

CITY OF MATLOSANA

BUDGET POLICIES 2020/2021

**FIND HEREWITHIN THE FOLLOWING REVISED BUDGET
POLICIES:**

- ❖ **SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY**
- ❖ **RATES POLICY**
- ❖ **ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY**
- ❖ **CUSTOMER CARE, CREDIT CONTROL & DEBT
COLLECTION POLICY**
- ❖ **IRRECOVERABLE BAD DEBT POLICY**
- ❖ **PROVISION FOR DEBT IMPAIREMENT POLICY**
- ❖ **INDIGENT RELIEF POLICY**
- ❖ **TARIFF POLICY**
- ❖ **FUNDING & RESERVE POLICY**
- ❖ **VIREMENT POLICY**
- ❖ **MUNICIPAL PROPERTY RATES POLICY**
- ❖ **EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT POLICY**

**THE FOLLOWING BUDGET POLICIES WERE UNCHANGED AND
WILL STAY INTACT FROM PRIOR YEARS AND ARE AVAILABLE
ON THE WEBSITE www.matlosana.gov.za**

- ❖ **BUDGET POLICY**
- ❖ **BORROWINGS POLICY**
- ❖ **INVESTMENT & CASH MANAGEMENT POLICY**
- ❖ **UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL
EXPENDITURE POLICY**
- ❖ **INVENTORY POLICY**

THE CITY OF MATLOSANA



SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

2020/2021 FINANCIAL YEAR

VOLUME 12

PREAMBLE

The Municipal Manager of the City of Matlosana, being responsible for managing the financial administration of the City of Matlosana (hereinafter referred to as “the CoM”), hereby, in terms of the provisions of Section 62(1)(f)(iv), read with section 111 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 53 of 2003 (hereinafter referred to as the “MFMA”), and in order to give effect to Section 217(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (hereinafter referred to as “the Constitution”), establishes the Supply Chain Management Policy of the CoM, the Circulars and Regulations as mentioned in Schedule “D” of this Policy, as approved by its Municipal Council and which came into operation on and is to be implemented as such from the date of acceptance by the Council.

THE CITY OF MATLOSANA:

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENTPOLICY

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CHAPTER 1: ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SCM POLICY

1. DEFINITIONS

In this policy, except where the context otherwise indicates or it is expressly stipulated otherwise, the following words, expressions and/or abbreviations shall have the respective meanings assigned to them hereunder and words or expressions to which a meaning has been assigned in terms of the provisions of section 1 of the MFMA will have the corresponding meaning assigned thereto in terms of such section. Some of these words, expressions and/or abbreviations may not occur in the Policy, but are included for the sake of completeness.

NO.	WORD/EXPRESSION	DEFINITION
“A”		
1.1.	“abuse of the supply chain management system”	Means acts and/or omissions, or the underlying acts and/or omissions from an affected person which forms the basis of the intended steps to be taken by the municipal manager in terms of this policy, and includes: “fronting” i.e., where HDI's are signed up as fictitious shareholders or members in essentially juristic entities where some or none of the shareholding or membership, as the case may be, is held by persons other than HDI's, and which juristic entities bid for contracts in terms of which substantial financial benefits and proceeds generated by virtue of such contracts are channelled to shareholders or members of such juristic entities, as the case may be, or to an alternative juristic entity or entities where some or none of the shareholding or membership, as the case may be, is held by persons other than HDI's

		<p>who otherwise would not have obtained any financial benefits or proceeds but for such fictitious shareholders or members of the entity to whom the contract was awarded;</p> <p>“collusive bids” i.e., where bidders conclude an arrangement between themselves to obtain the highest possible points in the evaluation and/or the award of a bid whereby competitive bids are eliminated; and</p> <p>“influencing the bid process” i.e., directly, indirectly or tacitly influencing or interfering with the work of relevant officials of the CoM involved in the bid process in order to influence the process so as to <u>inter alia</u>: (a) influence the process and/or outcome of a bid, (b) incite breach of confidentiality and/or the offering of bribes, (c) cause over and under invoicing, (d) influence the choice of procurement method or technical standards, and (e) influence any officials of the CoM in any way which may secure an unfair advantage during or at any stage of the procurement process.</p>
1.2.	“accountability”	Means an account-giving relationship between individuals including the personal responsibility of a person to a senior or a higher authority in terms of that person’s acts or omissions in the execution of his/her assigned duties.
1.3.	“accounting officer”	Means the municipal manager of the CoM and refers to the definition of “accounting officer” as defined in terms of the provisions of section 1 of the MFMA and referred to in section 60 of the MFMA, and includes a person acting as an accounting officer or the person to whom the accounting officer has delegated his/her authority to act.
1.4.	“A-class accountable item”	Means those items that are not consumable or expendable.

1.5.	“Acquisition management”	Means the process of the procurement of goods, works and/or services and includes, but is not limited to, the identification of preferential policy objectives, determination of market strategies, application of depreciation rates, application of total costs of ownership principle, compilation of bid documentation including bid conditions, determination of evaluation criteria, evaluation of bids and tabling of recommendations, compilation and signing of contracts and contract administration.
1.6.	“adjudication points”	Means the points referred to in the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, Act 5 of 2000: Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2011, and the preferential procurement section of this policy, also referred to as “evaluation points” or “preference points”.
1.7.	“affected person”	Means a natural person or entity whose/which rights may be materially and/or adversely affected when the municipal manager takes any of the steps contemplated in this policy in order to combat abuse of the supply chain management process.
1.8.	“all applicable taxes”	Includes value added tax, pay as you earn, income tax, unemployment insurance fund contributions and skills development levies.
1.9.	“asset”	Means a tangible or intangible resource capable of ownership.
1.10.	“Auditor-General”	Means the person appointed as Auditor-General in terms of section 193 of the Constitution, and includes a person acting as Auditor-General, acting in terms of a delegation by the Auditor-General or designated by the Auditor-General to exercise a power or perform a duty of the Auditor-General.
1.11.	“authority”	Means a right or power attached to a rank or position permitting the holder thereof to make decisions, to

		execute such decisions or to have such decisions executed, take command or to demand action by others.
“B”		
1.12.	“B-BBEE”	Means broad based black economic empowerment as defined in terms of the provisions of section 1 of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, Act 53 of 2003.
1.13.	“B-BBEE status level of contributor”	Means the B-BBEE status received by a measured entity based on its overall performance using the relevant scorecard contained in the Codes of Good Practice on Black Economic Empowerment, issued in terms of the provisions of section 9(1) of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, Act 53 of 2003.
1.14.	“bid”	Also means tender i.e. quote, expression of interest, proposal, or any other proposition for business with the CoM, whether solicited or not or a written offer in a prescribed or stipulated form in response to an invitation by the CoM for the provisions of goods and services.
1.15.	“bidder”	Means any person or entity submitting a bid or a written or verbal quotation pursuant to an invitation from the CoM to submit such a bid.
“C”		
1.16.	“capital asset”	Means any immovable asset such as land, property or buildings or any movable asset that can be used continuously or repeatedly for more than one year in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes, and from which future economic or social benefit can be derived, such as plant, machinery and equipment.
1.17.	“chief financial officer”	Means the person appointed by the municipal council and designated by the municipal manager of the CoM to

		manage the financial administration of the CoM and remains directly accountable to the municipal manager as contemplated in terms of the provisions of section 80(2)(a) read with sections 1 and 81 of the MFMA.
1.18.	“City of Matlosana” or “CoM”	Means the CITY OF MATLOSANA a local government and legal entity with full legal capacity as contemplated in section 2 of the MSA, read with the provisions of Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and sections 12 and 14 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998, with its main place of business and the offices of the municipal manager, as envisaged in terms of the provisions of section 115(3) of the MSA, Bram Fisher Street, KLERKSDORP, NORTH WEST PROVINCE, and includes its successor in title; or structural person exercising a delegated power or carrying out an instruction, in the event of any power being delegated as contemplated in terms of the provisions of section 59 of the Systems Act.
1.19.	“CoM’s Register of Tender and Contract Defaulters”	Means the list compiled by the CoM for purposes of the combating of abuse of the supply chain management system in terms of which the persons reflected on the list are prohibited from being awarded any contract by the CoM for the specified period reflected on the list.
1.20.	“close family member”	Means includes a spouse, child or parent of a person.
1.21.	“closing time”	Means the time and date specified in bid documentation as that time and date upon which the final acceptance of bids will expire, and after expiry of which no more bids may be submitted and will not be accepted by the CoM.
1.22.	“community based vendor”	Means a supplier of goods and/or services who resides in a target area or community, who/which meets the criteria for community based vendors as determined by the municipal manager from time to time, and who/which

		is registered on the list of the CoM as an accredited prospective provider of goods and/or services.
1.23.	“comparative price”	Means the price after the factors of a non-firm price and all unconditional discounts that can be utilized have been taken into consideration. A “non-firm price” means all prices other than a “firm price” and a “firm price” means the price that is only subject to adjustments in accordance with the actual increase or decrease resulting from the change, imposition, or abolition of customs or excise duty and any other duty, levy, or tax, which, in terms of the law or regulation, is binding on the contractor and demonstrably has an influence on the price of any supplies, or the rendering costs of any service, for the execution of the contract.
1.24.	“competitive bid”	Means a bid in terms of a competitive bidding process.
1.25.	“competitive bidding process”	Means a competitive bidding process contained in section 12G of this policy, and referred to in regulation 12(1) (d) of the SCMR.
1.26.	“consortium or joint venture”	Means an association of persons for the purpose of combining their expertise, property, capital, efforts, skill and knowledge in an activity for the execution of a contract.
1.27.	“construction industry development board” or “CIDB”	Means the Construction Industry Development Board established by section 2 of the Construction Industry Development Board Act, Act 38 of 2000.
1.28.	“Construction Industry Development Board Act”	Means the Construction Industry Development Board Act, Act 38 of 2000.
1.29.	“construction works”	Means the provision of a combination of goods and services arranged for the development, extension, installation, repair, maintenance, renewal, removal, renovation, alteration, dismantling or demolition of a

		fixed asset including building and engineering infrastructure.
1.30.	“consultant”	Means a person or entity providing labour and knowledge based expertise which is applied with reasonable skill, care and diligence.
1.31.	“contract”	Means a written agreement resulting from the acceptance of a bid or quotation from a bidder by the CoM and contemplated in the provisions of section 116 of the MFMA.
1.32.	“contractor”	Means a person or entity whose/which bid or quotation has been accepted by the CoM.
1.33.	“contract participation goal”	Means the amount equal to the sum of the value of work for which the prime contractor contracts to engage specific target groups in the performance of the contract, expressed as a percentage of the bid sum less provisional sums, contingencies and VAT.
1.34.	“corrected bid sum”	Means the bid sum, corrected in terms of the bid documentation, where applicable.
1.35.	“council”	Means the municipal council of the City of Matlosana in which the executive and legislative authority of the CoM is vested and which is the decision making body of the CoM, its legal successors and its delegates.
1.36.	“current asset”	Means an asset on the balance sheet which can either be converted to cash or used to pay current liabilities within 12 (twelve) months from the beginning of the current financial year.
1.37.	“customer service”	Means the process of serving customers in accordance with acceptable, predetermined standards in such a manner that it increases customer satisfaction and minimises time and costs.
“D”		

1.38.	“days”	Means calendar days, unless the context indicates otherwise.
1.39.	“delegated body”	Means in relation to the delegation of a power or duty a person to whom such power or duty has been delegated in writing by the delegating authority.
1.40.	“delegating authority”	Means in relation to a delegation of a power or duty by a municipal council, the municipal council, in relation to a sub-delegation of a power or duty by another political structure, or by a political office bearer, councillor or staff member of the CoM, means that political structure, political office bearer, councillor or staff member.
1.41.	“delegation”	Means the issuing of a written authorisation by a delegating authority to a delegated body to act in his stead, and in relation to a duty, includes an instruction or request to perform or to assist in performing the duty, and “delegate” and “sub-delegate” has a corresponding meaning.
1.42.	“demand management”	Means system which insures that the resources required to support the strategic and operational commitments of the CoM are delivered at the correct time, at the right price, and at the right location, and that the quantity and quality satisfy the needs of the CoM.
1.43.	“depreciation”	Means the decrease in the value of assets from general wear and tear and allocation of the cost of assets to periods in which the assets are used.
1.44.	“designated sector”	Means a sector, sub-sector or industry that has been designated by the Department of Trade and Industry in line with national development and industrial policies for local production, where only locally produced goods and/or services or locally manufactured goods meet the stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content.

1.45.	“disability”	Means in respect of a person a permanent impairment of a physical, intellectual or sensory function, which results in restricted, or lack of, ability to perform an activity in the manner or in the range considered normal for a human being.
1.46.	“disposal”	Means process of preparing, negotiating and concluding a written contract which involves the alienation of a capital asset including a capital asset no longer needed by the CoM or rights in respect thereof, by means of a sale or a donation, and “dispose” has a similar meaning.
1.47.	“disposal management”	Means the system of the CoM for the disposal or letting of assets, including unserviceable, redundant or obsolete assets in a cost-effective, but transparent and responsible manner, and also entails the maintenance of records and documents.
“E”		
1.48.	“empowerment indicator”	Means measure of an enterprise’s or businesses’ contribution towards achieving the goals of the governments reconstruction and development program, this indicator will relate only to certain specific goals for the purposes of this policy.
1.49.	“engineering and construction works”	Means the provision of a combination of goods and services, arranged for the development and provision of an asset including construction works and engineering infrastructure or for the refurbishment of an existing asset.
1.50.	“entity”	Means juristic person.
1.51.	“equipment”	Means-class accountable stores/stock that are issued and accounted for on an inventory.
1.52.	“equity ownership”	Means the percentage of an enterprise or business owned by individuals or, in respect of a private company,

		the percentage of a company's shares that are owned by individuals, who are actively involved in the management of the enterprise or business and exercise control over the enterprise or business, commensurate with the degree of ownership at the closing date of the bid.
1.53.	"evaluation points"	Means "adjudication points" and/or "preference points".
1.54.	"exempted capital asset"	Means municipal capital asset which is exempted by section 14(6) of the MFMA from the other provisions of that section.
"F"		
1.55.	"final award"	Means in relation to bids or quotations submitted for a contract, the final decision on which bid or quote to accept.
1.56.	"firm price"	Means the price that is only subject to adjustments in accordance with the actual increase or decrease resulting from the change in position, or abolition of customs or excise duty and any other duty, levy, or tax, which, in terms of a law or regulation, is binding on the contractor and demonstrably has an influence on the price of any supplies, or the rendering costs of any service, for the execution of a contract.
1.57.	"formal written price quotation"	Means quotations referred to in section 12F of this policy and regulation 12(1)(c) of SCMR and includes an electronic offer to the CoM in response to an invitation to submit such a quotation.
1.58.	"functionality"	Means the measurement according to predetermined norms and/or criteria, as set out in the bid documents, of a service or commodity that is designed to be practical and useful, working or operating, taking into account, among other factors, the quality, reliability, viability and durability of a service and the technical capacity and ability of a bidder..

“G”		
1.59.	“general conditions of contract”	Means the general conditions of contract as set out in the bid documentation applicable to the said bid and not limited to the General Conditions of Contract for Construction Contracts, 2010 of the South African Institute of Civil Engineers.
1.60.	“goods”	Means those raw materials or commodities which are available for general sale.
1.61.	“goods and/or services”	Includes works, construction and consultant works
1.62.	“granting of rights”	Means the granting by the CoM of the right to utilize, control or manage capital assets in circumstances where section 14 of the MFMA and chapters 2 and 3 of the MATR do not apply.
1.63.	“green procurement”	Means the taking into account environmental criteria for goods and services to be purchased in order to ensure that the related environmental impact is minimized.
“H”		
1.64.	“historically disadvantaged individual” or “HDI”	Means South African citizen who, due to the apartheid policy that had been in place, had no franchise in national elections prior to the introduction of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1983 (Act No 110 of 1983) or the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No 200 of 1993) (“the Interim Constitution”); and/or who is a female; and/or who has a disability, provided that a person who obtained South African citizenship on or after the coming to effect of the Interim Constitution, is deemed not to be an HDI.
“I”		

1.65.	“implementing agent”	Means decision maker/manager mandated by the CoM to implement projects and invite bids/quotations of any nature.
1.66.	“improper conduct”	Means conduct which is tantamount to fraud, corruption, favouritism, unfair, irregular and unlawful practices, misrepresentation on information submitted in bid documents for the purposes of procuring a contract with the CoM, misrepresentation regarding the contractor's expertise and capacity to perform in terms of a contract procured via the supply chain management system, breach of a contract procured via the supply chain management system and failure to comply with the supply chain management system.
1.67.	“in the service of the state”	Refers to the definition of “in the service of the state” as defined in terms of the provisions of regulation 1 of the SCMR.
1.68.	“information technology” or “IT”	Means the acquisition, processing, storage and dissemination of vocal, pictorial, textual and numerical information by a microelectronics-based combination of computing and telecommunications.
1.69.	“integrated development plan” or “IDP”	Means the plan envisaged in terms of the provisions of section 25 of the MSA.
1.70.	“item”	Means an individual article or unit.
“J”		
1.71.	“joint venture”	Means an association of persons or entities formed for the purpose of combining the expertise, property, capital, efforts, skill and knowledge in an activity for the execution of a contract or contracts. The joint venture or consortium must be formalised by agreement between the parties thereto.

“L”		
1.72.	“list of accredited prospective providers”	Means the list of accredited prospective providers that a municipality must keep in terms of regulation 14 of the SCMR.
1.73.	“local business”	Means service providers with active offices within the municipal area of the CoM, which shall be interpreted on the basis of whether the offices are utilised for the goods and/or services to be procured, and whether the majority are local or North-West people.
1.74.	“local content”	Means that portion of the bid price which is not included in the imported content, provided that local manufacture does take place. “imported content” means that portion of the bid price presented by the cost of components, parts or materials which have been or are still to be imported (whether by the supplier or its sub-contractors) and which costs are inclusive of the costs abroad, plus freight and other direct importation costs, such as landing costs, dock dues, import duty, sales duty or other similar tax or duty at the South African port of entry.
1.75.	“Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act” or “MFMA”	Means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003.
1.76.	“Local Government: Municipal Systems Act” or “MSA”	Means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000.
1.77.	“long term contract”	Means contract with a duration period exceeding 1 (one) year.
“M”		

1.78.	“municipal asset transfer regulations” or “MATR”	Means the regulations published in terms of the provisions of section 168 of the MFMA, specifically the Asset Transfer Regulations, 2008, published under GN R878 in GG 31346 of 22 August 2008 (with effect from 1 September 2008).
1.79.	“municipal entity”	Refers to the definition of “municipal entity” as defined in terms of the provisions of section 1 of the MSA.
1.80.	“municipal manager”	Means the municipal manager of the CoM, refer to the definition of “accounting officer”.
1.81.	“municipality”	Means the City of Matlosana.
“N”		
1.82.	“non-exempted capital asset”	Means municipal capital asset which is not exempted in terms of the provisions of section 14(6) of the MFMA from the other provisions of that section.
“O”		
1.83.	“obsolete”	Means no longer in use or out of date, to become obsolete by replacing it with something new.
1.84.	“official”	Refers to the definition of “official” as defined in terms of the provisions of section 1 of the MFMA.
1.85.	“one-off contract”	Means discreet contract where specified goods, services or construction works are supplied for an approved contract sum.
1.86.	“organ of state”	Means an organ of state as defined in terms of the provisions of section 239 of the Constitution.
1.87.	“other applicable legislation”	Means any other legislation applicable to the supply chain management of the CoM, including the Preferential Procurement Policy framework Act, Act 5 of 2000, the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, Act 53 of 2003 (BBBEEA), the Construction Industry

		Development Board Act, Act 38 of 2000, and the Consumer Protection Measures Act, Act 68 of 2008.
“P”		
1.88.	“person”	Means natural person.
1.89.	“planned project work”	Means a specific project identified by a need of the CoM therefore, and as opposed to the supply of goods and/or services that is of an ad-hoc or repetitive nature for a predetermined period of time.
1.90.	“policy”	Means this Supply Chain Management Policy of the CoM.
1.91.	“practitioner”	Means person who practices a profession or art.
1.92.	“preference points”	Refer to “adjudication points” and/or “evaluation points”.
1.93.	“Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act” or “PPPFA”	Means the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, Act 5 of 2000.
1.94.	“Preferential Procurement Regulations” or “PPR”	Means the regulations published in terms of the provisions of section 5 of the PPPFA, specifically the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2011 published under Government Gazette No. 34350 of 8 June 2011.
1.95.	“Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act” or “PCCAA”	Means the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004.
1.96.	“prime contractor”	Means the person or entity with whom/which the CoM will contract, as opposed to sub-contractors, suppliers, manufacturers or service providers who/which contract with the prime contractor.
1.97.	“procedures”	Means sequence of actions or operations which have to be executed in the same manner in order to always

		obtain the same result under the same circumstances, and “process” will have a corresponding meaning.
1.98.	“procurement”	Means process of preparing, negotiating and concluding a contract, whether in writing or verbally, which involves the acquiring of goods and/or services, and engineering and construction works, or any combination thereof, or the acquiring of capital assets or any rights in respect of the above, by means of a purchase, lease or donation and “procuring” has a similar meaning.
1.99.	“project management”	Means the planning, directing and controlling of an organisations resources over a short term to ensure that specific objectives are successfully met.
1.100.	“Promotion of Access to Information Act” or “PAIA”	Means the Promotion of Access to Information Act, Act 2 of 2000.
1.101.	“provider”	Means the person or entity who/which provides, supplies services, goods or works to the CoM.
1.102.	“Public-Private Partnership” or “PPP”	Refers to the definition of “public-private partnership” as defined in terms of the provisions of Regulation 1 of the Municipal Public-Private Partnership Regulations, published under GN R309 in GG 27431 of 1 April 2005 in terms of the provisions of Section 168 of the MFMA..
“Q”		
1.103.	“quality”	Means the measure according to predetermined criteria, of the suitability of a proposal, design or product for the use for which it is intended, and may also include the measure of the competency of a supplier.
“R”		

1.104.	“rand value”	Means the total estimated value of a contract in South African currency, calculated at the time of quotation and bid invitations and includes all applicable taxes and excise duties.
1.105.	“redundant”	Means no longer needed or useful, superfluous, unnecessary.
1.106.	“renewal”	Means replace or restore something that is broken or worn-out.
1.107.	“Republic”	Means the Republic of South Africa.
1.108.	“representative”	Means any representative of an affected person in relation to the relevant bid, whether authorized or not, including but not limited to directors, members, employees and agents and include legal representatives.
1.109.	“responsibility”	Means the obligation imposed on an individual to properly exercise the authority vested in him/her, and involves the power to command and to demand action in the proper execution of the relevant duties.
1.110.	“responsible agent”	Means internal project managers being officials of the CoM or external consultants appointed by the CoM pertaining to a project or contract.
1.111.	“Risk management”	Means the identification, measurement and economic control of risks that threaten the assets and earnings of a business or other enterprise.
1.112.	“rules”	Means statements that a specific action must or must not be taken in a given situation.
“S”		
1.113.	“service provider”	Means “service provider “as defined in terms of the provisions of Section 1 of the MSA.

