

**EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY**

**RATES POLICY**

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

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1.	LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT	2
2.	DEFINITIONS	2
3.	POLICY PRINCIPLES	4
4.	SCOPE OF THE POLICY	5
5.	APPLICATION OF THE POLICY	5
6.	CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY	5
7.	CATEGORIES OF OWNERS	6
8.	PROPERTIES USED FOR MULTIPLE PURPOSE	6
9.	DIFFERENTIAL RATING	7
10.	EXEMPTIONS	7
11.	REDUCTIONS	9
12.	REBATES	10
13.	RATES INCREASES	14
14.	NOTIFICATION OF RATES	15
15.	PAYMENT OF RATES	15
16.	REGULAR REVIEW PROCESS	16
17.	SHORT TITLE	16
18.	ENFORCEMENT/IMPLEMENTATION	16

## RATES POLICY

### 1. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

- 1.1 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.
- 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 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
    - iii. the Rates Policy.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 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. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 **Act** means the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (No. 6 of 2004).
- 2.2 **Municipality** means the municipal council for the municipal area of Emthanjeni Municipality
- 2.3 **All other terms** are used within the context of the definitions contained in the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (No. 6 of 2004) —means

Rates Policy (Final 2011/2012 Financial Year)

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

## Rates Policy (Final 2011/2012 Financial Year)

- (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;
- (e) in relation to agriculture property/agricultural use means a farm or a small holding used for the production of goods or products through farming or forestry activities. (see paragraph 12(1)b)

- 2.4 Indigent household: a household which qualifies as indigent as defined in the Indigent Policy of the Municipality
- 2.5 Income: Money received as income
- 2.6 Municipal Financial Year: as determined by the MFMA from 1 July – 30 June the following year.

### **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 general 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 will be no phasing in of rates based on the new valuation roll, except as prescribed by legislation, the Property Rates Act and the Rates Policy of the Municipality
- 3.4 The Rates Policy of the Municipality is based on the following principles:
  - (a) Equity  
The municipality will treat all ratepayers of a category of property or category of owner 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

## Rates Policy (Final 2011/2012 Financial Year)

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. it supports local social and economic development

(d) Cost efficiency

Rates will be based on the value of all rateable property and the amount required by the Municipality to balance the operating budget after taking into account profits 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. SCOPE OF THE POLICY**

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 *local newspaper* 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 categories of properties and categories of owners as allowed for in this policy document.

#### **6. CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY**

**6.1** Criteria for determining categories of properties for the purpose of levying different rates and for the purpose of granting exemptions will be according to the-

- (a) use of the property;
- (b) permitted use of the property or
- (c) geographical area in which the property is situated

**6.2** Categories of property for the municipality include-

- (a) residential properties;
- (b) business and commercial properties;
- (c) industrial properties;
- (d) public service infrastructure;
- (e) public benefit organisations;
- (f) agricultural properties;
- (g) state-owned properties;
- (h) municipal properties;
- (i) multiple use properties;
- (j) vacant land.
- (k) mining properties

**7. CATEGORIES OF OWNERS APPLYING FOR EXEMPTIONS, REDUCTIONS AND REBATES**

Criteria for determining categories of owners of properties, for the purpose of granting exemptions, rebates and reductions will be according to the-

- (a) indigent owners who qualify as indigent households as defined in the *Indigent Policy of Emthanjeni Municipality*.
- (b) income derived from the use of the property
- (c) owners of property situated within an area affected by-
  - i a disaster within the meaning of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 56 of 2002); or
  - ii. any other serious adverse social or economic conditions
- (d) owners of residential properties with a market value below a determined threshold; or
- (e) owners of agricultural properties
- (f) retired and disabled owners of property

**8. PROPERTIES USED FOR MULTIPLE PURPOSES**

Rates on properties used for multiple purposes will be levied on properties used for-

- (a) a purpose corresponding with the permitted use of the property, if the permitted use of the property is regulated;
  - (b) a purpose corresponding with the dominant use of the property;
- or

- (c) by apportioning the market value of a property to the different purposes for which the property is used; and
- (d) applying the relevant cent amount in the rand to the corresponding apportioned market value.

## 9. DIFFERENTIAL RATING

9.1 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.

9.2 Differential rating among the various property categories will be done by way of setting different cent amount in the rand for each property category and/or

9.3 by way of reductions and rebates.

