A and Part B.

21.2 Part A of the register will consist of the current valuation roll of the municipality and will include all supplementary valuations done from time to time.

21.3 Part B of the register will specify which properties on the valuation roll or any supplementary valuation roll are subject to: -

i. Exemption from rates in terms of section 15 of the Property Rates Act, ii. Rebate or reduction in terms of section 15 of the Property Rates Act, iii. Phasing-in of rates in terms of section 21 of the Property Rates Act, and iv. Exclusions as referred to in section 17 of the Property Rates Act.

21.4 The register will be open for inspection by the public at the municipal main offices during office hours or on the website of the municipality.

21.5 The municipality will update Part A of the register every 12 months through the supplementary valuation process.

21.6 Part B of the register will be updated on a continuous basis.

21.7 An average amount based on water or electricity consumption will be calculated and added to the clearance figures of those meters consuming more than the normal units per month. This will protect the municipality from having outstanding accounts after property transfers are concluded. Any amounts paid in excess may be refunded after the account has been finalized.

21.8 Water and electricity meters may be inspected for tampering before clearance certificate is issued for transfer of property.

21.9 The municipality will suspend its services of a Law Firm for conveyances, if payment for clearance figures or an undertaken is not honored on the date the property changes ownership at Deed Office until the payment is made.

21.10 Law Firms from outside the Moqhaka municipality boundaries must pay for clearance figures before the clearance certificate is issued. No undertakings will be accepted from outside attorneys.

21.11 Law Firms from within Moqhaka Municipality will have maximum of 10 working days to settle the final figures issued to them or services will be suspended.

21.12 Conveyancer wishing to submit applications for discounted figures or an incentive must do so before an application is forwarded for clearance figures and only apply after corrective journals and payment has been made.

22 BY-LAWS TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE RATES POLICY

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

23 REGULAR REVIEW PROCESSES

23.1 The rates policy will be reviewed as and when necessary amendments/changes arise.

24 IMPLEMENTATION

24.1 This policy is enforceable and implementable from the new financial year after approval by Council.