1.114.	“services”	Means the provision of labour and work carried out by hand, or with the assistance of plant and equipment, including the input, as necessary, of knowledge based expertise and/or consultants.
1.115.	“small, medium and micro enterprises” or “SMME”	Refers to “small enterprise” as defined in terms of the provisions of Section 1 of the National Small Enterprise Act, Act 102 of 1996.
1.116.	“sourcing”	Means where an item to procure is obtainable.
1.117.	“specification”	Means the terminology generally used to describe the requirement/s for goods.
1.118.	“stipulated minimum threshold”	Means that portion of local production and content as determined by the Department Trade and Industry.
1.119.	“stores” or “stock”	Means all movable state property/assets that are kept in stock for issue purposes.
1.120.	“strategic goals”	Means areas of the organisational performance that are critical to the achievement of the mission and are statements that describe the strategic direction of the organisation.
1.121.	“strategic objectives”	Means objectives which are more concrete and specific than strategic goals and it must give a clear indication of what the CoM intends on doing or producing in order to achieve the strategic goals it has set for itself.
1.122.	“sub-contract”	Means the primary contractor’s assigning, leasing, making out work to, or employing, another person to support such primary contractor in the execution of part of a project in terms of the contract.
1.123.	“sub-contractor”	Means any person or entity that is employed, assigned, leased or contracted by the prime contractor to carry out work in support of the prime contractor in the execution of a contract.
1.124.	“supplier/vendor”	Means generic term which may include suppliers of goods and/or services, contractors and/or consultants.

1.125.	“supply chain management” or “SCM”	Means as contemplated in terms of the provisions of Section 217 of the Constitution, Part 1 of Chapter 11 of the MFMA read together with the SCMR.
1.126.	“supply chain management policy”	Means this supply chain management Policy of the CoM.
1.127.	“supply chain management regulations” or “SCMR”	Means the regulations published in terms of the provisions of section 168 of the MFMA, specifically the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations, published under Gen N 868 in GG 27636 of 30 May 2005.
1.128.	“supply chain management unit” or “SCMU”	Means the supply chain management unit which functions under the management and control of the municipal manager of the CoM, which unit is responsible for the implementation and management of this policy.
“T”		
1.129.	“tender”	Means bid in the context of procurement.
1.130.	“term bid”	Means rate-based bid for the ad hoc or repetitive supply of goods, services or construction works, where the individual rates are approved for use over a specified period.
1.131.	“terms of reference” or “TOR”	Means the term used to describe the requirement for professional services.
1.132.	“total cost of ownership” or “TCO”	Means the sum of direct spend, related spend, process spend and opportunity cost associated within a specific commodity and service to the owner.
1.133.	“treasury guidelines”	Means any guidelines on supply chain management issued by the Minister in terms of the provisions of Section 168 of the MFMA.
1.134.	“trust”	Means the arrangement through which the property of one person is made over of bequeathed to a trustee to

		administer such property for the benefit of another person.
“U”		
1.135.	“unserviceable”	Means the condition of an item that is no longer suitable for use and cannot be economically repaired.
1.136.	“unsolicited bid”	Means an offer submitted by any person or entity at its own initiative, without having been invited by the CoM to do so and specifically refers to the provisions of Section 113 of the MFMA read together with Regulation 37 of the SCMR
“V”		
1.137.	“value for money”	Means the best available outcome when all relevant costs and benefits over the procurement cycle are considered.
1.138.	“verbal quotation”	Refers to “written or verbal quotations” as defined in terms of the provisions of Regulation 1 of the SCMR.
“W”		
1.139.	“written quotation”	Refers to “written or verbal quotations” as defined in terms of the provisions of Regulation 1 of the SCMR.

2. INTRODUCTION

- (1) Section 111 of the MFMA requires each municipality to adopt and implement a supply chain management policy which gives effect to the requirements of the MFMA, and section 217(1) of the Constitution, in addition, the PPPFA requires an Organ of State to determine its preferential procurement policy and to implement it within the framework prescribed. These requirements are given effect to herein.
- (2) The supply chain management system of the CoM, contained in this policy, provides a mechanism to ensure sound, sustainable and accountable supply chain management within the CoM whilst promoting black economic empowerment, which includes general principles for achieving the following socio-economic objectives:
 - (a) To stimulate and promote local economic development in a targeted and focused manner;
 - (b) To promote resource efficiency and greening;
 - (c) To facilitate creation of employment and business opportunities for the people of Matlosana with particular reference to HDI's;
 - (d) To promote the competitiveness of local businesses;
 - (e) To increase the small business sector access, in general, to procurement business opportunities created by Council;
 - (f) To increase participation by small, medium and micro enterprises; and
 - (g) To promote joint venture partnerships.

3. TITLE AND APPLICATION OF THE POLICY

- (1) This policy shall be known as the CoM's Supply Chain Management Policy, and is applicable to the municipal area of the CoM as determined by the Municipal Demarcation Board.
- (2) This policy applies to-
 - (a) The procuring of goods and/or services;
 - (b) The disposal by council of goods no longer needed;
 - (c) The selection of contractors to provide assistance in the provision of municipal services otherwise than in circumstances where Chapter 8 of the MSA applies; and
 - (d) The selection of external mechanisms referred to in section 80(1)(b) of the MSA for the provisions of municipal services in circumstances contemplated in section 83 of that act.
- (3) Unless specifically stated otherwise, this policy does not apply where the CoM contracts with another organ of state for-
 - (a) The provision of goods and/or services to the CoM; or
 - (b) The provision of a municipal service; or
 - (c) The procurement of goods and services under a contract secured by that organ of state, provided that the relevant supplier has agreed to such procurement and the process is compliant to the provisions of section 12.18 of this policy
 - (d) The Policy must be read and applied with the Supply Chain Management Procedure Manual and the SCM Model Policy for infrastructure procurement and delivery management, where the SCM Policy including the SCM Manual and the Model Policy on infrastructure procurement are in conflict when procuring an

infrastructure project, only the SCM Model Policy on Infrastructure procurement shall take precedence

- (e) A report must nevertheless be submitted to the bid **Evaluation and Adjudication committee** seeking authority to contract with another organ of state; Including, water from the Department of Water Affairs or a public entity, another municipality or municipal entity and electricity from Eskom or another public entity, another municipality or municipal entity.
- (4) The CoM and any private person/s and/or entities must adhere to the principles, provisions, rules and requirements contained in this policy when dealing with any matter connected with and/or contained herein.

4. AIM AND PURPOSE OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- (1) The aim and the purpose of the supply chain management system is to have and maintain an efficient, fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective supply chain system when sourcing and procuring goods and/or services, as well as the sale and letting of assets, which conform to constitutional and legislative principles and maximizes the benefits from its consolidated buying power in the market place.
- (2) The CoM must manage its financial and administrative resources in such a manner to meet and sustain its supply chain purpose.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

- (1) The objectives of this policy is to implement the legislative provisions relating to the supply chain management of the CoM, that-
 - (a) Gives effect to-
 - (i) The provisions of section 217 of the Constitution; and
 - (ii) Part 1 of Chapter 11 and other applicable provisions of the MFMA;
 - (b) is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective;
 - (c) Complies with-
 - (i) The regulatory framework prescribed in Chapter 2 of the SCMR; and
 - (ii) Any minimum norms and standards that may be prescribed in terms of the provisions of section 168 of the MFMA;
 - (d) is consistent with other applicable legislation;
 - (e) Does not undermine the objective for uniformity in supply chain management systems between organs of state in all spheres; and
 - (f) is consistent with national economic policy concerning the promotion of investments and doing business with the public sector.
- (2) The CoM may not act otherwise than in accordance with this supply chain management policy when-
 - (a) Procuring goods and/or services;
 - (b) Disposing of goods no longer needed;

- (c) Selecting contractors to provide assistance in the provision of municipal services otherwise than in circumstances where Chapter 8 of the MSA applies; or
 - (d) In the case of the CoM selecting external mechanisms referred to in section 80(1)(b) of the MSA for the provision of municipal services in circumstances contemplated in section 83 of that Act.
- (3) To assure the creation of an environment where business can be conducted with integrity and in a fair, reasonable and accountable manner, this policy will ensure that the municipal manager and all representatives of the CoM involved in supply chain management activities must act with integrity, accountability, transparency and with the highest ethical standards.
 - (a) All supply chain management representatives must adhere to the code of ethical standards contained in section 20 of this policy together with the code of conduct for municipal staff contained in schedule 2 of the MSA.

6. DELEGATED AUTHORITY OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POWERS AND DUTIES

- (1) The council of the CoM has, in terms of its delegation of powers and functions in terms of the provisions of section 59 of the MSA, delegated such additional powers and duties to the municipal manager so as to enable the municipal manager –
 - (a) To discharge the supply chain management responsibilities conferred on accounting officers in terms of-
 - (i) Chapter 8 of the MFMA; and
 - (ii) This policy;
 - (b) To maximise administrative and operational efficiency in the implementation of the supply chain management system;
 - (c) To enforce reasonable cost-effective measures for the prevention of fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices in the implementation of the supply chain management system; and
 - (d) To comply with his or her responsibilities in terms of the provisions of section 115 and other applicable provisions of the MFMA.
- (2) Section 79 of the MFMA applies to the sub-delegation of powers and duties delegated to the municipal manager in terms of sub-section (1).
- (3) Neither the council nor the municipal manager of the CoM may delegate or sub-delegate any supply chain management powers or duties-
 - (a) To a person who is not an official of the CoM; or
 - (b) To a committee which is not exclusively composed of officials of the CoM.
- (4) This section may not be read as permitting an official to whom the power to make final awards has been delegated, to make a final award in a competitive

bidding process otherwise than through the committee system provided for in section 12.8.

- (5) No decision-making in terms of any supply chain management powers and duties may be delegated or sub-delegated to an advisor or consultant.
- (6) Delegations and/or sub-delegations of authority-
 - (a) Must be in accordance with pre-established levels of authority to ensure control and division of responsibility;
 - (b) Must be in writing;
 - (c) Must be made to a specific position and not to a named individual;
 - (d) may be confirmed, varied or revoked by the person who made such delegation or sub-delegation, but no such variation or revocation may detract from any right which may have accrued as a result of the delegation or sub-delegation; and
 - (e) Does not divest the municipal manager of the responsibility and/or accountability concerning the exercise of the delegated power or the performance of the delegated duty.
- (7) The municipal manager may confirm, vary or revoke any decision taken in terms of a delegation or sub-delegation, provided that no such variation or revocation may detract from any right which may have accrued as a result of such decision.
- (8) The municipal manager of the CoM must develop a practical and efficient system of delegation and sub-delegation that will both maximize administrative and operational efficiency and provide adequate checks and balances in the financial administration of the CoM.

6.1 Sub-Delegations

- (1) The municipal manager may, in terms of the provisions of section 79 of the MFMA sub-delegate any supply chain management powers and duties, including those delegated to the municipal manager in terms of section 6 (1), but any such sub-delegation must be consistent with section 6 and sub-section (2).
- (2) The power to make a final award-
 - (a) Above R10 million (including VAT) may not be sub-delegated by the municipal manager;
 - (b) Above R2 million (including VAT), but not exceeding R10 million (including VAT), may be sub-delegated but only to-
 - (i) The chief financial officer;
 - (ii) director/senior manager; or
 - (iii) The bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a director/senior manager is a member; or
 - (c) Not exceeding R2 million (including VAT) may be sub-delegated but only to-
 - (i) The chief financial officer;
 - (ii) director/senior manager;
 - (iii) A manager directly accountable to the chief financial officer or a director/senior manager; or
 - (iv) The bid adjudication committee.
- (3) An official or bid adjudication committee to which the power to make final awards has been sub-delegated in accordance with sub-section (2) must within 5(five) days of the end of each month submit to the official referred to in

sub-section (4) a written report containing particulars of each final award made by such official or committee during that month, including-

- (a) The amount of the award;
- (b) The name of the person to whom the award was made; and
- (c) The reason why the award was made to that person.

(4) A written report referred to in sub-section (3) must be submitted-

- (a) To the municipal manager, in the case of an award by-
 - (i) The chief financial officer;
 - (ii) A director/senior manager; or
 - (iii) The bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a director/senior manager is a member; or
- (b) To the chief financial officer or the director/senior manager responsible for the relevant bid, in the case of an award by-
 - (i) A director/manager referred to in sub-section (2) (c) (iii); or
 - (ii) The bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a director/senior manager is not a member.

(5) Sub-sections (3) and (4) do not apply to procurements out of petty cash.

(6) This section may not be interpreted as permitting an official to whom the power to make final awards has been sub-delegated, to make a final award in a competitive bidding process otherwise than through the committee system provided for in section 12.8.

6.2 Oversight role of the CoM

- (1) The council of the CoM must maintain oversight over the implementation of this policy by the municipal manager.
- (2) For the purposes of such oversight the municipal manager must-

- (a)
 - (i) within 30 (thirty) days of the end of each financial year, submit a report on the implementation of this policy of the CoM to the council;
 - (ii) Whenever there are serious and material problems in the implementation of this policy, immediately submit a report to the council of the CoM.
- (3) The municipal manager must, within 10 (ten) days of the end of each quarter, submit a report on the implementation of this policy to the Executive Mayor of the CoM.
- (4) The reports of the CoM must be made public in accordance with the provisions of section 21A of the MSA.
- (5) The Executive Mayor of the CoM must provide general political guidance over the fiscal and financial affairs of the CoM and may monitor and oversee the exercise of responsibilities assigned to the municipal manager and chief financial officer in terms of the MFMA. This role of the Executive Mayor is an oversight role only, and specifically excludes any interference or influence in or over a decision to award procurement contracts.

6.3 Supply Chain Management Units

- (1) The CoM must establish a supply chain management unit to implement this policy.
- (2) The supply chain management unit must, where possible, operate under the direct supervision of the chief financial officer or an official to whom this duty has been delegated in terms of this section.

7. COMPETENCY AND TRAINING OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS

- (1) The municipal manager must ensure that all persons involved in the implementation of this policy meet the prescribed competency levels, and where necessary, shall provide relevant training.
- (2) The training of officials involved in implementing this policy must be in accordance with any Treasury guidelines on supply chain management training.

8. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

8.1 General Responsibilities of the Officials of the CoM

- (1) Each official must carry out its activities within his/her area of responsibility.
- (2) Each official must take appropriate steps to prevent any unauthorized, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure in his/her area of responsibility.
- (3) Each official responsible for a task must carry it out in accordance with the various supply chain requirements contained in this policy.
- (4) Any matter not specifically delegated or sub-delegated to an official, must be referred to the municipal manager for proper allocation thereof.
- (5) Each official is responsible for all assets of the CoM within his/her area of responsibility.

8.2 Responsibilities of the Municipal Manager

- (1) The municipal manager must-
 - (a) Ensure strict adherence and compliance with the provisions of this policy and all relevant legislation;
 - (b) Implement this policy;

- (c) Review the targets and this policy annually or cause the targets and policy to be so reviewed;
- (d) Appoint the members of the Bid committees after personally ensuring the competency of such members for the position;
- (e) To ensure that the most favourable service providers are appointed and that any deviations from a proposal by the bid adjudication committee are, at the next available council meeting, reported to the council;
- (f) Establish a supply chain management unit within the financial directorate in order to assist the municipal manager to implement this policy; and
- (g) Comply with the provisions of section 19 of this policy.
- (h) To make sure that the procurement planning of the 2019/2020 financial year start simultaneously with the budget process and is approved with the budget before the 30 June 2019

8.3 Responsibilities of the Directors

Each director of the CoM is responsible and accountable for-

- (a) Exercising the powers, performing the functions and discharging the duties conferred or assigned to him in terms of this policy or any delegation from the municipal manager;
- (b) Implementing this policy and any procedural and/or other prescripts issued in terms of this policy and within his/her area of responsibility;
- (c) Ensure compliance with this policy and any procedural and/or other prescripts issued in terms of this policy and within his/her area of responsibility;

- (d) developing draft specifications, or causing draft specifications to be developed, for the procurements by his/her directorate which procurements exceed an amount of R30.000 (including VAT);
- (e) The management of asset utilization in his/her area of responsibility;
- (f) Compile the procurement plan and, in as far as is possible, accurately estimating the costs for the provision of services, works or goods for which offers are to be solicited and ensures that the plan is submitted to the SCM Unit
 - (1) To make sure that the procurement planning of the 2019/2020 financial year start simultaneously with the budget process and is approved with the budget before the 30 June 2019
- (g) Selecting the appropriate preference point system to be utilized in the evaluation of offers;
- (g) Assuring that objectives and targets are achieved with regard to procurements and/or disposals by the CoM; and
- (h) Proper contract and project management over every contract and/or project undertaken by his/her directorate.
- (I) Ensures that the objective of the provincial VTSD are met on any project advertised by council and compile progress report for council

8.4 Responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer

- (1) The Chief Financial Officer is the custodian of this policy responsible for-
 - (a) Reporting on the progress regarding the implementation of this policy;
 - (b) Recommending improvements on the practical implementation of this policy and possible amendments;
 - (c) the conducting of procurement audits of the entire supply chain management system to identify successes and/or failures and/or unauthorized, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and to

report on any findings which are not in accordance with the provisions of this policy to the municipal manager;

- (d) Management of the quotation and competitive bidding process from the solicitation thereof to processing invoice payment;
- (e) Promoting a corporate approach by encouraging standardization of items purchased within the CoM to realize economies of scale;
- (f) Providing supplier interface on supplier performance issues;
- (g) Ensuring that all procurements and/or disposals are effected by complying with all relevant legislation;
- (h) Managing procurements and/or disposals in order to ensure that the supply chain management system and this policy are complied with;
- (i) Ensuring that the procurement and/or disposal process followed by the CoM adheres to the preference targets without compromising price, quality, service and developmental objectives;
- (j) ensuring that the employees of the CoM who are involved in the supply chain management process receive the necessary training and are properly qualified to support the implementation of this policy;
- (k) Specifying the amount to be paid by prospective service providers as a non-refundable deposit for enquiry documents issued by the CoM;
- (l) The verification of applications from prospective service providers for possible inclusion in the Register; and
- (m) Submitting regular reports to the municipal manager and the finance portfolio committee regarding progress and any matters of importance relating to this policy. developing draft specifications, or causing draft specifications to be developed, for the procurements by his/her directorate which procurements exceed an amount of R30.000 (including VAT);

- (n) The management of asset utilization in his/her area of responsibility;
- (o) compile the procurement plan for and, in as far as is possible, accurately estimating the costs for the provision of services, works or goods for which offers are to be solicited and ensures that the plan is submitted to the SCM Unit
- (p) Ensures that directors are informed in the beginning of the budgeting process to compile their proposed needs on the plan and consider the changes made during the process and update the plan accordingly until the final budget and the procurement plan are finalised

8.5 Responsibilities of the Supply Chain Management Unit

- (1) The SCMU shall be subject to the management and control of and accountable to the chief financial officer.
- (2) The SCMU must consist of at least the following sections-
 - (a) A demand management section;
 - (b) A procurement section/acquisition management section;
 - (c) A logistics section;
 - (d) A performance and contract management section;
 - (e) A disposal and asset management section; and
 - (f) A risk management section.
- (3) The manager of the SCMU will be responsible and accountable for the day-to-day management of the SCMU.
- (4) The personnel of the SCMU are appointed by the municipal manager in consultation with the chief financial officer.
- (5) The SCMU must issue, receive and finalize all documents for the procurement of goods and/or services by means of verbal, written or formal price quotations of a transaction value of over R2000 (including VAT), up to R200 000

(including VAT), as well as all documents for procurement by means of a competitive bidding process of a transaction value of over R200 000 (including VAT).