## 10. EXEMPTIONS

10.1 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 owners of residential property are exempted from paying rates on the first R18 000-00 of the value of a particular property of which he or she is the owner

(c) Religious Institutions

Only registered Religious Organisations will be exempted from paying rates.

(d) Public Benefit Organisations

The following Public Benefit Organisations 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):

(e) Welfare institutions

Properties used exclusively as an orphanage, non-profit retirement villages, old age home or benevolent institution, 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.

(f) Charitable institutions

Property belonging to not-for-gain institutions or organisations that perform charitable work.

(g) Cultural institutions

Properties declared in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 29 of 1969 or the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 66 of 1989.

(h) Museums, libraries, art galleries

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

(i) Youth development organisations

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

(j) 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.

10.2 The categories of property in (a) to (c) below are exempt from paying rates on the first 30 % of the market value

(a) Public Service Infrastructure

Means publicly controlled infrastructure as per definition of MPRA, 6 of 2004.

(b) Sporting bodies

Property used by an organisation whose sole purpose is to use the property for sporting purposes on a non-professional basis.

10.3 Exemptions shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (a) all applications must be addressed in writing to the Municipality;
- (b) a SARS tax exemption certificate, if applicable, must be attached to all applications;
- (c) the Municipal Manager or Chief Financial Officer must approve all applications;
- (d) applications must reach the Municipality before the end of September *or* alternatively any other date determined by Council preceding the start of the new municipal financial year for which relief is sought; and
- (e) the Municipality retains the right to refuse exemptions if the details supplied in the application form are incomplete, incorrect or false.

## 11. REDUCTIONS

11.1 A reduction in the municipal valuation as contemplated in section 15(1)(b) of the Act will be granted where the value of a property is affected by-

- (a) a disaster within the meaning of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 56 of 2002); or
- (b) any other serious, adverse social or economic conditions.

11.2 The reduction will be in relation to the certificate issued for this purpose by the municipal valuer

- 11.3 All categories of owners can apply for a reduction in the rates payable as described above

## 12. REBATES

### 12.1. Categories of property

#### (a) Business, commercial and industrial properties

- i. The municipality may grant rebates to rateable enterprises that promote local, social and economic development in its area of jurisdiction, 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 community.

- ii. Rebates 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.

#### (b) Agricultural property/ Agricultural Use

1. A farm is an area of land, including various structures thereon, devoted primarily to the practice of producing and managing food (produce, grains or livestock) or forestry products. The farming activity must be intense, must not be a mere hobby and must contribute to the local economy.
2. Farms may be owned and operated by a single individual, family, community or corporate entity. In the

event that the farmer is an individual, the farmer must be independent on the income from the farm to support his or her family. A farm can be a holding of any size.

3. In terms of the MPRA, the definition of agricultural purpose excludes the use of a property for the purpose of eco-tourism or for the trading in or hunting of game and will therefore be exempted from any rates rebate.
4. As a result of, and taking into account, limited rate-funded services supplied to such 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, want the contribution of agriculture to the social and economic welfare of farm workers, the Municipality grants a rates rebate (as set out below) in respect of properties subject to agriculture use, which is 80% of the rate levied on residential properties, which rate on properties subject to agricultural use does not exceed the maximum ratio to the rate on residential property prescribed in the MPRA Rate Ratio Regulations.
5. Unless the usage of a property has changed, owners of qualifying agricultural properties must apply for the rebate in the year when a new General Valuation Roll ("GV") or Supplementary Valuation Roll ("SV") or change of ownership, as the case may be, and which affects the property, is implemented.
6. Rebates for the extent of municipal services not provided to agricultural property form part of the 80% rebate as mentioned in section 12 (b)(4) and no additional rebates will be granted for the under-mentioned services where
  - i. no municipal roads next to the property.
  - ii. no municipal sewerage to the property.
  - iii. no municipal electricity to the property.
  - iv. not supplied by the municipality
  - v. no refuse removal that is provided by the municipality.
  - vi. if permanent residence provided to workers.
  - vii. if farmers or such properties are provided with potable water.
  - ii. if the farmer electrifies such residential properties for the farm workers.