- (6) All documents for the disposal of movable and/or immovable capital assets must be issued, received and finalized by the SCMU.
- (7) The SCMU must endeavour to, in as far as is reasonably possible, to inform all unsuccessful bidders that the bid submitted to the CoM has not been accepted and the details of the bid which has been accepted by the CoM.

9. GENERAL

9.1 Amendment and review of this policy.

- (1) The municipal manager of the CoM must-
 - (a) At least annually review the implementation of the policy; and
 - (b) When the municipal manager deems it necessary, submit proposals for the amendment of the policy to the council.
- (2) When amending this policy, the CoM must take account of the need for uniformity in supply chain practices, procedures and forms between organs of state in all spheres, particularly to promote accessibility of supply chain management systems for small businesses.

9.2 Availability of Supply Chain Management Policy

A copy of this policy and other relevant documentations are available on the website of the CoM.

9.3 Communications

Any and all correspondence with regard to this policy must be addressed to the manager of the SCMU, and copied to the municipal manager.

CHAPTER 2: FRAMEWORK OF SCM POLICY

10 ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- (1) The supply chain management system of the CoM is an integrated system for the acquiring of goods, works and services on a competitive basis consists of the following systems-
- (a) Demand management system;
 - (b) Acquisition management system;
 - (c) Logistics management system;
 - (d) Disposal management system;
 - (e) Risk management system; and
 - (f) Performance management system.

11 DEMAND MANAGEMENT

- (1) Demand management provides for an effective system to ensure that the resources required to support the strategic and operational commitments of the CoM are delivered at the correct time, at the right price and at the right location, and that the quantity and quality satisfy the needs of the CoM.
- (2) The CoM's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a comprehensive strategy document setting out how the CoM intends to execute its development challenges in a financial year. It is on the basis of the IDP that the resources of the CoM will be allocated and on which the budget is based.
- (3) In order to achieve effective demand management, the manager of the SCMU must continuously ensure:

- (a) That efficient and effective provisioning and procurement systems and practices are implemented to enable the CoM to deliver the required quantity and quality of services to the communities;
 - (b) The establishment of uniformity in policies, procedures, documents and contract options and the implementation of sound systems of control and accountability;
 - (c) the development of a world-class professional supply chain management system which results in continuing improvement in affordability and value for money, based on total cost of ownership and quality of procurement as competition amongst suppliers is enhanced; and
 - (d) In dealing with suppliers and potential suppliers that the CoM shall respond promptly, courteously and efficiently to enquiries, suggestions and complaints.
- (4) Demand management lies at the beginning of the supply chain and the major activities associated with identifying demand are:
- (a) Establishing requirements;
 - (b) Determining needs; and
 - (c) Deciding on appropriate procurement strategies.
- (5) Demand management accordingly involves the following activities:
- (a) Understanding the future needs;
 - (b) Identifying critical delivery dates;
 - (c) Identifying the frequency of the need;
 - (d) Linking the requirement to the budget;
 - (e) Conducting expenditure analyses based on past expenditure;
 - (f) Determining requirements,

- (g) Conducting commodity analysis in order to check for alternatives; and
 - (h) Conducting industry analysis.
- (6) Each director of the CoM must, during the preparation of his/her directorate's estimates for the budget year-
- (a) Determine which functions it must perform;
 - (b) Determine the products and services it must provide in the performance of those functions;
 - (c) Conduct a condition assessment of the assets managed by his directorate;
 - (d) On the basis of its analysis in terms of the above, determine its financial needs during the budget year for:
 - (i) Maintaining existing assets at an acceptable level calculated to ensure the continued productivity of the asset in question and minor repairs;
 - (ii) Repairing existing assets;
 - (iii) Refurbishing or renovating existing assets;
 - (iv) Extensive repairing of existing assets;
 - (v) Replacing existing assets; and
 - (vi) Acquiring new assets.
- (7) The SCMU must, after consultation with each director, compile a schedule of procurements for capital projects in respect of each financial year, which schedule must be attached to the CoM's budget implementation plan.
- (8) During the consultations between the SCMU and the directors of the CoM, all reasonable steps must be taken in order to determine:

- (a) The desired date and time at which a specific contract must be awarded;
- (b) The desired date and time when specific goods must be delivered, services rendered or work executed;
- (c) The place where any goods to be supplied shall be delivered;
- (d) The quantity of any goods to be supplied;
- (e) ensure that the procurement plan of the municipality is consolidated and approved
- (e) And any other relevant matter.

Based on the schedule of procurement submitted by the HOD's, Supply Chain Management Unit shall perform the following:

- (a) Need analysis
- (b) Market analysis
- (c) Commodity analysis
- (d) Price analysis
- (e) Industrial analysis
- (f) Past expenditure trend and procurement method.
- (g) Determine optimum method to satisfy the need.

(11.2) Infrastructure Procurement and Delivery Management

(New infrastructure, rehabilitation, refurbishment and alteration of the existing infrastructure)

Municipality adopted National Treasury Standard for Infrastructure Procurement and Delivery Management which will assist the Municipality with better planning and to obtain necessary value for money when undertaking infrastructure projects.

The following shall be steps to be followed by the departments or delegated officials when planning for infrastructure procurement and delivery management.

0. Project Initiation

An initiation report which outlines the high – level business case together with the estimated projects cost and proposed schedule for a single project or a group of projects have high level scope.

1. Infrastructure Planning

An infrastructure plan which identifies and prioritizes projects and packages against forecasted budget over a period of at least five years.

2. Strategic Sourcing

A delivery and /or procurement strategy which, for a portfolio of projects, identifies the delivery strategy in respect of each project or package and where needs are met through own procurement system, a procurement strategy.

3. Prefeasibility

A prefeasibility report which determines whether or not it is worthwhile to proceed to the feasibility stage.

4. Preparation and briefing

A strategic brief which defines project objectives, needs, acceptance criteria and clients' priorities and aspirations, and which set out the basis for the development of the concept report for one or more packages.

. Feasibility

A feasibility report which presents sufficient information to determine whether or not the project should be implemented.

6. Concept and Viability

A concept report which establishes the detailed brief, scope, scale form and control budget and sets out the integrated concept for one or more packages.

7. Design Development

A design development report which develops in details the approved concept to finalize the design and definition criteria, sets out the integrated integrated developed design, contains the cost plan and schedule for one or more packages.

8. Design Development

Production information which provides the detailing, performance definition, specification, sizing and positioning of all systems and components enabling either construction (where contractor is able to build directly from the information prepared) or the production of manufacturing and installation information for construction.

Manufacture, fabrication and construction information produced by or on behalf of the contractor, based on the production information provided for a package which enables manufacture, fabrication or construction to take place.

A concept report which establishes the detailed brief, scope, scale form and control budget and sets out the integrated concept for one or more packages.

9. Works

Completed works which are capable of being occupied or used.

10. Handover

Works which have been taken over by the user or owner complete with record information.

11. Package completion

Works with notified defects corrected, final account settled and the close out report issued.

Gateway reviews for major capital projects above threshold

The gateway review team shall be appointed comprise with not less than three persons who are not involved in the project associated with the works covered by the end of the stage 4 deliverables. The following shall apply:

- I. such team must be led by a person who has at least six years post graduate experience in planning of infrastructure projects.
- II. such team must be registered either as a professional engineering terms of the engineering profession Act, a professional Quantity surveyor in terms of the Quantity surveying profession Act or a professional architect in terms in terms of Architectural Profession Act.
- III. such team must have expertise in the key technical area, cost estimates, scheduling and implementation of similar projects.
- IV. the relevant treasury shall be notified of a proposed gateway review for a major capital projects, three weeks prior to the conducting of such review.
- V. relevant treasury may at any time institute a gateway review of any of the stage deliverables associated with the control framework, irrespective of the estimated cost of a project.
- VI. the relevant treasury may nominate additional persons to serve on the review team.

10.5 Gateway reviews team mandate

- I. deliverability – the extent to which a project is deemed likely to deliver the expected benefits within the declared costs, time and performance envelop.
- II. affordability - the extent to which the level of expenditure and financial risk involved in a project can be taken up on, given the organization's overall financial position, both singly and in light of its other current and projected commitments.
- III. value for money.

10.6 Thresholds for gateway reviews of major capital

Organ of state	Estimated cost inclusive of vat
National Department	R 100 Million
Provincial Departments and metropolitan municipalities	R 100 million
Municipalities other than a metropolitan Municipality	R 50 million
Major Public entity	R 500 Million
National government business enterprise Provincial government business enterprise	R 250 Million
Other	R 100 Million

12 ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

- (1) The acquisition management system provides the general conditions and procedures which are applicable, as amended from time to time, to all procurements, contracts and orders of the CoM.
- (2) The acquisition management system of the CoM must ensure that-

- (a) Goods and/or services are procured by the CoM in accordance with authorised processes incorporated herein;
 - (b) Expenditure on goods and/or services is incurred in terms of an approved budget;
 - (c) The threshold values for the different procurement procedures are complied with;
 - (d) bid documentation, evaluation and adjudication criteria, and general conditions of a contract, are in accordance with the requirements of relevant legislation including the PPPFA and any conditions of the CIDBA; and
 - (e) Procurement guidelines issued by the National Treasury are properly taken into account.
- (3) The CoM must make public the details of the nature of goods and/or services together with the name/s of the provider/s where the CoM procures such goods and/or services from another organ of state or a public entity.
- (4) The CoM must make public the fact that it procures goods and/or services otherwise than through its supply chain management system, including-
- (a) The kind/type of goods and/or services; and
 - (b) The name of the supplier.
- (5) Where appropriate the municipal manager may appoint a neutral and/or independent observer in order to ensure fairness and transparency in the application of the acquisition management system, or to assist and advise the SCMU in the execution of their functions and duties.
- (6) The CoM may not enter into any contract which will impose financial obligations beyond the 3(three) years covered in the annual budget for that financial year unless the requirements of section 33 of the MFMA have been fully complied with or proper provision have been made in such contract to so comply.

- (7) The following applies where the CoM procures public-private partnership agreements-
- (a) Part 2 of chapter 11 of the MFMA; and
 - (b) Section 33 of the same act where such agreement will have multi-year budgetary implications for the CoM within the meaning of that section.
- (8) In respect of any contract relating to the publication of official and/or legal notices and/or advertisements in the press by or on behalf of the CoM, a competitive bidding process need not be followed.
- (9) The manager of the SCMU may request quotations directly from community based vendors in a specific area or from a specific community for the procurement of goods and services for transaction amounts of a value less than R30 000 (including VAT).

12.1 Range of Procurement Processes

- (1) The procurement of goods and services must be done through the range of procurement processes set out in this section, which are-
- (a) petty cash purchases up to, and including a transaction value of R2000 (including VAT);
 - (b) Written or verbal quotations for procurements of a transaction value exceeding R2000, up to and including a transaction value of R10 000 (including VAT);
 - (c) Formal written price quotations for procurements of a transaction value exceeding R10 000, up to and including a transaction value of R200 000 (including VAT); and
 - (d) A competitive bidding process for-
 - (i) Procurements where the estimated transaction value exceeds R200 000 (including VAT); and

- (ii) The procurement of a long terms contract (exceeding one year in duration).

(2) The municipal manager of the CoM may-

- (a) Lower, but not increase, the different threshold values specified in this acquisition management system; or
- (b) Direct that-
 - (i) Written or verbal quotations be obtained for any specific procurement of a transaction value lower than R2000;
 - (ii) Formal written price quotations be obtained for any specific procurement of a transaction value lower than R10 000; or
 - (iii) A competitive bidding process be followed for any specific procurement of a transaction value lower than R200 000.

(3) Goods and/or services may not be deliberately divided into parts or items of a lesser value merely to avoid complying with the requirements of this policy and when transaction values are determined for procurements consisting of different parts or items it must, in as far as possible, be treated, dealt with and be calculated as a single transaction.

(3.1) Purchases below R30 000 must be done once per financial year and per good or service

(3.2) any good or service with a consumption of six (6) per annum or financial year and above the R30000 but equals to R200 000 (vat inclusive) threshold shall be procured through a closed quotation advertised for seven days or if the good or service exceed R200 000 (vat inclusive) it shall be procured through the bidding process as indicated in this policy

- (3.3) notwithstanding the above mentioned provisions, the department shall submit a written request for a grace period of not less than three months to continue with the normal quotation process while preparing the bidding process or seven (7) days close quotation.

12.2 General Preconditions for Consideration of Written Quotations or Bids

- (1) The CoM may not consider a written quotation or bid unless the provider who submitted the quotation or bid-
 - (a) Has furnished the CoM with that provider's-
 - (i) complete form of the MBD (municipal bid document) -4
 - (b) Has submitted an original and valid tax clearance certificate certifying that the provider's tax matters are in order; or tax pin number
 - (c) has authorised the CoM to obtain a tax clearance from the South African Revenue Services (SARS) that the provider's tax matters are in order, if deemed necessary; and
 - (d) Has indicated-
 - (i) Whether he/she or it is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous 12 (twelve) months;
 - (ii) if the provider is not a natural person, whether any of its directors, managers, principal shareholders or stakeholder is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous 12 (twelve) months; or
 - (iii) whether a spouse, child or parent of the provider or of a director, manager, shareholder or stakeholder referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous 12 (twelve) months.

12.3 List of Accredited Prospective Providers or central supplier database

- (1) The municipal manager must –
 - (a) make sure that all service providers and suppliers doing business with the municipality are registered on the central supplier database and municipal supplier database and are in good standing with all the requirement of the CSD and the municipal supplier database.
 - (b) At least once a year through newspapers commonly circulating locally, the website of the CoM and any other appropriate ways, to invite and encourage prospective providers of goods and/or services to be registered on the central supplier database and the municipal supplier database.
 - (d) Refuse to do business with supplier who did not register on the CSD and the municipal supplier database
- (2) The prospective suppliers and service providers must also be made aware to updated their information as and when the need arises
- (3) the municipality reserve the right to request any further information for verification purpose and failure by the service provider or supplier to comply will render the tender or quotation invalid/or non-responsive
- (4) All parties to a Joint Venture must comply with the requirements for registration on the CSD and the municipal supplier database as indicated above.

12.4 Petty Cash Purchases

- (1) Petty cash purchases may be made where goods and/or services which does not exceed a transaction value of R2000 (including VAT) are required and only one (1) written or verbal quotation is required for the transaction in which an amount less than R2000.00 is used without following the petty cash process petty cash, provided that the CoM's procedures and guidelines for petty cash purchases, which are provided in Schedule "A" to this policy, must be strictly adhered to.

- (2) The municipal manager may delegate the petty cash procurement responsibilities to an official reporting to the municipal manager on such terms and conditions as the municipal manager deems fit.
- (3) Each director of the CoM must compile and submit a monthly reconciliation report to the chief financial officer, which report must include the total amount of petty cash purchases for that months accompanied by the receipts and appropriate documents for each purchase.
- (4) Dividing required purchases into lesser transaction values in order to circumvent the written price quotation and/or formal written price quotation processes is not permissible.
- (5) The total number of petty cash purchases per directorate is limited to 10 (ten) per month.

12.5 Written or Verbal Quotations

- (1) When the CoM intends to procure goods and/or services which has a transaction value of over R2000 (including VAT) up to and including R10 000 (including VAT), written price quotations must be obtained from at least 3 (three) different providers preferably from, but not limited to, providers whose names appear on the central supplier database, provided that if quotations are obtained from providers who are not so listed, such providers must be able to register on the CSD and the approval must be obtained from the Chief Financial Officer or delegated person and on condition that the service is from the sole supplier or it is an emergency.
- (2) The CoM must attempt to promote ongoing competition amongst providers of goods and/or services by inviting such providers to submit written or verbal quotations on a rotational basis.
- (3) To the extent feasible, providers must be requested to submit such quotations in writing.
- (4) If it is not possible to obtain at least 3 (three) written quotations, the reasons must be recorded and approved by the manager of the SCMU who must,

within 3 (three) days before the end of each month, report to the chief financial officer on any approvals given in this regard.

- (5) Where the manager of the SCMU does not approve of the reasons for not complying with this section, no purchases may be made and quotations must be obtained *de novo*.
- (6) The municipal manager must record the names of the potential providers requested to provide quotations, together with their quoted prices.
- (7) If a quotation was submitted verbally, the order may be placed only against written confirmation by the selected provider.
- (8) Dividing required purchases into lesser transaction values in order to circumvent the written price quotation process is not permissible.
- (9) All orders in respect of written or verbal price quotations must be approved and released in writing by the municipal manager,
- (10) The municipal manager must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the procurement of goods and services through written or verbal quotations is not abused.
- (11) The municipal manager and the chief financial officer must, on a monthly basis, be notified in writing of all written or verbal price quotations accepted by an official acting in terms of a sub-delegation.
- (12) Two separate quotations must be obtained by the CoM when specifically dealing with procurements for strip and quote services.

12.6 Formal Written Price Quotations

- (1) When the CoM intends to enter into any contract for the procurement of goods and/or services of a transaction value of over R10 000 (including VAT) up to and including R200 000 (including VAT), a minimum of 3 (three) formal written price quotations must be obtained from providers who are suitably qualified and experienced, who/which consists over the necessary resources and who/which are registered and verified on the central supplier database.

- (2) The CoM must attempt to promote ongoing competition amongst providers of goods and services by inviting such providers to submit formal written price quotations on a rotational basis.
- (3) Requests to submit formal written price quotations which are likely to be in excess of R30 000 (including VAT), must be advertised for at least 7 (seven) days on the official website of the CoM as well as the official notice board of the CoM.
- (5) If it is not possible to obtain at least 3 (three) formal written price quotations, the reasons must be recorded and approved by the chief financial officer who must, within 3 (three) days before the end of each month, report to the municipal manager on any approvals given in this regard.
- (6) Where the chief financial officer does not approve of the reasons for not complying with this section, no purchases may be made and quotations must be obtained *de novo*.
- (7) The municipal manager must record the names of the potential providers requested to provide formal written price quotations, together with their quoted prices.
- (8) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if formal written price quotations have been invited on the official website of the CoM, no additional quotes need be obtained where the number of responses thereto are less than 3 (three).
- (9) The municipal manager must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the procurement of goods and services through formal written price quotations are not abused.
- (10) The municipal manager and the chief financial officer must, on a monthly basis, be notified in writing of all formal written price quotations accepted by an official acting in terms of a sub-delegation.

12.7 Exemption from obtaining three (3) Quotations.

12.7.1 When procuring works, goods and services, supply chain management unit shall be exempted from obtaining three (3) quotations and such shall be limited to R 200 000.00 (vat inclusive).

12.7.2 Preferably, the preferred service provider must be on the supply chain management accredited list of service providers or meet the listing criteria. Where is impractical to obtain service provider from the accredited list or meeting minimum listing criteria, such Procurement will be approved by the Assistant Director responsible for supply chain management / Chief Financial Officer.

12.7 Competitive Bids and Process for Competitive Bids

- (1) Competitive bids must be called for any procurement of goods and/or services above a transaction value of R200 000 (including VAT), and/or for any long term contracts.
- (2) Goods and/or services above an estimated transaction value of R200 000 (VAT included), may not be deliberately divided into parts or items of lesser value merely for the sake of circumventing the competitive bidding process and procuring such goods and/or services otherwise than through a competitive bidding process.
- (3) Goods and/or services to be procured which consist of different parts or items must, in as far as possible, be treated, dealt with and be calculated as a single transaction.

12.7.1 Bid documentation for competitive bids

- (1) In addition to section 12.2 of this policy, the compilation of bid documentation by the CoM must-
 - (a) Take into account and contain, where applicable-
 - (i) The general conditions of contract of National Treasury (July 2010, or as amended from time to time);
 - (ii) Any Treasury guidelines on bid documentation;

- (iii) the requirements, including the General Conditions of Contract, of the Construction Industry Development Board, in the case of a bid relating to construction works, upgrading or refurbishment of buildings or infrastructure as contemplated in the CIDBA; and
- (iv) Supply chain management guidelines of the National treasury in respect of goods and/or services;
- (v) The General Conditions & Procedures of the State Tender Board;
- (vi) The General Conditions of Contract for Construction Contracts, 2010 of the South African Institute of Civil Engineers;

in as far as the contents of the above referred to documents are in accordance and amplification of this policy, but in the event of any conflict between the contents of these documents and this policy, the provisions of this policy will prevail.

- (b) Include evaluation and adjudication criteria, including any criteria required by other applicable legislation;
- (c) Compel bidders to declare any conflict of interest they may have in the transaction for which the bid is submitted;
- (d) If the value of the transaction is expected to exceed R10 million (including VAT), require bidders to furnish-
 - (i) Their audited annual financial statements, if the bidder is required by law to prepare annual financial statements for auditing--
 - (aa) for the past 3(three) years; or
 - (bb) since their establishment if established during the past 3 (three) years;

- (ii) a certificate signed by the bidder certifying that the bidder has no undisputed commitments for municipal services towards a municipality or other service provider in respect of which payment is overdue for more than 30 (thirty) days;
 - (iii) Particulars of any contracts awarded to the bidder by an organ of state during the past 5 (five) years, including particulars of any material non-compliance or dispute concerning the execution of such contract; and
 - (iv) a statement indicating whether any portion of the goods and/or services are expected to be sourced from outside the Republic, and, if so, what portion and whether any portion of payment from the CoM is expected to be transferred out of the Republic;
 - (e) Stipulate that disputes must be settled by means of mutual consultation, mediation (with or without legal representation), or, when unsuccessful, in a South African court of law.
 - (f) a clear indication of the terms and conditions of contract, specifications, criteria for evaluation and adjudication procedures to be followed where applicable, and include where, in exceptional circumstances, site inspections are compulsory;
 - (g) An appropriate contract and/or delivery period specification for all contracts;
 - (h) The requirements of the preferential procurement section of this policy (Chapter 5) and be clearly set out in the bid documentation.
- (2) Bid documentation and evaluation criteria may not be aimed at hampering competition, but rather to ensure fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective bidding, as well as the protection or advancement of persons, or categories of persons, as embodied in the preferential procurement section of this policy.

- (3) Bid documentation must compel a bidder to furnish the following:
 - (a) Full name/s;
 - (b) Identification number, company or other registration number;
 - (c) Tax reference number;
 - (d) VAT registration number, if any; and
 - (e) An original tax clearance certificate from SARS stating that the bidder's tax matters are in order or valid tax pin code
- (4) Bid documentation must stipulate that disputes must be settled by means of mutual consultation, mediation (with or without legal representation) or, where unsuccessful, in a South African court of law.
- (5) A provision for the termination/cancellation of the contract in the case of no or under-performance must be included in the bid documentation.
- (6) Unless otherwise indicated in the bid documents, the CoM will not be liable for any expenses incurred in the preparation and/or submission of a bid.
- (7) Bid documentation must state that the CoM is not be obliged to accept the lowest bid, any alternative bid or any bid.
- (8) Bid documentation must compel bidders to declare any conflict/s of interest they may have in the transaction for which the bid is submitted.
- (9) The bid documentation must require bidders to disclose:
 - (a) Whether such bidder is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state within the previous 12 (twelve) months;
 - (b) if the bidder is not a natural person, whether any of its directors, managers, principal shareholders or stakeholder is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous 12 (twelve) months; or

- (c) Whether a spouse, child or parent of the bidder or of a director, manager, shareholder or stakeholder referred to in (b) above is or has been in the service of the state within the previous 12 (twelve) months.
- (10) Bid documentation for consultant services must require bidders to furnish to the CoM particulars of all consultancy services, and any similar services (to the services being bid for) provided to an organ of state in the last 5 (five) years.
- (11) Bid documentation for consultant services must ensure that copyright in any document produced, and the patent rights or ownership in any plant, machinery, item, system or process designed or devised by a consultant in terms of an appointment by the CoM, shall vest in the CoM.
- (12) Bid documentation may state that alternative bids can be submitted provided that a bid free of qualifications and strictly in accordance with the bid documents is also submitted.
- (13) An alternative bid must be submitted on a separate complete set of bid documents and must clearly be marked "Alternative Bid", in order to distinguish it from the unqualified bid.
- (14) Bid documentation must state that the CoM will not be bound to consider alternative bids.
- (15) Bid documentation must provide the validity period of the bid.
- (16) Unless the municipal manager directs otherwise, bids are invited within the Republic only.
- (17) The laws of the Republic will apply and govern contracts of the CoM arising from the acceptance of bids.

12.7.2 Public invitation for competitive bids

- (1) A notice of invitation to prospective providers to submit bids must be by means of a public advertisement in newspapers commonly circulating within the municipal area of the CoM in English, the website of the CoM, the official

notice board of the CoM ,the E-tender on the central supplier database or any other appropriate ways (which may include an advertisement in the Government Tender Bulletin).when advertising a tender, the date must be the same on all medium of communication except if placed on the national newspaper which will be issued on the weekend after the bid advertised on the local newspaper.

- (2) The notice of invitation contemplated in sub-section (1) must contain the following advertisement information-
- (a) subject to section 12.16(3), the closure date and time for the submission of bids, which may not be less than 30 (thirty) days in the case of transactions over R10 million (including VAT), or which are of a long term nature, 21 (twenty-one) days for construction works or 14 (fourteen) days in any other case, from the date on which the advertisement is placed in a newspaper, subject to sub-section (3);
 - (b) A statement that bids may only be submitted on the bid documentation provided by the CoM;
 - (c) The title of the proposed contract and the bid or contract reference number;
 - (d) Such particulars of the proposed contract as the CoM deems fit;
 - (e) The date, time and location of any site inspection, if applicable;
 - (f) The place where the bid documentation is available for collection and the times between which bid documentation may be collected;
 - (g) The place where bids must be submitted;
 - (h) The required CIDB contractor grading for construction works, if applicable; and
 - (i) The validity period of the bid.

- (3) The municipal manager may determine a closure date for the submission of bids which is less than the 30 (thirty) or 14 (fourteen) days requirement provided in sub-section (2), but only if such shorter period can be justified on the grounds of an emergency as contemplated in section 12.22(1)(a)(i) read with section 12.22(3), (4), (5) and (6), urgency or any exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement process.
- (4) The bid notice may require payment of a non-refundable tender fee by bidders wanting to collect bid documents, which tender fee will be determined by the chief financial officer in terms of section 8 of this policy.
- (5) Bid documentation will be available for collection on the same day the tender is advertised and until the closing date and time of bids.
- (6) Bids submitted to the CoM must be sealed.
- (7) Where bids are requested in electronic format, such bids must be supplemented by sealed hard copies.

12.7.3 Issuing of Bid Documents

- (1) Bid documents and any subsequent notices may only be issued by officials designated by the Assistant director: supply chain management, from time to time.
- (2) Details of all prospective bidders who have been issued with bid documents must be recorded by the issuing office but shall remain **confidential** for the duration of the bid period.
- (3) Details of prospective bidders must, wherever possible, include the full name of the person drawing documents, a contact person, a contact telephone and fax number and a postal and email address.

12.7.4 Site Inspections

- (1) In general and where applicable, site inspections will not be compulsory.

- (2) A site inspection may be made compulsory, manager of the SCMU, provided that the minimum bid periods referred to in this policy are extended by at least 7 (seven) days.
- (3) If site inspections are to be held, full details must be included in the bid notice, including whether or not the site inspection is compulsory.
- (4) Where site inspections are made compulsory, the date for the site inspection must be at least 14 (fourteen) days after the bid has been advertised, and a certificate of attendance signed by the responsible agent must be submitted with the bid.
- (5) If at a site meeting, any additional information is provided or clarification of vague points is given, such additional information or clarification must be conveyed to all bidders in accordance with section 12.7.12 of this policy.

12.7.5 two-stage (Prequalification) Bidding Process

- (1) In a two-stage (prequalification) bidding process, bidders are, in the first-stage, invited to prequalify in terms of predetermined criteria, without being required to submit detailed technical proposals (where applicable) or a financial offer.
- (2) In the second stage, all bidders that qualify in terms of the predetermined criteria will be shortlisted and invited to submit final technical proposals (where applicable) and/or a financial offer.
- (3) This process may be applied to bids for large complex projects of a specialist or long term nature or where there are legislative, design, technological and/or safety reasons to restrict bidding to firms who have proven their capability and qualification to meet the specific requirements of the bid, including projects where it may be undesirable to prepare complete detailed technical specifications or long term projects with a duration exceeding 3 (three) years.
- (4) The notice inviting bidders to pre-qualify must comply with the provisions of public invitation for competitive bids provided in section 12.7.2.

- (5) Once bidders have pre-qualified for a particular project, they must be given no less than 7 (seven) days to submit a final technical proposal (where applicable) and/or a financial offer.
- (6) Procurement of strip and quote services must be obtained by utilising the two-stage bidding process provided in this section.

12.7.6 Two Envelope System

- (1) A two envelope system differs from a two-stage (prequalification) bidding process in that a technical proposal and the financial offer are submitted in separate envelopes at the same place and time.
- (2) The financial offers will only be opened once the technical proposals have been evaluated.

12.7.7 Validity Periods

- (1) The period for which bids are to remain valid and binding must be indicated in the bid documents. If no bidder has been appointed during the validity period, or the extended validity period as referred to below, the bid will lapse.
- (2) The validity period is calculated from the bid closure date and bids shall remain in force and binding until the end of the final day of that period.
- (3) This period of validity may be extended by the chairperson of the bid evaluation committee, provided that:
 - (a) the original validity period of the bid has not expired;
 - (b) all the bidders who have submitted bids have been requested to consent to the extension of the validity period; council shall reserve the right to continue with the normal process
 - (c) if one or more bidders who have submitted bids have agreed in writing to the extension of the validity period of the bid; the municipality continue with the normal bidding process
 - (d) if no bidder responded in writing, the bid shall be cancelled and be re-advertised unless depending on compelling reasons and the

approval of the Municipal Manager, the bid may be taken through the normal bid committee processes and

- (e) The validity period of a bid may only be extended once.
- (4) Bidders who fail to respond to the request referred to in sub-section 3(b) above, or who decline such a request, shall be considered further in the bid evaluation process of the tender they submitted.
- (5) If bidders are requested to extend the validity period of their bids as referred to in sub-section 3 as a result of an objection or complaint being lodged:
 - (a) it must be made clear to bidders that this is the reason for the request for the extension of the validity period; and
 - (b) The responsible official must ensure that all bidders are requested to extend the validity period of their bids where necessary in order to ensure that the bids remain valid throughout the objection or complaint period or until the objection or complaint is finalised.

12.7.8 Contract Price Adjustment

- (1) For all contract periods equal to or exceeding 1 (one) year, an appropriate contract price adjustment formula must be specified in the bid documents.
- (2) In general, if contract periods do not exceed 1 (one) year, the bid shall be a fixed price bid and not subject to contract price adjustment.
- (3) If, however, as a result of any extension of time granted, the duration of a fixed price contract exceeds 1 (one) year, the contract will automatically be subject to contract price adjustment for that period by which the extended contract period exceeds such 1 (one) year.
- (4) An appropriate contract price adjustment formula must be specified in the bid documents.
- (5) Notwithstanding sub-section (2), if the bid validity period is extended, then contract price adjustment may be applied.

- (6) No contract must be extended by a period exceeding three months, if the need arises for such an extension, the request must be submitted two months before the contract expires shall go through the process in terms of para.12.11,12.12 and 12.13 of this policy

12.7.9 Provisional Sums and Prime Cost Items

- (1) If monetary allowances in excess of R200 000 for provisional sums or prime cost items have been included in the bid documents, and where the work or items to which the sums relate are to be executed/supplied by subcontractors/suppliers, then a competitive bidding process, as determined by the manager of the SCMU from time to time, shall be followed in respect of these sums/items.
- (2) When monetary allowances of less than R200 000 have been included in the bid documents, and where the work or items to which the sums relate are to be executed/supplied by sub-contractors/suppliers, the contractor must be required to obtain a minimum of 3 (three) written quotations for approval by the responsible agent.

12.7.10 Samples

- (1) Where samples are called for in the bid documents, samples (marked with the bid and item number as well as the bidder's name and address) must be delivered separate from the bid to the addressee mentioned in the bid documents.
- (2) Bids may not be included in parcels containing samples.
- (3) If samples are not submitted as required in the bid documents or within any further time stipulated by the chairperson of the bid evaluation committee in writing, then the bid concerned may be declared non-responsive.
- (4) Samples must be supplied by a bidder at his/her own expense and risk.
- (5) The CoM will not be obliged to pay for such samples or compensate for the loss thereof, unless otherwise specified in the bid documents, and reserves the right not to return such samples and to dispose of them at its own discretion.
- (6) If a bid is accepted for the supply of goods according to a sample submitted by the bidder, that sample will become the contract sample.
- (7) All goods/materials supplied shall comply in all respects to that contract sample.

12.7.11 Closing of Bids

- (1) Bids shall close on the date and at the time stipulated in the bid notice.
- (2) The bid closing date of bids for goods and services must be at least 14(fourteen) days after publication of the notice.
- (3) For construction works the bid closing date must be at least 21 (twenty one) days after publication of the notice.
- (4) Notwithstanding the above, if the estimated contract value exceeds R10 million (VAT included), or if the contract is of a long term nature with adjuration

period exceeding one year, then the bid closing date must be at least 30 (thirty) days after publication of the notice.

- (5) For banking services, the bid closing date must be at least 30 (thirty) days after publication of the notice.
- (6) For proposal calls using a two envelope system, the bid closing date must be at least 30 (thirty) days after publication of the notice.
- (7) The bid closing date may be extended prior to the original bid closing date by the manager of the SCMU, if circumstances justify such an extension, provided that the closing date may not be extended unless a notice is published in the press where the bid was originally advertised, which notice must also be posted on the official notice boards designated by the municipal manager.
- (8) The municipal manager may determine a closing date for the submission of bids which is less than any of the periods specified in this section, but only if such shorter period can be justified on the grounds of an emergency, urgency or any exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement process.

12.7.12 Communication with bidders before bid closing

- (1) The chairperson of the bid specification committee may, if necessary, communicate with prospective bidders and/or bidders who have already submitted bids, or indicated the intention to do so, prior to bids closing.
- (2) Such communication shall be in the form of a notice issued to all prospective bidders and/or bidders who have already submitted bids, or indicated the intention to do so by the manager of the SCMU by either e-mail, facsimile, or registered post, as may be appropriate.
- (3) A copy of the notice together with a transmission verification report/proof of posting shall be kept for record purposes.

- (4) Notices should be issued at least 1 (one) week prior to the bid closing date, where possible.
- (5) Notwithstanding a request for acknowledgement of receipt of any notice issued, the prospective bidders and/or bidders who have already submitted bids, or indicated the intention to do so will be deemed to have received such notice if the procedures in sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) have been complied with.

12.7.13 Submission of Bids

- (1) Bids must be submitted before the closing date and time, at the address and in accordance with the directives in the bid documents.
- (2) Each bid must be in writing using non-erasable ink and must be submitted on the official form of bid/offer issued with the bid documents.
- (3) The bid must be submitted in a separate sealed envelope with the name and address of the bidder, the bid number and title, the bid box number (where applicable), and the closing date indicated on the envelope.
- (4) The envelope may not contain documents relating to any bid other than that shown on the envelope.
- (5) Only sealed bids will be accepted.
- (6) The onus shall be on the bidder to place the sealed envelope in the official, marked and locked bid box provided for this purpose, at the designated venue, not later than the closing date and time specified in the bid notice.
- (7) Postal bids will not be accepted for consideration.
- (8) No bids forwarded by telegram, facsimile or similar apparatus may be considered.
- (9) Photostat copies of bids or facsimiles which are submitted in the prescribed manner will, however, be considered, provided the original forms of bid/offer can be shown to have been posted or couriered prior to the close of bids.

- (10) Electronic bids will not be accepted.
- (11) The bidder shall choose a *domicilium citandi et executandi* within the Republic and unless notice of the change thereof has duly been given in writing, it shall be the address stated in the bid.
- (12) No person may amend or tamper with any bids or quotations after their submission.

12.7.14 Late Bids

- (1) A bid is late if it is not placed in the relevant bid box by the closing time for such bid.
- (2) A late bid will not be admitted for consideration and where feasible, but without any obligation to do so whatsoever, will be returned unopened to the bidder with the reason for the return thereof endorsed on the envelope.

12.7.15 Opening of Bids

- (1) At the specified closing time on the closing date, the applicable bid box must be closed in public.
- (2) The bid box must be opened in public as soon as practical after the closing time.
- (3) Immediately after the opening of the bid box, all bids must be opened in public and at the same time and checked for compliance.
- (4) The official opening the bids must in all cases read out the name of the bidder and, where practical, the amount of the bid.
- (5) As soon as a bid or technical proposal has been opened the municipal manager must ensure that:
 - (a) All bids received in time must be recorded in the bid opening record;
 - (b) The bid/proposal must be stamped with the official stamps, and endorsed with the opening official's signature;

- (c) The name of the bidder, and where possible, the bid sum must be recorded in the bid opening record kept for that purpose;
 - (d) The responsible official who opened the bid shall forthwith place his/her signature on the bid opening record;
 - (e) The bid opening record must be made public for inspection; and
 - (f) The entries in the bid opening record and the bid results must be published on the website of the CoM.
- (6) Bids found to be inadvertently placed in the incorrect bid box will be redirected provided that the applicable bids either closed on the same day at the same time, or are still open, in which case the CoM disclaims any responsibility for seeing that the bids are in fact lodged in the correct bid box.
- (7) A record of all bids placed in an incorrect box must be kept.
- (8) Bids received in sealed envelopes in the bid box without a bid number or title on the envelope will be opened at the bid opening and the bid number and title ascertained.
- (a) A bid which was in the correct bid box it will be read out;
 - (b) A bid which is found to be in the incorrect bid box, it will be redirected provided that the applicable bids either closed on the same day at the same time, or are still open; and
 - (c) Where the bid closes at a later date, the bid will be placed in a sealed envelope with the bid number and title endorsed on the outside, prior to being lodged in the applicable box.
- (9) The CoM, however, disclaims any responsibility for seeing that the bid is in fact lodged in the correct box.