**NB No other rebates will be granted to properties that qualify for the agricultural rebates. The rebate of 80% as mentioned in (4) above includes all rebates for the provision of municipal basic services as outlined in (6) above. Further rebates would be unfair to the residential property owners who receive an exemption on the first R18 000 of valuation. Emthanjeni Municipality does not include the refuse, sewerage and sanitation and availability levy in the rates and taxes levy. Rates and taxes are levied separately.**

7. Phasing in Discount

Rates levied on all properties previously not levied and agricultural property shall be phased in over a period of three years as follows:

- (i) First Year of implementation: Discount of 75% of the total rates for that year, otherwise applicable to the property
- (ii) Second Year of implementation: Discount of 50% of the total rates for that year, otherwise applicable to the property
- (iii) Third Year of implementation: Discount of 25% of the total rates for that year, otherwise applicable to the property

(c) Conservation Land

No rebates are granted to privately owned properties whether designated or used for conservation purposes.

(d) Historical or heritage properties

No rebates are granted other than residential rebates if appropriate.

(e) Non-profit or public benefit organisations

The categories of non-profit organisation or public benefit organisations listed in 10.1 above may be granted a 80% rates rebate if they do not apply or qualify for exemption in terms of 10(d).

These categories of properties and/or owners of properties are deemed to contribute services or benefits to the community.

An annual rebate will only be granted if an organisation, owner or user of the property is registered as non-profit or public benefit organisation with the municipality before the end of September. Organisations, owners or such users who fail to register before the end of September will not be entitled to the rebate for that financial year.

### 12.3 Categories of owners

- (a) Retired and Disabled Persons Rate Rebate will receive an additional 40 % discount
  - i. Retired and Disabled Persons qualify for special rebates according to monthly household income. To qualify for the rebate a property owner must:
    - a. occupy the property as his/her normal residence;
    - b. be at least 65 years of age or in receipt of a disability pension from the Department of Welfare and Population Development;
    - c. be in receipt of a total monthly gross income from all sources (including income of spouse of owner) not exceeding **R 3 968**; or an amount to be determined by Council
    - d. not be the owner of more than one property; and
    - e. provided that where the owner is unable to occupy the property due to no fault of his/her own, the spouse or minor children may satisfy the occupancy requirement.
  - i. Property owners must apply on a prescribed application form for a rebate as determined by the municipality.
  - iii. Applications must be accompanied by-
    - a. a certified copy of the identity document or any other proof of the owners age which is acceptable to the municipality;
    - b. sufficient proof of income of the owner and his/her spouse;

## Rates Policy (Final 2011/2012 Financial Year)

- 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. See also section 10(3)
- iv. 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 or alternatively any other date determined by Council preceding the start of the new municipal financial year for which relief is sought
  - v. The Municipality retains the right to refuse rebates if the details supplied in the application form were incomplete, incorrect or false.
- 12.4 Properties with a market value below a prescribed valuation level , instead of a rate determined on the market value of these properties a uniform amount may be fixed per property.

### 13. RATES INCREASES

- (a) The Municipality will consider increasing rates annually during the budget process in terms of the guidelines issued by National Treasury from time to time.
  - 1. Rate increases will be used to finance the increase in operating costs of community and subsidised services.
  - 2. 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
    - 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.
- (d) Extraordinary expenditure related to community services not foreseen during the previous budget period and approved by the

## Rates Policy (Final 2011/2012 Financial Year)

council during a budget review process will be financed by an increase in property rates.

- (e) Affordability of rates to ratepayers.
- (f) All increases in property rates will be communicated to the local community in terms of the municipality's policy on community participation.
- (g) Rates tariff increases for agricultural properties will increase or decrease after the phasing in period collapsed.

### **14. NOTIFICATION OF RATES**

- (a) 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.
- (b) A notice stating the purport of the Municipality's resolution and the date on which the new rates become operational will be displayed by the Municipality at places installed for that purpose.

### **15. PAYMENT OF RATES**

- 15.1 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.
- 15.2 If the owner of property that is subject to rates, notify the Municipal Manager or his/her nominee not later than 31 *March* 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.
- 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 *the Credit Control Policy of Emthanjeni Municipality*.
- 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. REGULAR REVIEW PROCESS**

The rates policy will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it complies with the Municipality's strategic objectives and with legislation.

**17. SHORT TITLE**

This policy is the Property Rates Policy of Emthanjeni Municipality.

**18. ENFORCEMENT/IMPLEMENTATION**

This policy has been approved by the Council of Emthanjeni Municipality in terms of resolution .....dated \_\_\_\_\_ and comes into effect from 1 July 2011.