12.7.16 Opening of Bids where a Two-Envelope System (consisting of a technical proposal and a financial proposal) is followed

- (1) Where a two-envelope system is followed, only the technical proposal will be opened at the bid opening.
- (2) The unopened envelope containing the financial proposal shall be stamped and endorsed with the opening official's signature, and be retained by him/her for safekeeping.
- (3) When required the financial offers/bids corresponding to responsive technical proposals, must be opened by the opening official in accordance with section 12.7.15 (4) and (5).
- (4) All bidders who submitted responsive technical proposals must be invited to attend the opening of the financial offers/bids.
- (5) Envelopes containing financial offers/bids corresponding to non-responsive technical proposals shall be returned unopened along with the notification of the decision of the bid adjudication committee in this regard.
- (6) After being recorded in the bid opening record, the bids/technical proposals must be handed over to the official responsible for the supervision of the processing thereof and that official must acknowledge receipt thereof by signing the bid opening record.

12.7.17 Invalid Bids

- (1) Bids will be invalid and be endorsed and recorded as such in the bid opening record by the responsible official appointed by the manager of the SCMU to open the bid, in the following instances:
 - (a) Where the bid is not sealed;
 - (b) Where the bid, including the bid price/tendered amount, where applicable is not submitted on the official form of bid/offer;
 - (c) Where the bid is not completed in non-erasable ink;
 - (d) Where the form of bid/offer has not been signed;

- (e) Where the form of bid/offer is signed, but the name of the bidder is not stated, or is indecipherable; or
 - (f) Where in a two-envelope system, the bidder fails to submit both a technical proposal and a separate sealed financial offer/bid.
- (2) When bids are declared invalid at the bid opening, the bid sum of such bids may not be read aloud, however, the name of the bidder and the reason for the bid having been declared invalid must be announced.

12.7.18 Bid Sum

- (1) A bid will not necessarily be invalidated if the amount in words and the amount in figures do not correspond, in which case the amount in words must be read aloud at the bid opening and this will be the price upon which bid is evaluated.
- (2) All rates, with the exception of rates only bids, and proprietary information are confidential and may not be disclosed.

12.8 Committee System for Competitive Bids

- (1) The committee system of the CoM for competitive bids provides for-
 - (a) A bid specification committee;
 - (b) A bid evaluation committee; and
 - (c) A bid adjudication committee.
- (2) The municipal manager of the CoM-
 - (a) Must appoint the members of each committee and, in doing so, must take into account the provisions of section 117 of the MFMA;
 - (b) May, when appropriate, appoint a neutral or independent observer in order to ensure fairness and transparency in the application of this acquisition management system; and
 - (c) May apply the committee system to formal written price quotations.

12.9 Bid Specification

- (1) The bid specification committee or delegated official must compile the specifications for all procurements of goods and/or services by CoM.
- (2) The specifications-
 - (a) Must be drafted in an unbiased manner to allow all potential suppliers to offer their goods and/or services;
 - (b) must take account of any accepted standards such as those issued by Standards South Africa, the International Standards Organisation, or an authority accredited or recognised by the South African National Accreditation System with which the equipment or material or workmanship should comply;
 - (c) Where possible, be described in terms of performance required rather than in terms of descriptive characteristics for design;
 - (d) may not create trade barriers in contract requirements in the forms of specifications, plans, drawings, designs, testing and test methods, packaging, marking or labelling of conformity certification;
 - (e) may not make reference to any particular trade mark, name, patent, design, type, specific origin or producer unless there is no other sufficiently precise or intelligible way of describing the characteristics of the work, in which case such reference must be accompanied by the words 'equivalent';
 - (f) Must indicate each specific goal for which points may be awarded; and
 - (g) the committee must make sure that the provincial VTSD plan is incorporated in the tender and that relevant goals give content to the plan –i.e. either as a tender requirement of points for functionality

- (h) Make sure that invited bidders from other province and municipalities including other countries offer not less than 30 percent of joint venture or sub-construction

Tenders to be evaluated on functionality

- (i) Must be approved by the municipal manager or delegated official prior to publication of the invitation for bids in terms of section 12.7.2.
- (7) The municipality must state in the tender documents if the tender will be evaluated on functionality.
 - (7.1) The evaluation criteria for measuring functionality must be objective.
 - (7.2) The tender documents must specify-
 - (a) the evaluation criteria for measuring functionality;
 - (b) the points for each criteria and, if any, each sub-criterion; and
 - (c) the minimum qualifying score for functionality.
 - (8) The minimum qualifying score for functionality for a tender to be considered further-
 - (a) must be determined separately for each tender; and
 - (b) may not be so-
 - (i) low that it may jeopardise the quality of the required goods or services; or
 - (ii) high that it is unreasonably restrictive.
 - (8.1) Points scored for functionality must be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.
 - (8.2) A tender that fails to obtain the minimum qualifying score for functionality as indicated in the tender documents is not an acceptable tender.
 - (8.3) Each tender that obtained the minimum qualifying score for functionality must be evaluated further in terms of price and the preference point system and any objective criteria envisaged in the preferential procurement regulation
- (5) Where specifications are based on standard documents available to bidders, a reference to those documents is sufficient.
 - (6) The specification must be approved by municipal manager or the delegated official prior to advertisement of the quotations or bid.

12.10 Bid Specification Committee

- (1) All bid specifications and bid documentation must be compiled by an ad-hoc bid specification committee constituted for each project or procurement activity.

- (2) The bid specification committee shall be comprised of at least 3 (three) officials of the CoM, an appointed chairperson, a responsible official and at least 1 (one) supply chain management practitioner of the CoM.
- (3) Where appropriate a representative of Internal Audit and/or Legal Services and/or an external specialist advisor may form part of this committee.
- (4) Green procurement must be incorporated as far as reasonable possible, for all specifications of goods and services.
- (5) In the development of bid specifications, innovative mechanisms should be explored to render the service or product more resource and energy efficient.
- (6) The municipal manager, or his delegated authority, must, taking into account the provisions of section 117 of the MFMA, appoint the members of the bid specification committees.
- (7) No person, advisor or corporate entity involved with the bid specification committee, or director of such corporate entity, may bid for any resulting contracts.
- (8) Determine if the project must be done by a single service provider or supplier or multiple service provider and based on the circumstances and the interest of the community, size of the project also determine the number of the suppliers or service provider who may be recommended for the implementation of the service or project
- (9) Bid specification committee meetings must be conducted in accordance with the applicable Rules of Order regulating the conduct of meetings.

12.11 Bid evaluation

- (1) The CoM shall not be obliged to accept any bid.
- (2) The CoM shall have the right to accept the whole or part of a bid or any item or part of an item of a bid or to accept more than one bid for goods and services.

- (3) The bid evaluation committee must-
 - (a) Evaluate bids in accordance with-
 - (i) The specifications for a specific procurement; and
 - (ii) The points system as prescribed by the PPPFA, and pertaining to functionality (if applicable) in accordance with the PPR and National Treasury Circular 53;
 - (b) Evaluate each bidder's ability to execute the contract;
 - (c) Check in respect of the recommended bidder whether municipal rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not in arrears; and
 - (d) Submit to the adjudication committee a report and recommendations regarding the award of the bid or any other related matter.
- (4) The bid evaluation committee must as far as possible be composed of-
 - (a) Officials from departments requiring the goods and/or services; and
 - (b) At least one supply chain management practitioner of the CoM.
- (5) The responsible agent and the SCM compliance officer or delegated official(who is not a members of the Evaluation or Adjudication Committee) must carry out a preliminary evaluation of all valid bids received and submit a draft bid evaluation report to the bid evaluation committee for consideration.
- (6) Any evaluation of a bid must consider the bids received and note for inclusion in the evaluation report, a bidder:
 - (a) whose/which bid was endorsed as being invalid by the responsible official at the bid opening;
 - (b) whose/which bid do not comply with the provisions for combating abuse of this policy;
 - (c) whose/which bid do not comply with the general conditions applicable to bids and quotations of this policy;

- (d) whose/which bid do not comply with specifications;
 - (e) whose/which bid does not meet the minimum points for functionality, if applicable;
 - (f) whose/which bid is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the bid documentation;
 - (g) whose/which bid does not comply with any minimum points and goals stipulated in terms of the preferential procurement section of this policy and the PPPFA;
 - (h) who/which is not registered and/or listed on the list of accredited providers of the CoM;
 - (i) who/which, in the case of construction works acquisition, do not comply with the requirements of the CIDBA regarding registration of contractors;
 - (k) who/which has failed to submit an original and valid tax clearance certificate from SARS, certifying that the taxes of the bidder are in order or that suitable arrangements have been made with SARS,
 - (l) who/which fails to comply with any applicable Bargaining Council agreements; and
 - (m) who/which are in arrears with its municipal service charges accounts.
- (7) Bids shall be evaluated according to the following as applicable:
- (a) Bid price and specific goals as per the applicable provisions of the PPPFA (corrected, if applicable and brought to a comparative level where necessary);
 - (b) The unit rates and prices;
 - (c) The bidder's ability to execute the contract;
 - (d) Any qualifications to the bid;

- (e) The bid ranking obtained in respect of preferential procurement as required by this policy;
 - (f) The financial standing of the bidder, including its ability to furnish the required institutional guarantee, where applicable; and
 - (g) Any other criteria specified in the bid documents.
- (8) No bidder may be recommended for an award unless the bidder has demonstrated that it has the resources and skills required to fulfil its obligations in terms of the bid document.
 - (9) The bid evaluation committee must check in respect of the recommended bidder whether municipal rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not in arrears.
 - (10) Additional information or clarification of bids may be called for if required but only in writing.
 - (11) Alternative bids may be considered, provided that a bid free of qualifications and strictly in accordance with the bid documents is also submitted.
 - (12) Where a bidder requests in writing, after the closing of bids, that his/her bid be withdrawn, then such a request may be considered and reported in the bid evaluation report for decision by the bid adjudication committee.
 - (13) The bidder obtaining the highest number of points should be recommended for acceptance unless there are objective criteria in addition to the criteria mentioned in section 2(1)(d) and section 2(1)(e) of the PPPFA justifying the award of the bid to another bidder.
 - (14) Where, after bids have been brought to a comparative level, 2 (two) or more score equal total adjudication points, the recommended bidder shall be the one scoring the highest preference points.
 - (15) Where 2 (two) or more bids are equal in all respects, the bid evaluation committee will draw lots to decide on the recommendation for award, or may,

in the case of goods and services, recommend splitting the award proportionately, where applicable.

- (16) All disclosures of a conflict of interest must be considered by the bid evaluation committee and shall be reported to the bid adjudication committee.
- (17) The bid evaluation committee must, having considered the responsible agent's draft report, submit a report, including recommendations regarding the award of the bid or any other related matter, to the bid adjudication committee for award.

12.12 Bid Evaluation Committee

- (1) An ad-hoc bid evaluation committee must be constituted for each project or procurement activity to evaluate bids received.
- (2) The bid evaluation committee shall be comprised of at least 3 (three) officials of the CoM, an appointed chairperson, who may be the same person as the chairperson of the bid specification committee, a responsible official and atleast one supply chain management practitioner of the CoM.
- (3) Where appropriate, a representative of Internal Audit and/or Legal Services may form part of this committee, which may also include other internal specialists/experts as necessary.
- (4) External specialists/experts may advise the bid evaluation committee, as required.
- (5) The municipal manager, or his delegated authority, must, taking into account the provisions of section 117 of the MFMA, appoint the members of the bid evaluation committees.
- (6) Bid evaluation committee meetings must be conducted in accordance with the applicable Rules of Order regulating the conduct of meetings.

12.13 Bid adjudication

- (1) The bid adjudication committee must-

- (a) Consider the report and recommendations of the bid evaluation committee; and
 - (b) Either-
 - (i) Depending on its delegations, make a final award or a recommendation to the municipal manager to make the final award; or
 - (ii) Make another recommendation to the municipal manager on how to proceed with the relevant procurement.
- (2) The bid adjudication committee may make an award to a preferred bidder, subject to the municipal manager negotiating with the preferred bidder.
- (3) The municipal manager may negotiate the final terms of a contract with bidders identified through a competitive bidding process as preferred bidders, provided that such negotiation-
 - (a) Does not allow any preferred bidder a second or unfair opportunity;
 - (b) is not to the detriment of any other bidder;
 - (c) Does not lead to a higher price than the bid as submitted;
 - (d) Minutes of such negotiations must be kept for record purposes; and overall;
 - (e) Does not materially affect the bid in a manner which compromises the integrity of the bidding process.
- (4) If a bid other than the one recommended in the normal course of implementing this policy is approved, then the municipal manager must, within 10 (ten) working days and in writing, notify the Auditor-General, the Provincial Treasury and the National Treasury of the reasons for deviating from such recommendation.

- (5) The municipal manager may, at any stage of a bidding process, refer any recommendation made by the bid evaluation committee or bid adjudication committee back to that committee for reconsideration of the recommendation
- (6) A person aggrieved by a decision or action taken in the execution of this policy may lodge within 14 (fourteen) days of such a decision or action a written objection or complaint to the CoM against the decision or action as set out in section 20.3 of this policy.
- (7) Bid documents must state that any objection or complaint in terms of subsection (6) above must be submitted to the municipal manager at the address stated, and must contain the following:
 - (a) Reasons and/or grounds for the objection or complaint;
 - (b) The way in which the objector or complainant's rights have been affected; and
 - (c) The remedy sought by the objector or complainant.
- (8) No bid may be formally accepted until either the expiry of the 14 (fourteen) day objection or complaint period, confirmation in writing before the expiry of the 14 (fourteen) day objection or complaint period that none of the affected parties intend to object or complain or confirmation of the satisfactory resolution of any objection or complaint.
- (9) If the bid adjudication committee or other delegated official has resolved that bid be accepted, the successful and unsuccessful bidders must be notified in writing of this decision.
- (10) The successful bidder must, in addition, be advised of the 14 (fourteen) day objection or complaint period, and be notified that no rights accrue to him/her until the bid is formally accepted in writing.
- (11) Every notification of decision must be faxed or sent via electronic mail to the address chosen by the bidder, with a copy of proof of transmission kept for record purposes, or shall be delivered by hand, in which case

acknowledgement of receipt must be signed and dated on a copy of such notification which must be kept for record purposes.

- (12) Where it becomes necessary to cancel or re-advertise formal bids, a report to this effect must be submitted to the bid adjudication committee for decision.
- (13) Where bids have been cancelled, all bidders must be notified of such cancellation in writing.
- (14) It is not necessary to notify original bidders when new bids are invited and advertised.
- (15) No bid may be re-advertised before the expiry of the validity period of the original bid or any extended validity period.
- (16) Notwithstanding sub-section (14) and where no valid bids are received or all bidders have indicated in writing that they have no objection to the re-advertisement of the bid, then the bid may forthwith be re-advertised.
- (17) In the case of bids for construction works, and where the bid adjudication committee resolved that there were no responsive bids received, then the bid may forthwith be re-advertised.
- (18) Any increase in the contract period, in respect of term bids, or contract sum, in respect of one-off contracts, that may become necessary as a result of exceptional circumstances or increase in the scope of work, or which are considered to be in the public's interest, may be effected subject to the provisions of section 116 of the MFMA. Such amendments must be effected prior to the contract period expiring or contract sum being exceeded.
- (19) Where community participation has been a part of the contract, the community must be advised of the proposed increase and be invited to provide written comment thereon.
- (20) Any unapproved increases in the contract sum or scope of work or contract period which have become necessary as a result of exceptional circumstances, or which have been considered to be in the public's interest,

must be explained in a report to the bid adjudication committee requesting condonation and approval for such unapproved increase.

- (21) Any adjustment as indicated on paragraph 18 and 20 of 12.13 above shall be submitted for approval 60 days before the order is printed or in case of projects before any payment certificate is compile and shall go through the Bid Evaluation and the Adjudication process.it is the responsibility of the department to make sure that the adjustments or increase as indicated on paragraph 18 and 19 of 12,13
- (22) the decrease or the increase project funds or adjustment of project name must be approved by council and such changes must be effected on the Budget, the SDBIP, IDP of the municipality
 - (a) The department must write an item to council to request the approval to effect the change
 - (b) if approval has been obtained, the department shall write a report to all bid committee of the municipality to consider and minute the changes.
 - (c) the committee shall recommend the changes to the municipal manager or delegated official

12.14 Bid Adjudication Committee

- (1) The bid adjudication committee must consist of at least four senior managers of the CoM which must include-
 - (a) The chief financial officer or, if the chief financial officer is not available, another manager in the budget and treasury office reporting directly to the chief financial officer and designated by the chief financial officer;
 - (b) At least one senior supply chain management practitioner who is an official of the CoM; and
 - (c) a technical expert in the relevant field who is an official of the CoM, if the CoM has such an expert.

- (2) The municipal manager must appoint the chairperson of the committee. When the chairperson is absent from a meeting, the members of the committee who are present must elect one of them to preside at the meeting.
- (3) Neither a member of a bid evaluation committee, nor an advisor or person assisting the evaluation committee, may be a member of a bid adjudication committee.
- (4) Where the bid adjudication committee decides to award a bid other than the one recommended by the bid evaluation committee, the bid adjudication committee must prior to awarding the bid-
 - (a) Check in respect of the preferred bidder whether that bidder's municipal rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not in arrears;
 - (b) Notify the municipal manager, who may-
 - (i) After due consideration of the reasons for the deviation, ratify or reject the decision of the bid adjudication committee; and
 - (ii) If the decision of the bid adjudication committee is rejected, refer the decision of the adjudication committee back to that committee for re-consideration.
- (5) The municipal manager may at any stage of a bidding process, refer any recommendation made by the evaluation committee or the adjudication committee back to that committee for re-consideration of the recommendation.
- (6) The municipal manager must comply with the procedure set out in terms of the provisions of section 114 of the MFMA and within 10 (ten) working days.

12.15 Term Bids

- (1) Term bids are for the supply of goods and/or services that is of an ad-hoc or repetitive nature for a predetermined period of time.
- (2) The CoM may invite term bids.

- (3) The general acquisition procedure for term bids must comply with procedures contained in the acquisition management system for competitive bids.
- (4) Where applicable bid documentation must state that the acceptance of term bids based on a schedule of rates will not necessarily guarantee the bidder any business with the CoM.
- (5) The practice of using term bids to circumvent the bid process in respect of what should be planned project work is not permissible.
- (6) Material for repairs and maintenance can be purchased on a term bid where circumstances warrant it.
- (7) Additional items included in a term bid by any bidder which are clearly not an alternative to any of the items specified will not be considered.
- (8) The process for considering term bids must be in terms of the evaluation and adjudication procedures for conventional competitive bids.
- (9) Subsequent to an award where different selections of items are required in terms of the same term bid, and where it is not possible or practical to separate orders for different items from different suppliers, service providers or contractors, then and in that instance, a selection process must be carried out in respect of each application by the responsible agent. Individual orders must be placed on the basis of the highest total evaluation points received, per application.
- (10) Where the selected supplier, contractor or service provider, in terms of the selection process specified in the term bid documentation, is unable to provide the required goods, services or construction works at the required time and confirms as such in writing, the bidder with the next highest valuation points must be selected.
- (11) Where, after a contract has been awarded, or an order is placed in terms of a term bid, the supplier, contractor or service provider fails to supply the goods or service required, then the remedies in terms of the contract will apply.

12.16 Procurement of banking services

- (1) A contract for the provision of banking services to the CoM-
 - (a) Must be procured through competitive bids;
 - (b) Must be consistent with the provisions of section 7 of the MFMA; and
 - (c) May not be for a period of more than 3 (three) years at a time.
- (2) The process for procuring a contract for banking services must commence at least 9(nine) months before the end of an existing contract.
- (3) The closure date for the submission of bids may not be less than 60 (sixty) days from the date on which the advertisement is advertised.
- (4) Bids must be restricted to banks registered in terms of the Banks Act, Act 94 of 1990.

12.17 Procurement of IT related goods and/or services

- (1) The municipal manager may request the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) to assist the CoM with the acquisition of IT related goods and/or services through a competitive bidding process.
- (2) The parties must enter into a written agreement to regulate the services rendered by, and the payments to be made to SITA.
- (3) The municipal manager must notify SITA together with a motivation of the IT needs of the CoM where-
 - (a) The transaction value of IT related goods and/or services required by the CoM in any financial year will exceed R50 million (including VAT); or
 - (b) The transaction value of a contract to be procured by the CoM whether for one or more years exceeds R50 million (including VAT).
- (4) If SITA comments on the submission and the CoM disagrees with such comments, the comments and the reasons for rejecting or not following such

comments of SITA must be submitted to the council, the Provincial and National Treasury and the Auditor General prior to awarding the bid.

12.18 Procurement of Goods and Services under Contracts Secured by Other Organs of State

- (1) The municipal manager may procure goods and/or services for the CoM under a contract secured by another organ of state, but only if-
 - (a) The contract has been secured by that other organ of state by means of a competitive bidding process applicable to that organ of state;
 - (b) The CoM has no reason to believe that such contract was not validly procured;
 - (c) There are demonstrable discounts or benefits for the CoM to do so; and
 - (d) That other organ of state and the relevant provider have consented to such procurement in writing.
 - (e) The need for procuring goods or service through a contract secured by other state shall be recorded on the demand management plan and on the minutes of the specification
 - (f) When considering any contract secured by other organ of state, reports and supporting documents shall go through the committee system of the municipality
 - (g) Such service shall be sourced from an existing contract, with the same specification, terms and condition, in case of a long term or short term contract, the contract shall lapse the same period as indicated on the contract of the principal organ of state or the organ of state which appointed the service provider or supplier.

12.19 Procurement of Goods Necessitating Special Safety Arrangements

- (1) Goods, other than water, petrol and/or chlorine, which necessitate special safety arrangements, may not be acquired or stored in bulk and in excess of immediate requirement, including gasses, unless sound justification therefore exists.
- (2) Where the storage of goods in bulk is justified, such justification must be based on sound reasons, including the total cost of ownership and cost advantages for the CoM and the municipal manager may then authorize the same.

12.20 Proudly SA Campaign

The CoM supports the Proudly SA Campaign and may identify, as a specific goal the promotion of South African owned enterprises in its procurement processes.

12.21 Appointment of consultants

- (1) The municipal manager may procure consulting services provided that Treasury and CIDB guidelines in respect of consulting services are taken into account when such procurements are made.
- (2) A contract for the provision of consultancy services to the CoM must be procured through competitive bids where-
 - (a) The value of the contract exceeds R200 000 (including VAT); or
 - (b) The duration period of the contract exceeds 1 (one) year.
- (3) In addition to the requirements prescribed for competitive bids in this policy, bidders must furnish the CoM with particulars of-
 - (a) All consultancy services provided to an organ of state in the last 5 (five) years; and
 - (b) Any similar consultancy services provided to an organ of state in the last 5 (five) years.

- (4) Dividing the transaction values of required consultant appointments into lesser transaction values in order to circumvent the competitive bidding process is not permitted.
- (5) Where the estimated value of consultant fees is less than or equal to R200000 (including VAT) and the duration of the appointment is less than 1 (one) year, the selection of a consultant to provide the required service must follow a written price quotation or a formal written price quotation procedure as provided for in this policy.
- (6) Responsible agents must endeavour to ensure that there is rotation in respect of inviting suitably qualified consultants to submit quotes.
- (7) A price/preference points system, contained in the preferential procurement section of this policy, must be applied to such quotations.
- (8) Where it is in the interests of the CoM to follow an advertised process, a formal competitive bidding process in accordance with the requirements of this policy may be followed.
- (9) The CoM must ensure that copyright in any document produced, and the patent rights or ownership in any plant, machinery, thing, system or process designed or devised, by a consultant in the course of the consultancy service is vested in the CoM.
- (10) The CoM may only consider single-source selection where it is in line with the exceptional cases provided in National Treasury guidelines the justification for single-source selections examined in the context of the overall interests of the CoM and the project.
- (11) Single-source selection may be appropriate only if it presents a clear advantage over competition:
 - (a) For services that represent a natural continuation of previous work carried out by the consultant, and continuity of downstream work is considered essential;

- (b) Where rapid selection is essential;
 - (c) For very small appointments;
 - (d) When only one consultant is qualified, or has experience of exceptional worth for the project.
- (12) The reasons for single-source selection must be fully motivated in a report and approved by the bid adjudication committee prior to conclusion of a contract, provided that if the award is for an amount of R200 000 (including VAT) or less, such award must be approved by the manager of the SCMU.

12.22 Deviation from, and Ratification of Minor Breaches of Procurement Processes

(1) The municipal manager may-

- (a) Dispense with the official procurement processes established by this policy and to procure any required goods and/or services through any convenient process, which may include direct negotiations, but only-
 - (i) For contracts relating to an emergency where it would not be in the interests of the CoM;
 - (ii) If such goods and/or services are produced or available from a single provider only;
 - (iii) Acquisition of animals for zoos and nature reserves;
 - (iv) The acquisition of special works of art or historical objects where specifications are difficult to compile; and
 - (v) In any other exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes, including, but not limited to-
 - (aa) any purchase on behalf of the CoM at a public auction sale;
 - (bb) any contract in respect of which compliance therewith would not be in the public interest; and
 - (cc) ad-hoc repairs to plant and equipment where it is not possible to ascertain the nature or extent of the work required in order to call for bids;
- (b) Ratify any minor breaches of the procurement processes by an official or committee acting in terms of delegated powers or duties which are purely of a technical nature.

- (2) The municipal manager must record the reasons for any deviations in terms of sub-section (1) (a) and (b) and report them to the next meeting of the council and must be included as a note to the annual financial statements. This sub-section does not apply to the procurement of goods and services contemplated in section 3(3) of this policy.
- (3) The conditions relating to the procurement of contracts relating to an emergency, as referred to in sub-section (1) (a) (i) above should include the existence of one or more of the following:
 - (a) The possibility of human injury or death;
 - (b) The prevalence of human suffering or deprivation of rights;
 - (c) The possibility of damage to property, or suffering and death of livestock and animals;
 - (d) The interruption of essential services, including transportation and communication facilities or support services critical to the effective functioning of the CoM as a whole;
 - (e) The possibility of serious damage occurring to the natural environment;
 - (f) The possibility that failure to take necessary action may result in the CoM not being able to render an essential community service; and
 - (g) The possibility that the security of the state could be compromised.
- (4) The prevailing situation, or imminent danger, should be of such a scale and nature that it could not readily be alleviated by interim measures, in order to allow time for the formal procurement process and may never be for an emergency which has been created by and due to the negligence of any official or employee of the CoM.
- (5) Emergency dispensation will not be granted in respect of circumstances other than those contemplated in sub-section (3) above.

- (6) Where possible, in an emergency situation, 3 (three) quotes in accordance with general acquisition management principles should be obtained and a report submitted to the municipal manager for approval. Where, however, time is of the essence, the emergency must be immediately addressed, and the process formalised in a report to the municipal manager as soon as possible thereafter.
- (7) The municipal manager may, upon recommendation of the bid adjudication committee, and only if good cause exists recommend to Council a condone any expenditure incurred in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of this policy, provided that-
- (a) This power may not be sub-delegated by the municipal manager;
 - (b) Such condonation will not preclude the taking of disciplinary steps against the responsible official;
 - (c) the condonation is not a contravention of other ACTs like the MFMA, MSA or SCM Regulation and
 - (d) Municipal Council can approve contravention of the Policy not of an Act or Regulation Only National Treasury can approve such Condonation and
 - (e) The municipal manager records the reasons for the condonation in writing, and reports them to the next meeting of the council and must be included as a note to the annual financial statements.
- (8) In the event where the municipal manager refuses to condone any expenditure referred to in sub-section (11), such expenditure will be deemed to be irregular expenditure as defined in terms of the provisions of section 1 of the MFMA, and must be treated as such by the municipal manager according to the relevant provisions provided therefore in the MFMA.
- (9) Any deviation below R100 000 (vat inclusive) shall be processed through the delegations of power, the department and Supply Chain shall ensure that the deviation comply with the regulation and that valid reason are indicated on the

item before been submitted to the Municipal Manager or his/her delegate and all deviation above R100 000 (vat inclusive) shall go through the committee system of Council

12.23 Unsolicited bids

- (1) The CoM is not obliged to consider any unsolicited bids received outside a normal bidding process.
- (2) The CoM may only consider an unsolicited bid if-
 - (a) The product or service offered in terms of the bid is a demonstrably or proven unique innovative concept;
 - (b) The product or service will be exceptionally beneficial to, or have exceptional cost advantages for the CoM;
 - (c) The person or entity who made the bid is the sole provider of the product or service; and
 - (d) The reasons for not going through the normal bidding processes are found to be sound by the municipal manager;
- (3) Where the municipal manager decides to consider an unsolicited bid that complies with sub-section (2), the CoM must make its decision public in accordance with the provisions of section 21A of the MSA, together with-
 - (a) Its reasons as to why the bid should not be open to other competitors;
 - (b) An explanation of the potential benefits for the CoM were it to accept the unsolicited bid; and
 - (c) An invitation to the public or other potential suppliers to submit their written comments within 30 (thirty) days of the notice.
- (4) Once the CoM has received written comments pursuant to sub-section (3), it must submit such comments, including any responses from the unsolicited bidder, to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury for comment.

- (5) The CoM's adjudication committee must consider the unsolicited bid and may award the bid or make a recommendation to the municipal manager, depending on its delegations.
- (6) A meeting of the adjudication committee to consider an unsolicited bid must be open to the public and notice of such meetings must be made public in terms of the provisions of section 21 of the MSA.
- (7) When considering the matter, the adjudication committee must take into account-
 - (a) Any comments submitted by the public; and
 - (b) Any written comments and recommendations of the National Treasury or the relevant provincial treasury.
- (8) Where any recommendations of the National Treasury or provincial treasury are rejected or not followed, the municipal manager must submit to the Auditor General, the relevant provincial treasury and the National Treasury the reasons for rejecting or not following those recommendations.
- (9) Such submission must be made within 7 (seven) days after the decision on the award of the unsolicited bid is taken, but no contract committing the CoM to the bid may be entered into or signed within 30 (thirty) days of the submission.
- (10) An unsolicited bid shall go through the committee system of council.

13 LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

Logistics management provides an effective logistic management system for the setting of inventory levels, placing of orders, receiving and distribution of goods, stores and warehouse management, expediting orders, transport management, vendor performance, maintenance and contract administration, as set out below:

13.1 Setting of Inventory Levels

- (1) Stock items must be systematically replenished using the re-order point planning strategy in conjunction with minimum and maximum levels.
- (2) Open reservations must be taken into account during the replenishment run.

13.2 Placing of Orders

- (1) Purchase orders must be created with reference to requisitions where the supply source is by means of contract or verbal, written or formal quotations.
- (2) All purchase orders which are for imported goods and which are subject to rate and exchange adjustments must specify that the vendor must take out forward exchange contract in order to fix the Rand based price in the purchase order.
- (3) A proper record of all purchase orders must be kept by the manager of the SCMU and a copy thereof must be submitted to the chief financial officer on a monthly basis.
- (4) Standing orders will be utilized in cases where a longer term arrangement, such as after hour services and copier contracts, are required.
- (5) Purchase order approvals must be system based and will involve the procurement department only.
- (6) The assets section (for asset creation) and the insurance section (for claims) must be informed after approval of any purchase orders.

13.3 Receiving and Distribution of Goods

- (1) Goods will be received on the applicable computerized system utilised by the CoM with reference to purchase orders.
- (2) No over-receipt of stock may be allowed. The purchase order must be kept open founder-receipts for the outstanding delivery quantity.
- (3) Goods must be issued from stock with reference to reservations.

- (4) Goods may be issued for consumption against internal orders, cost centres, projects and assets under construction.

13.4 Stores and Warehouse Management

- (1) The stores and warehousing function must be decentralised in different areas and will operate under the jurisdiction of the SCMU.
- (2) The SCMU must ensure proper financial and budgetary control, uphold the principle of effective administration, proper stock holding and control, product standardisation, quality of products and a high standard of service levels.

13.5 Expediting Orders

- (1) The purchasing expeditor is required to monitor and expedite outstanding purchase orders.
- (2) Reminder letters must be faxed automatically to vendors based on the reminder levels prior to the delivery due date which is set in the purchase order.

13.6 Transport Management

The CoM's Fleet Management Policy must be adhered to at all times.

13.7 Vendor Performance

- (1) The applicable computerized system of the CoM must enable system-based evaluation based on the vendors' performance with regard to certain pre-determined criteria.
- (2) The information will be available for contract negotiations and regular feedback to the vendors.

13.8 Contract Management

- (1) The municipal manager must take all reasonable steps to ensure that contract management procured through this policy is properly implemented and enforced.
- (2) The contract management provisions in this policy are applicable to contracts for the provision of goods and/or services.
- (3) All contracts must be administered by an official(s) having the necessary competency in order to ensure effective management of the contract concerned. The responsibility of managing a contract falls on the specific directorate to which such a contract relates together with and in co-operation with the SCMU.

13.9 Maintenance and Contract Administration

- (1) Contracts relating to the procurement of goods and services will be captured on the CoM's computerized system in the form of a price schedule.
- (2) Value (where the maximum value of the contract is restricted) and volume (where the maximum units procured are restricted) based contracts must be utilized.
- (3) The use of fixed price and fixed term contracts must be promoted and expenditure will be driven towards such contracts as opposed to once-off purchases.
- (4) Consolidated procurement volumes must be utilized to drive down negotiated contract prices.
- (5) Contract price adjustments may only be processed in accordance with contract terms and conditions.
- (6) Price adjustments must be made on the procurement contract and any current purchase orders must be changed to reflect the new price.

13.10 Contract Administration

- (1) Contract administration is the last stage of the tendering and contract cycle, and includes all administrative duties associated with a contract after it is executed, including contract review.
- (2) The effectiveness of contract administration depend on how thoroughly the earlier steps were completed as changes can be made far more readily early in the tendering cycle than after contract management has commenced.
- (3) Some of the key early stages, which influence the effectiveness of contract administration and which the CoM must properly implement, include:
 - (a) Defining the outputs by writing specifications which identify what the aims and outputs of a contract will be;
 - (b) Assessing risk;
 - (c) researching the market place, including conducting pre-tender briefings;
 - (d) Formulating appropriate terms and conditions of contract;
 - (e) Identifying appropriate performance measures and benchmarks so that all parties know in advance what is expected, and how it will be tested;
 - (f) Actively creating competition, so the best possible suppliers bid for contracts; and
 - (g) Evaluating bids competently, to select the best contractor, with a strong customer focus and good prospects of building a sound relationship.

13.11 Levels of Contract Administration

- (1) There are three levels of contract administration, being:
 - (a) The first operational level is for standard contracts for goods and services. Day to day contract administration should become no more than a monitoring, record keeping and price adjustment authorisation role.
 - (b) The second or intermediate level is for more complex contracts for services. This type of contract requires a more active role for the contract manager in developing the relationship between the CoM and the contractors.
 - (c) The third level is for strategic contracts involving complex partnerships and outsourcing arrangements. These contracts require more active management of the business relationships between the supplier and the users, for example to manage outputs and not the process.

13.12 Appointing a Contract Manager

- (1) A contract manager must be appointed by the municipal manager together with the director in charge of the project prior to the execution of the contract.
- (2) Where it is practical to do so, the contract manager must be involved at the earliest stage of the acquisition, which is the time of writing the specifications for the contract.
- (3) Contract administration arrangements must be identified and planned including, delegations, reporting requirements and relationships and specific task responsibilities.
- (4) Departments are responsible for ensuring that contract managers:
 - (a) Prepare the contract administration plan;
 - (b) Monitor the performance of the contract;

- (c) Are appointed with appropriate responsibility and accountability;
- (d) Are adequately trained so that they can perform and exercise the responsibility; and
- (e) Act with due care and diligence and observe all accounting and legal requirements.

13.13 Duties and Powers of Contract Manager

- (1) The contract manager's duties and powers are governed by the conditions of contract and the law.
- (2) The contract manager must monitor the performance of the contract on a monthly basis and must report to the municipal manager on the performance of the contractor and the progress of the contract on a monthly basis.
- (3) The contract manager is also required to form opinions and make decisions, and in doing so is expected to be even-handed, prudent and to protect the interests of the CoM.
- (4) The SCMU is responsible for notifying the contract manager 60 (sixty) days prior to the expiry of each contract in order to allow the contract manager sufficient time in order to decide whether to renew a contract or efficiently conclude a contract.
- (5) The contract manager must ensure that the contractor duly performs according to the specifications of the contract in delivering goods and/or services on time, in the correct manner and/or quantity and to the required standard.
- (6) Regular meetings and site inspections must be held by the contract manager and the contractor to inspect the progress, deliverables, foreseeable problems and/or possible amendments during the contract period.

13.14 Contract Guidelines

- (1) A guideline, which provides a description of the roles and responsibilities of a contract manager during the contract administration stage, must be documented.
- (2) The provisions of this section is not an exhaustive description of contract administrative activities, and some tasks may not be carried out in the sequence presented, may be done concurrently with other tasks or may not be necessary in some circumstances.

13.15 Delegating to Contract Administrator

- (1) Where appropriate, a contract manager may delegate some contract administration duties to a contract administrator.
- (2) The contract administrator will be required to perform duties related to processes for record keeping, authorising payment and collecting data on contractor performance.
- (3) The contract manager will however remain ultimately responsible and accountable for the performance of the contract.

13.16 Contract Management Process

- (1) The contract manager must ensure the contractor fulfils its obligations and accepts its liabilities under the contract and must also ensure the contractors are treated fairly and honestly.
- (2) Both parties adhering to the agreed terms will result in:
 - (a) Value for money;
 - (b) Timeliness;
 - (c) Cost effectiveness; and
 - (d) Proper contract performance.

13.17 Document Retention

- (1) The need exists to retain documents on a contract file for information and audit purposes, and in order to comply with the requirements of the records office.
- (2) Proper records regarding all aspects of the contract must accordingly be maintained.

13.18 Guidelines on Contract Administration

- (1) The responsibilities of a contract manager may include the following:
 - (a) Establishing a contract management plan for the project;
 - (b) Reviewing the contract management process (including the plan) on regular basis;
 - (c) Providing liaison between internal managers and users, and suppliers to identify and resolve issues as they arise;
 - (d) Monitoring the contractor's continuing performance against contract obligations;
 - (e) Providing the contractor with advice and information regarding developments within the department, where such developments are likely to affect the products provided;
 - (f) Determining if staged products should continue, and providing procurement process for additional stages which meet the principle of obtaining value for money;
 - (g) Providing accurate and timely reporting to the senior management in charge of the project, highlighting significant performance issues or problems;

- (h) Ensuring that insurance policy terms and conditions provide adequate protection for the CoM and are maintained throughout the contract period;
- (i) Ensuring all products provided are certified as meeting the specifications before the supplier is paid;
- (j) Maintaining adequate records (paper and/or electronic) in sufficient detail on an appropriate contract file to provide an audit trail;
- (k) Managing contract change procedures;
- (l) Resolving disputes as they arise;
- (m) Conducting post contract reviews; and
- (n) Pursuing remedies in the event of contract breach.

13.18.1. Cession Agreement for SMME's

- (1) A cession is a contract in terms of which one party, cedent agrees to transfer his / her rights and obligation.
- (2) At any given time the contractor or the service provider may enter into the agreement with the third party and cede his / her payments right to the third party.
- (3) Such agreement shall only be considered, if there is a valid cession agreement entered into between the cedent, cessionary and the Municipality.
- (4) The Chief Financial Officer shall only be the authorized representatives of the Municipality.
- (5) The municipality shall not take any responsibility for any cession agreement signed by any unauthorized official(s)
- (6) A cession shall be offered twice to a SMME supplier or service provider per financial year
- (7) The contractor / service provider appointed by the municipality shall remain responsible to deliver goods, works or services as per the contract without compromising quality or quantities.
- (8) Cession agreement must be signed per SMME and per individual owner of the company and shall be subjected to residential verification before can be signed

14 DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT

- (1) The disposal management system of the CoM provides an effective system for the transfer of ownership, disposal or letting of assets, including unserviceable, redundant or obsolete assets, subject to the provisions of section 14 of the MFMA and the MATR in as far as capital assets are concerned.
- (2) The disposal management system of the CoM is subject to and must comply with the relevant and applicable provisions of the MFMA and MATR in as far as capital assets are concerned.
- (3) The manners in which assets may be disposed of by the CoM include, but is not limited to, the following-
 - (a) Transferring an asset to another organ of state in terms of a provision of the MFMA enabling the transfer of assets;
 - (b) Transferring the asset to another organ of state at market related value or, when appropriate, free of charge;
 - (c) Selling the asset; or
 - (d) Destroying the asset.
- (4) Immovable property may be sold only at market related prices except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise.
- (5) Movable assets may be sold either by way of written price quotations, a competitive bidding process, and auction or at market related prices, whichever is the most advantageous to the CoM.
- (6) In the case of the free disposal of computer equipment, the provincial department of education must first be approached to indicate within 30 (thirty) days whether any of the local schools are interested in the equipment.
- (7) In the case of the disposal of firearms, the National Conventional Arms Control Committee must approve any sale or donation of firearms to any person or institution within or outside the Republic.

- (8) Immovable property must be let at market related rates except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise.
- (9) All fees, charges, rates, tariffs, scales of fees or other charges relating to the letting of immovable property must be annually reviewed.
- (10) Where assets are traded in for other assets, the highest possible trade-in price must be negotiated.
- (11) As far as possible, assets to be disposed of must be subjected to recycling. Disposal to landfill is not allowed unless there are no available recycling options.
- (12) Non-exempted capital assets must be transferred or permanently disposed of strictly in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the MFMA read with Chapter 2 of the MATR.
- (13) Exempted capital assets must be transferred strictly in accordance with Chapter 3 of the MATR.
- (14) The granting of rights by the CoM to use, control or manage municipal capital assets, where section 14 of the MFMA do not apply, must be executed strictly in accordance with Chapter 4 of the MATR.

15 RISK MANAGEMENT

- (1) The risk management system of the CoM provides for an effective system to identify, consider and avoid potential risks in the supply chain management system.
- (2) The risks pertaining to supply chain management must at all times comply with the criteria laid down in the risk management policy of the CoM.
- (3) Managing risk must be part of the philosophy, practices and business plans of the CoM and should not be viewed or practiced as a separate activity in isolation from line managers.
- (4) Risk management includes, but is not limited to-

- (a) Early and systematically identification of risks on a case-by-case basis, analysis and assessment of risk, including conflicts of interest and the development of plans for handling the same;
 - (b) The allocation and acceptance of the responsibility of risk to the party best suited and placed to manage such risk;
 - (c) Acceptance of the cost of the risk where the cost of transferring the risk is greater than that of retaining it;
 - (d) The management of risk in a pro-active manner and the provision of adequate cover for residual risk;
 - (e) The assignment of relative risk to the contracting parties through clear and unambiguous contract documentation; and
 - (f) Ensuring that the costs incurred in managing risk are commensurate with the importance of the purchase and the risk to the operations of the CoM.
- (5) The risk management process must be applied to all stages of supply chain management, be it the conceptual stage, project definition, specification preparation, acquisition approval or implementation to completion.
- (6) Risk management is an integral part of good management of acquisition activities and cannot be effectively performed in isolation from other aspects of acquisition management.
- (7) Appropriate risk management conditions must therefore be incorporated in contracts.

16 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

- (1) The performance management system of the CoM provides for an effective internal monitoring system in order to determine, on the basis of a retrospective analysis, whether the authorised supply chain management processes are being, or were followed, and whether the desired objectives of this policy are being, or were achieved.
- (2) The municipal manager must establish and implement the system contemplated in sub-section (1) above.
- (3) Performance management must contain a monitoring process together with retrospective analysis to determine whether-
 - (a) Value for money has been attained;
 - (b) Proper processes have been followed;
 - (c) Desired objectives have been achieved;
 - (d) There is an opportunity to improve the process;
 - (e) Suppliers have been assessed and the results of the assessment; and
 - (f) There has been deviation from procedures and, if so, what the reasons for such deviation are.
- (4) The performance management system must accordingly focus on, amongst others, the-
 - (a) Achievement of goals;
 - (b) Compliance to norms and standards;
 - (c) Savings generated;
 - (d) Cost variances per item;
 - (e) Non-compliance with contractual conditions and requirements; and

- (f) Cost efficiency of the procurement process itself.

CHAPTER 3: OTHER MATTERS

17 PROHIBITION ON AWARDS TO PERSONS WHOSE/WHICH TAX MATTERS ARE NOT IN ORDER

- (1) The CoM may not under any circumstances, irrespective of the procurement process followed, make an award to any person or entity whose/which tax matters have not been declared to be in order by SARS.
- (2) Before making an award to a person or entity, the CoM must first check with SARS whether that person's or entities' tax matters are in order.
- (3) If SARS does not respond within 7 (seven) days such person's or entities' tax matters may for purposes of sub-section (1) be presumed to be in order.

18 PROHIBITION ON AWARDS TO PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE

The CoM may not under any circumstances, irrespective of the procurement process followed, make an award to a person or entity-

- (a) Who is in the service of the state;
- (b) If that person is not a natural person, of which any director, manager, principal shareholder or stakeholder is a person in the service of the state; or
- (c) Who is an advisor or consultant contracted with CoM.

19 AWARDS TO CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS OF PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE

The municipal manager must ensure that the notes to the annual financial statements of the CoM disclose the particulars of any award of more than R2 000 to a person who is a spouse, child or parent of a person in the service of the state, or who has been in the service of the state in the previous 12 (twelve) months, including-

- (a) The name of that person;
- (b) The capacity in which that person is or was in the service of the state; and
- (c) The amount of the award.

20 CODE OF ETHICAL STANDARDS

- (1) In addition to this code of ethical standards, the codes of conduct for municipal councillors and staff members as set out in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of the MSA shall apply in the implementation of this policy.
- (2) The code of ethical standards for officials and all other role-players in the supply chain management system which is established hereby seeks to promote –
 - (a) Mutual trust and respect; and
 - (b) An environment where business can be conducted with integrity and in a fair and reasonable manner.
- (3) An official and/or other role-player involved in the implementation of this policy-
 - (a) Must treat all providers and potential providers equitably;
 - (b) May not use his or her position for private gain or to improperly benefit another person;

- (c) may not accept any reward, gift, favour, hospitality or other benefit directly or indirectly, including to any close family member, partner or associate of that person;
 - (d) notwithstanding sub-paragraph(c) above, must declare to the municipal manager details of any reward, gift, favour, hospitality or other benefit promised, offered or granted to that person or to any close family member, partner or associate of that person;
 - (e) must declare to the municipal manager details of any private or business interest which that person, or any close family member, partner or associate, may have in any proposed procurement or disposal process of, or in any award of a contract by the CoM;
 - (f) Must immediately withdraw from participating in any manner whatsoever in a procurement or disposal process or in the award of a contract in which that person, or any close family member, partner or associate, has any private or business interest;
 - (g) Must be scrupulous in his or her use of property belonging to the CoM;
 - (h) Must assist the municipal manager in combating fraud, corruption, favouritism, unfair and irregular practices in the supply chain management system; and
 - (i) Must report to the municipal manager any alleged irregular conduct in the supply chain management system which that person may become aware of, including-
 - (i) Any alleged fraud, corruption, favouritism or unfair conduct;
 - (ii) Any alleged contravention of section 20.1; or
 - (iii) Any alleged breach of the code of ethical standards.
- (4) All declarations in terms of sub-section (3) (d) and (e) must be recorded by the municipal manager in a register which the municipal manager must keep for this purpose.

- (5) All declarations by the municipal manager must be made to the executive mayor of the CoM, who must ensure that such declarations are recorded in the register.
- (6) The municipal manager is responsible to ensure that appropriate steps are taken against any official or other role-player who commits a breach of any provision of this code of ethical standards, and council must ensure that the same measures are enforced where a breach has been committed by the municipal manager.
 - (a) A breach of the code of ethical standards and any adopted code/s of conduct must be dealt with in accordance with Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 of the MSA, depending upon the circumstances.
- (7) The municipal manager must, in his/her implementation of this policy, take into account the National Treasury's code of conduct for supply chain management practitioners and other role-players involved in supply chain management.
- (8) The CoM has adopted the National Treasury's code of conduct for supply chain management practitioners and other role-players involved in supply chain management.
 - (a) This code of conduct is binding on all officials and other role-players involved in the implementation of this policy; and
 - (b) A copy of the National Treasury's code of conduct is available on the website www.treasury.gov.za/mfma located under "legislation".
- (9) Sub-section (3) (c) does not apply to gifts less than R350 in value.

20.1 Inducements, Rewards, Gifts and Favours to the CoM, its Officials and/or Other Role-players

- (1) No person who is a provider or prospective provider of goods and/or services to the CoM, or a recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed or to be disposed of by the CoM, may either directly or through a representative or intermediary promise, offer or grant-
 - (a) Any inducement or reward to the CoM for or in connection with the award of a contract; or
 - (b) Any reward, gift, favour or hospitality to any official of the CoM or any other role-player involved in the implementation of this policy of the CoM.
- (2) The municipal manager of the CoM must promptly report any alleged contravention of sub-section (1) to the National Treasury for considering whether the offending person, and any representative or intermediary through which such person is alleged to have acted, should be listed in the National Treasury's database of persons prohibited from doing business with the public sector.
- (3) Sub-section (1) does not apply to gifts less than R350 in value.

20.2 Sponsorships

The municipal manager of the CoM must promptly disclose to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury any sponsorship promised, offered or granted to the CoM or any of its officials, whether directly or through a representative or intermediary, by any person who is-

- (a) A provider or prospective provider of goods and/or services to the CoM; or

- (b) A recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed or to be disposed of by the CoM.

20.3 Objections and complaints

Persons aggrieved by decisions or actions taken by the CoM in the implementation of this policy, may lodge within 14 (fourteen) days of the decision or action, a written objection or complaint against the decision or action.

20.4 Resolution of Disputes, Objections, Complaints and Queries

- (1) The municipal manager must appoint an independent and impartial person not directly involved in the supply chain management processes of the CoM-
 - (a) To assist in the resolution of disputes between the CoM and other persons regarding-
 - (i) Any decisions or actions taken by the CoM in the implementation of its supply chain management system; or
 - (ii) Any matter arising from a contract awarded in the course of its supply chain management system; or
 - (b) To deal with objections, complaints or queries regarding any such decisions or actions or any matters arising from such contract.
- (2) The municipal manager, or another official designated by the municipal manager, is responsible for assisting the appointed person to perform his or her functions effectively.
- (3) The person appointed by the municipal manager in terms of sub-section (1) must-
 - (a) Strive to resolve promptly all disputes, objections, complaints or queries received; and

- (b) Submit monthly reports to the municipal manager on all disputes, objections, complaints or queries received, attended to or resolved.
- (4) A dispute, objection, complaint or query may be referred to the relevant provincial treasury if-
 - (a) The dispute, objection, complaint or query is not resolved within 60 (sixty) days; or
 - (b) No response is received from the CoM within 60 (sixty) days.
- (5) If the provincial treasury does not or cannot resolve the matter, the dispute, objection, complaint or query may be referred to the National Treasury for resolution.
- (6) This section must not be read as affecting a person's rights to approach a court at any time.

20.5 Contracts Providing for Compensation Based on Turnover

Where a service provider acts on behalf of the CoM to provide any service or act as a collector of fees, service charges or taxes, and the compensation payable to the service provider is fixed as an agreed percentage of turnover for the service or the amount collected, the contract between the service provider and the CoM must stipulate-

- (a) A cap on the compensation payable to the service provider; and
- (b) That such compensation must be performance based.

CHAPTER 4: COMBATING ABUSE OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

21 COMBATING OF ABUSE OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- (1) The terms of reference of this section of this policy ensure compliance with Regulation 38 of the SCMR.
- (2) The municipal manager shall take all reasonable steps to prevent abuse of the supply chain management system and to investigate any allegations of improper conduct against the concerned official, councillor, or other role player and when justified may:-
 - (a) Take, or ensure that appropriate steps are taken, against such official, councillor or other role player; and/or
 - (b) Inform the Speaker of any allegations against any councillor involved in contraventions of the supply chain management system; and/or
 - (c) Report any alleged criminal conduct to the South African Police Service and/or other recognised authority.
- (3) The steps referred to in sub-section (2) which the municipal manager may take include registering the affected person in the CoM's Register of Tender and Contract Defaulters as well as:
 - (a) Rejection or withdrawal of recommendations, or invalidation of decisions that were unlawfully or improperly made or influenced, including recommendations or decisions that were made or in any way influenced by:
 - (i) Councillors in contravention of item 5, 6 or 9 of the Code of Conduct for Councillors set out in Schedule 1 of the MSA; or

- (ii) Municipal staff members in contravention of item 4, 5 or 8 of the Code of Conduct for Municipal Staff Members set out in Schedule 2 of the MSA;
 - (iii) The unlawful or improper conduct of a bidder or its representatives in competing for the particular contract;
- (b) Rejection of the bid of an affected person if that person or any of its representatives:
 - (i) Has failed to pay municipal rates and taxes or municipal service charges and such rates, taxes and charges are in arrears for a period longer than 3 (three) months, as at the date of the submission of the bid;
 - (ii) Has abused the supply chain management system or has committed any improper conduct in relation to the supply chain management system;
 - (iii) Has been convicted of fraud or corruption during the 5 (five) year period immediately preceding the invitation of bid in question;
 - (iv) Is listed:
 - (aa) in the Register for Tender and or Contract Defaulters in terms of the provisions of section 29 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004;
 - (bb) on the National Treasury's database as a person prohibited from doing business with the public sector or;
 - (cc) on the CoM's Register of Tender and or Contract Defaulters.

- (v) who/which, during the last 5 (five) year period immediately preceding the invitation of the bid in question, failed to perform satisfactorily on previous or current contract with the CoM or other organ of state after written notice was given to the affected person that such person's performance was unsatisfactory; and/or
 - (vi) Wilfully neglected and/or breached any government, municipal or other public sector contract during the 5 (five) year period immediately preceding the invitation of the bid in question.
- (c) Cancellation of a contract awarded to a person if that person:-
- (i) committed a fraudulent act during the procurement process or the execution of the contract;
 - (ii) Incite any corrupt or fraudulent act, by an official, councillor or other role-player during the procurement process or in the execution of that contract and the person who committed the corrupt or fraudulent act benefited there from.

21.1 CoM's Register of Tender and Contract Defaulters

- (1) The municipal manager shall, subject to the procedures prescribed in this policy, be entitled to list a person or any of its representatives, where applicable, on the CoM's Register of Tender and Contract Defaulters for a period not exceeding 5 (five) years in any of the circumstances listed in terms of this policy.
- (2) In the circumstances referred to in section 21(3) (c) (i) and (ii) above, the person convicted of the relevant offence shall automatically be listed on the CoM's Register of Tender Contract Defaulters.

- (3) In circumstances where a preference in terms of the PPPFA has been obtained on a fraudulent basis or any specific goals are not attained in the performance of the contract, the affected person may be listed on the CoM's Register of Tender and Contract Defaulters for a period not exceeding 10 (ten) years.
- (4) Any listing in terms of section 21(3) shall, at the discretion of the municipal manager, also be applicable to any other enterprise or any partner, manager, director or other person who wholly or partly exercises or exercised or may exercise control over the enterprise of the first mentioned person, and with which enterprise or person the first-mentioned person, is, or was, in the opinion of the municipal manager, actively associated.
- (5) A person who has been listed on the CoM's Register of Tender and Contract Defaulters shall not be entitled to be awarded any contract by the CoM for the duration of the period reflected on such register.
- (6) The municipal manager may, on good cause shown, remove a person from the CoM's Register of Tender Contract Defaulters or reduce the period for which a person is prohibited from being awarded any contract by the CoM.

21.2 Automatic Rejection of Bid

The municipal manager may, after written verification with a person, automatically reject the bid of such a person if the person:

- (a) Has been convicted of fraud or corruption during the past 5 (five) year period immediately preceding the invitation of the bid in question; and/or
- (b) Is listed on the:
 - (i) Register for Tender Defaulters in terms of the provisions of section 29 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004;

- (ii) National Treasury's database as a person prohibited from doing business with the public sector; and/or
- (iii) CoM's Register of Tender and Contract Defaulters.

21.3 Adequate Notice of Manner of Abuse of Supply Chain Management System

- (1) Once the CoM has obtained *prima facie* evidence which it deems to be sufficient to initiate proceedings to take steps against the affected person as contemplated in section 21(2) and (3) of this policy, the CoM must give the affected person adequate written notice of the manner in which it is alleged that the affected person abused the supply chain management system
- (2) In order to constitute adequate notice of the manner in which it is alleged that the affected person abused the supply chain management system the notice must:-
 - (a) Outline the grounds on which it is alleged that the affected person abused the supply chain management system, with sufficient particulars to enable the affected person to respond to the allegations stipulated in the notice;
 - (b) Refer to the applicable provisions of this policy in terms of which steps may be taken in the event where it is proved that the affected person abused the supply chain management system;
 - (c) Stipulate that the affected person must make written representations in response to such allegations of abuse of the supply chain management system within 14(fourteen) calendar days of the date when the notice was served by a duly authorized person, acting on behalf of the CoM, on the affected person;
 - (d) state that written submissions received after the due date for such submissions shall be disregarded, unless good cause is shown by

way of a request for condonation for the late lodgement of the submissions and only when the condonation would not lead to unnecessary delays or otherwise prejudice the public interest;

- (e) State the name, official title, postal address, street address, telephone number and fax number of the official of the CoM to whom written submissions or any correspondence in terms of this policy must be sent.

21.4 Right of Access to Information

- (1) When furnishing the affected person with the notice referred to in section 21.3 above, the CoM shall furnish the affected person with access to all documents upon which the CoM relies in respect of the allegations against the affected person.
- (2) The affected person shall be furnished by the CoM with any such additional information as the affected person is entitled to in terms of PAIA.
- (3) Where further information is requested, the CoM may, in its sole discretion and up on a written request to do so, appropriately extend the time period contemplated in section 21.3(2)(c) so that the affected person is granted adequate time to consider any information provided pursuant to such request prior to the due date for such submissions.

21.5 Administration of Hearings

- (1) The municipal manager shall appoint an independent and impartial person, who may be an official of the CoM, to preside and adjudicate on allegations of abuse of the supply chain management system against an affected person.
- (2) The Presiding Officer will adjudicate on the matter based on the written notice and written response and will inform all relevant parties accordingly should the matter, or part thereof be referred for an oral hearing.

21.6 Right to be heard

- (1) An affected person shall, in accordance with and subject to, the procedures in terms of this policy, be granted the right to be heard upon receiving notice as contemplated in terms of section 21.3 and prior to the municipal manager taking any of the steps listed in section 21(2) and (3) of this policy.

21.7 Oral Hearings

- (1) An affected person does not have an automatic right to an oral hearing but may submit an application to the presiding officer to have the matter set down for an oral hearing in instances where the presiding officer decided to entertain the matter without oral evidence being heard, or not to refer the matter for an oral hearing.
- (2) The presiding officer may grant such an opportunity in its discretion where the affected person has provided sufficient grounds to the presiding officer to refer the matter for an oral hearing
- (3) The presiding officer shall take any relevant factor into account when deciding whether or not to grant an application referred to in sub-section (2) by an affected person.
- (4) The presiding officer must ensure that notice of an oral hearing shall be served by a duly authorised person on all relevant parties within 7 (seven) days of receipt of their presentations referred to in section 21.3(2)(c), and must-
 - (a) set the date of the oral hearing;
 - (b) Inform the affected person of their right to legal representation; and
 - (c) Include any other information which the presiding officer may deem relevant or necessary to be included in the notice.

- (5) The CoM must be appropriately represented at these hearings by a natural person to lead the evidence against the affected person.

21.8 Procedure at Oral Hearing

- (1) The procedure to be followed at an oral hearing shall be determined by the presiding officer.
- (2) Witnesses must testify under oath.
- (3) Affected person(s) or their representatives shall have the right to present their case and to cross-examine any witnesses who testify at the hearing.
- (4) Witnesses called by the affected person(s) shall be subjected to cross examination by any party who may have an interest at the hearing.

21.9 Onus of Proof

The onus is on the CoM to prove any allegations of abuse of the supply chain management system which proof shall be on a balance of probabilities.

21.10 Right to Legal Representation

An affected person shall have a right to legal representation.

21.11 Right to Request Reasons

An affected person shall be informed of the right to request written reasons in terms of the provisions of section 5 of PAIA in respect of any decision taken by the CoM in terms of this policy.

21.12 Criminal Proceedings

- (1) The municipal manager may institute criminal proceedings where there is *prima facie* proof of abuse of the supply chain management system that constitute a criminal offence of corruption or fraud.

21.13 Informing Provincial and National Treasury

The municipal manager must inform the Provincial and National Treasury of any actions taken in terms of this section.

CHAPTER5: PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT

22 PLANNING AND STIPULATION OF PREFERENCE POINT SYSTEM TO BE UTILIZED

- (1) The CoM must, prior to making an invitation for bidders-
 - (a) Properly plan for, and, as far as possible, accurately estimate the costs of the provision of goods and/or services for which an invitation for bids is to be made;
 - (b) Determine and stipulate the appropriate preference point system to be utilized in the evaluation and adjudication of the bids; and
 - (c) Determine whether the goods and/or services for which an invitation for bids is to be made has been designated for local production and content in terms of section 28.

23 EVALUATION OF BIDDERS ON FUNCTIONALITY

- (1) The CoM must indicate in the invitation to submit a bid if such a bid will be evaluated on functionality.
- (2) The evaluation criteria for measuring functionality must be objective.
- (3) When evaluating bids on functionality, the-
 - (a) Evaluation criteria for measuring functionality;
 - (b) Weight of each criterion;
 - (c) Applicable values; and
 - (d) Minimum qualifying score for functionality,Must be clearly specified in the invitation to submit a bid.
- (4) No bid must be regarded as an acceptable bid if such bid fails to achieve the minimum qualifying score for functionality as indicated in the bid invitation.
- (5) Bids which have achieved the minimum qualification score for functionality must be evaluated further in terms of the preference point system prescribed in sections 24 and 25 below.
- (6) the total points for functionality for all tenders shall be 100, 65 points shall be allocated for experience and quality and 35 points shall be allocated for local content and job creation, social responsibility, sub-construction with local suppliers or service providers or any requirement in terms of paragraph 30 herein under

For all tenders the qualifying points shall be 70 points in totality not per evaluation criteria.

24 THE 80/20 PREFERENCE POINT SYSTEM FOR THE ACQUISITION OF GOODS AND/OR SERVICES UP TO A RAND VALUE OF R1 MILLION

- (1) (a) The following formula must be utilized to calculate the points for price in respect of bids (including price quotations) with a rand value equal

to, or above R30000 and up to a rand value of R50 million (all applicable taxes included):

$$P_s = 80 \left(1 - \frac{P_t - P_{\min}}{P_{\min}} \right)$$

Where:

P_s = Points scored for comparative price of bid or offer under consideration;

P_t = Comparative price of bid or offer under consideration; and

P_{\min} = Comparative price of lowest acceptable bid of offer.

- (b) The CoM may apply the formula in sub-section (1) for price quotations with a value less than R30 000, where and when appropriate.
- (2) Subject to sub-section (3), points must be awarded to a bidder for attaining the B-BBEE status level of contributor in accordance with the following table:

B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor	Number of Points
1	20
2	18
3	14
4	12
5	8
6	6
7	4
8	2
Non-compliant contributor	0

- (3) A maximum of 20 (twenty) points may be allocated in accordance with sub-section (2).

- (4) The points scored by a bidder in respect of B-BBEE contribution contemplated in sub-section (2) must be added to the points scored for price as calculated in accordance with sub-section (1).
- (5) Subject to section 26, the prospective contract must be awarded to the bidder who scores the highest total number of points.

**THE 90/10 PREFERENCE POINT SYSTEM FOR THE ACQUISITION OF
GOODS AND/OR SERVICES WITH A RAND VALUE ABOVE R1 MILLION**

- (1) The following formula must be utilized to calculate the points for price in respect of bids with a rand value above R50 million (all applicable taxes included):

$$P_s = 90 \left(1 - \frac{P_t - P_{\min}}{P_{\min}} \right)$$

Where:

P_s = Points scored for comparative price of bid or offer under consideration;

P_t = Comparative price of bid or offer under consideration; and

P_{\min} = Comparative price of lowest acceptable bid of offer.

- (2) Subject to sub-section (3), points must be awarded to a bidder for attaining their B-BBEE status level of contributor in accordance with the following table:

B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor	Number of Points
1	10
2	9
3	6
4	5
5	4
6	3
7	2
8	1
Non-compliant contributor	0

- (3) A maximum of 10 (ten) points may be allocated in accordance with sub-section (2).

- (4) The points scored by a bidder in respect of the level of B-BBEE contribution contemplated in sub-section (2) must be added to the points scored for price as calculated in accordance with sub-section (1).
- (5) Subject to section 26, the prospective contract must be awarded to the bidder who scores the highest total number of points.

26 AWARD OF CONTRACTS TO BIDDERS NOT SCORING THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF POINTS

A contract may be awarded to a bidder who/which did not score the highest total number of points, but only in accordance with the provisions of section 2(1)(f) of the PPPFA.

27 CANCELLATION AND RE-INVITATION OF BIDS

- (1)
 - (a) When, in the application of the 80/20 preference point system as stipulated in the bid documents, **all** bids received exceed the estimated rand value of R1 million, the bid invitation must be cancelled.
 - (b) Where 1 (one) or more of the acceptable bids received are within the prescribed threshold of R1 million, all bids received must be evaluated on the 80/20 preference point system.
- (2)
 - (a) When, in the application of the 90/10 preference point system as stipulated in the bid documents, **all** bids received are equal to, or below R1 million, the bid must be cancelled.
 - (b) Where 1 (one) or more of the acceptable bids received are above the prescribed threshold of R1 million, all bids received must be evaluated on the 90/10 preference point system.
- (3) Where the CoM cancels a bid invitation as contemplated in sub-sections (1) and (2), the CoM must re-invite bidders and must stipulate in the bid documents the correct preference point system to be applied.

- (4) The CoM may, prior to the award of a bid, cancel such a bid when-
- (a) Due to changed circumstances, there is no longer a need for the requested goods and/or services;
 - (b) Funds are no longer available to cover the total envisaged expenditure of the bid; or
 - (c) No acceptable bids are received.
- (5) The decision to cancel a bid in terms of sub-section (4) must be published in the Government Tender Bulletin or the media in which the original bid invitation was advertised.

28 LOCAL PRODUCTION AND CONTENT

- (1) The CoM must, in the case of designated sectors, where local production and content is of critical importance in the award of bids, advertise such bids with a specific bid condition that only locally produced goods and/or services or locally manufactured goods, with a stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content will be considered.
- (2) The instructions, circulars and guidelines issued by the National Treasury with specific reporting mechanisms to ensure compliance with sub-section (1), must be taken into account by the CoM when applying this section.
- (3) Where there is no designated sector, the CoM may include, as a specific bid condition, that only locally produced goods and/or services or locally manufactured goods with a stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content will be considered, provided that such prescript and threshold(s) are in accordance with the specific directives issued for this purpose by the National Treasury in consultation with the Department Trade and Industry.
- (4) Every bid issued in terms of this section must be measurable and audited.
- (5) Where necessary, for bids referred to in sub-sections (1) and (3), a two-stage bidding process may be followed, where the first stage involves functionality and minimum threshold for local production and content and the second stage

price and B-BBEE with the possibility of price negotiations only with the short-listed bidder(s).

29 B-BBEE STATUS LEVEL CERTIFICATE

- (1) Bidders with an annual total revenue of R5 million or less qualifies as exempted micro enterprises in terms of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, Act 53 of 2003, and must submit a certificate issued by a registered auditor, accounting officer (as contemplated in section 60(4) of the Close Corporation Act, Act 69 of 1984) or an accredited verification agency.
- (2) Bidders other than exempted micro enterprises must submit their original and valid B-BBEE status level verification certificate or a certified copy thereof, substantiating their B-BBEE rating.
- (3) The submission of such certificates must comply with the requirements of instructions and guidelines issued by the National Treasury and be in accordance with notices published by the Department of Trade and Industry in the Government Gazette.
- (4) The B-BBEE status level attained by the bidder must be utilized to determine the number of points allocated in terms of sections 24(2) and 25(2).

30 CONDITIONS

- (1) Only bidders who/which have completed and signed the declaration part of the bid documentation may be considered for such bid.
- (2) The CoM must, when calculating comparative prices, take into account any discounts which have been offered unconditionally.
- (3) A discount which has been offered conditionally must, despite not being taken into account for evaluation purposes, be implemented when payment is affected.
- (4) Points scored must be rounded off to the nearest 2 (two) decimal places.

- (5) In the event that 2 (two) or more bids have scored equal total points, the successful bid must be the one scoring the highest number of preference points for B-BBEE.
- (a) When, however, functionality is part of the evaluation process and 2 (two) or more bids have scored equal points including equal preference points for B-BBEE, the successful bidder must be the one scoring the highest score for functionality.
- (b) Where 2 (two) or more bids are equal in all respects, the award will be decided by the drawing of lots.
- (6) A trust, consortium or joint venture will qualify for points for its B-BBEE status level as a legal entity, provided that such entity submits its B-BBEE status level certificate.
- (7) A trust, consortium or joint venture will qualify for points for its B-BBEE status level as an unincorporated entity, provided such entity submit its consolidated B-BBEE scorecard as if the entity is a group structure and that such a consolidated B-BBEE scorecard is prepared for every separate bid.
- (8) A person may not be awarded any points for B-BBEE status level where the bid documents indicates that such a bidder who/which intends to sub-contract more than 25% of the value of the contract to any other enterprise that does not qualify for at least the same amount of points of the bidder, unless the intended sub-contractor is an exempted micro enterprise which has the capacity and ability to execute the sub-contract.
- (9) A person to whom/which a contract has been awarded may not sub-contract more than 25% of the value of the contract to any other enterprise which does not have an equal to or higher B-BBEE status level than the person concerned, unless the contract is sub-contracted to an exempted micro enterprise which has the capacity and ability to execute the sub-contract.
- (10) A person to whom/which a contract has been awarded in relation to a designated sector, may not sub-contract in such a manner that the local

production and content of the overall value of the contract is reduced below the stipulated minimum threshold.

- (11) When the CoM is in need of services which is provided by tertiary institutions only, such services must be procured through a bidding process from the tertiary institutions identified.
- (12) The tertiary institutions referred to in sub-section (11) must be required to submit its B-BBEE status in terms of the specialized scorecard contained in the B-BBEE codes of good practice.
- (13) Where the CoM require services which can only be provided by 1 (one) or more tertiary institutions or public entities and enterprises from the private sector, the appointment of a contractor must be done by means of a bidding process.
- (14) Public entities must be required to submit its B-BBEE status in terms of the specialized scorecard contained in the B-BBEE codes of good practice.
- 15 A tenderer may not be awarded points for B-BBEE status level of contributor if the tender documents indicate that the tenderer intends subcontracting more than 25% of the value of the contract to any other person not qualifying for at least the points that the tenderer qualifies for, unless the intended subcontractor is an EME that has the capability to execute the subcontract.
 - (1) The points scored by a tenderer for B-BBEE contribution in terms of subparagraph (29 and 30) must be added to the points scored for price under sub paragraph 24 above.
 - (2) The points scored must be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.
 - (3) Subject to sub regulation (9) and regulation 11 of the Supply chain management Regulation, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer scoring the highest points.
 - (4)(a) If the price offered by a tenderer scoring the highest points is not market related, the organ of state may not award the contract to that tenderer.
 - (b) The municipality may-
 - (i) negotiate a market-related price with the tenderer scoring the highest points or cancel the tender;
 - (ii) if the tenderer does not agree to a market-related price, negotiate a market-related price with the tenderer scoring the second highest points or cancel the tender;

(iii) if the tenderer scoring the second highest points does not agree to a market-related

price, negotiate a market-related price with the tenderer scoring the third highest points or cancel the tender.

(c) If a market-related price is not agreed as envisaged in paragraph (b)(iii), the organ of state must cancel the tender.

(16) Criteria for breaking deadlock in scoring

(1) If two or more tenderers score an equal total number of points, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer that scored the highest points for B-BBEE.

(2) If functionality is part of the evaluation process and two or more tenderers score equal total points and equal preference points for B-BBEE, the contract must be

awarded to the tenderer that scored the highest points for functionality.

(3) If two or more tenderers score equal total points in all respects, the award must be decided by the drawing of lots.

(17) Award of contracts to tenderers not scoring highest points

(1) A contract may be awarded to a tenderer that did not score the highest points only in accordance with section 2(1)(f) of the Act.

(2) If an organ of state intends to apply objective criteria in terms of section 2(1)(f) of the Act, the organ of state must stipulate the objective criteria in the tender documents

18 SUBCONTRACTING AS A CONDITION OF TENDER

18.1 If feasible to subcontract for contract above 30 million, the Municipality must apply subcontracting to advance designated groups.

18.2 If the Municipality applies subcontracting as contemplated in paragraph 24.1, the Municipality must advertise the tender with the specific tendering condition that the successful tenderer must subcontract a minimum of 30% the value of the Contract to:

18.2.1 an EME or QSE

18.2.2 an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by Black people

18.2.3 an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people who are youth.

18.2.4 an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people who are women.

18.2.5 an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people disabilities.

- 18.2.6 an EME or SQE which is 51% owned by black people living in rural or underdeveloped areas or township.
- 18.2.7 an EME or SQE which is 51% owned by which is at least owned by black people who are military veterans or
- 18.2.8 a cooperative which is at least 51% owned by black people.
- 18.2.9 More than one of the above mentioned categories may be selected.
- 18.10 The Municipality must make available the list of all suppliers registered on the database approved by the National Treasury to provide the required goods or services in the respect of the applicable designated groups mentioned in paragraph 24.2 from which tenderer must select a supplier.
- 19 SUBCONTRACTING AFTER AWARD OF TENDER
19. A person awarded a contract may only enter into a subcontracting agreement with the approval of the Municipality.
- 19.2 A person awarded a contract in relation to a designated sector, may not subcontract in such a manner that the local production and content of the overall value of the contract is reduced to below stipulated minimum threshold.
- 19.3 A person awarded a contract may not subcontract more that 25% of the value of the contract to any other enterprise that does not have an equal or higher B-BBEE status level of contributor that the person concerned, unless the contract is subcontracted to an EME that has the capacity and ability to execute the subcontract.
- 20 Local Beneficiation
- 20.1 At any given time the Municipality may decide to introduce local beneficiation programme to any project depending on the nature of the project.
- 20.2 The Municipality desirous to create jobs and business opportunities for all citizens and businesses residing in the City of Matlosana Local Municipality area.
- 20.3 This proposal highlights certain areas of local beneficiation in the implementation of capital projects on behalf of City of Matlosana Local Municipality.

20.4 This will cover all construction aspects relating to the processes by which the construction industry develops emerging and established small contractors, professionals and supplier.

20.5 It also deals with labour enhanced construction by encouraging the engagement and training of labour recruited from local communities.

21 Participation

A major objective of the City of Matlosana Local Municipality is to extend economic opportunities and entrepreneurial capacity to all localities within its Municipal boundaries by the optimum utilisation of the resources existing in the vicinity of projects, the development of these resources in the execution of the project, and by maximising the amount of project funds retained within the project locality or within the VTSD

22 Contract Participation Targets

Contract participation is the process by which the City of Matlosana Municipality Implements Government's objectives.

23. The Municipality shall set targets for construction by specified entities.

23.1 The rand value for which is based on the services and work undertaken by the specified entities and measured as a percentage of the total certified Contract value or fee value of work completed (excluding VAT) measured at the date of issue of the Taking-over Certificate.

23.2 The Contractor or Principal Consultant shall be obliged to commit to or exceed the targets stated in the Appendix to Tender.

23.3 As far as it is practical, the Contractor shall consider utilising targeted enterprises and targeted suppliers from communities immediately adjacent to the contract before considering from wider areas.

23.3.4 As far as it is practical, the Principal Consultant shall consider utilising local Targeted Professional, unless the Principal Consultant is Local.

24 The following shall be targeted goals:

24.1 Labour

Labour is the Contractor's and Subcontractor's personnel whose monthly earnings are derived from hours worked for a fixed hourly rate which is adjusted from time to time by legislation (as a statutory minimum) and the Contractor's and Subcontractor's employment policies.

24.2 Local

Local in this context refers to the municipal boundaries of the City of Matlosana Local Municipality. Proof of local residence shall be a utility account that is older than 6 months from the commencement date of the project.

24.3 Target Area

Target Area is a defined area from which the Municipality or Principal Consultant is expected to recruit Targeted Professionals or the Contractor is expected to recruit Targeted Labour and Targeted Suppliers.

24.4 Targeted Enterprise

Is any company engaged by the Contractor as a Subcontractor and which is registered with the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) and which also qualifies as Potentially Emerging (PE) for Construction works.

24.5 Targeted Professionals

A targeted Professionals any company engaged by the Employer or the Principal Consultant as a Sub-Consultant and which is from the target group and which is Local.

24.6 Targeted Supplier

A Targeted Supplier is any company engaged by the Contractor as a Supplier / Manufacturer from Targeted Groups and which is registered with the City of Matlosana on its database.

24.7 Target Groups

A Target Group is a specific section of the population who are South African citizens and who are distinguished by gender, age or disability.

24.8 Targeted Labour

Targeted Labour is Labour recruited from the Target Area, who permanently reside in the Target Area or who are recognized as being residents of the Target Area on the basis of identification and association with and recognition by the residents of the Target Area.

25 Allocation of work to the appointment of service provider/contractors on the panel

- 25.1 Upon the appointment, all service providers / contractors shall be placed on the panel and work will be allocated to them on rotational basis through panel system.
- 25.2 The Department shall submit a request to supply chain management unit requesting the service provider / contractor to be allocated work for specific area of execution.
- 25.3 The Assistant Director responsible for supply chain management shall consider the request and make recommendations for the allocation of work to the service providers or contractors and submit to the Chief Financial Officer for approval.
- 25.4 The Chief Financial Officer shall approve or reject the recommendation from the Assistant Director: Supply Chain management.
- 25.5 The Assistant Director: Supply Chain Management shall on monthly basis provide the Chief Financial Officer with the report on the rotation of the service providers / contractors.

26 PRE-QUALIFICATION FOR PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT

The Municipality may decide to apply pre-qualifying criteria to advance certain designated groups, that municipality must advertise the tender with a specific tendering conditions that only one or more of the following tenderers may respond:

- (1) a tenderer having stipulated minimum B-BEE status level of contributor.
- (2) an EME or QSE.
- (3) a Tenderer subcontracting a minimum of 30% to:
- (4) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by Black people
- (5) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people who are youth.
- (6) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people who are women.
- (7) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people disabilities.
- (8) an EME or SQE which is 51% owned by black people living in rural or underdeveloped areas or township.
- (9) an EME or SQE which is 51% owned by which is at least owned by black people who are military veterans.
- (10) a cooperative which is at least 51% owned by black people.
- (11) A tender that fails to meet any pre-qualifying criteria stipulated in the tender documents is an unacceptable tender.

31 DECLARATIONS

- (1) A bid must, in the manner stipulated in the bid document, compel a bidder to declare that-
 - (a) The information provided is true and correct;
 - (b) The signatory to the bid is duly authorized; and
 - (c) Documentary proof regarding any bid issue must, when required, be submitted to the satisfaction of the CoM.

32 REMEDIES

- (1) The CoM must act against a bidder or a person to whom/which a contract has been awarded, upon detecting that-
 - (a) The B-BBEE status level of contribution has been claimed or obtained on a fraudulent basis; or
 - (b) Any of the conditions of the contract have not been fulfilled.
- (2) The CoM may, in addition to any other remedy it may have against a bidder or person contemplated in sub-section (1)-
 - (a) Disqualify the bidder or person from the bidding process;
 - (b) Recover all costs, losses or damages which it has suffered as a result of such bidder or person's conduct;
 - (c) Cancel and claim any damages which it has suffered as a result of having to make less favourable arrangements due to such cancellation;

- (d) restrict the bidder or contractor, its shareholders and/or directors who acted on a fraudulent basis, from obtaining business from any organ of state for a period which does not exceed 10 (ten) years, after the *audi alteram partem* (hear the other side) rule has been applied; and
- (e) Forward the matter for criminal prosecution.

14.(1) Upon detecting that a tenderer submitted false information regarding its BBBEE status level of contributor, local production and content, or any other matter required in terms of these Regulations which will affect or has affected the evaluation of a tender, or where a tenderer has failed to declare any subcontracting arrangements, the municipality must-

- (a) inform the tenderer accordingly;
- (b) give the tenderer an opportunity to make representations within 14 days as to why-
 - (i) the tender submitted should not be disqualified or, if the tender has already been awarded to the tenderer, the contract should not be terminated in whole or in part;
 - (ii) if the successful tenderer subcontracted a portion of the tender to another person without disclosing it, the tenderer should not be penalised up to 10 percent of the value of the contract; and
 - (iii) the tenderer should not be restricted by the National Treasury from conducting any business for a period not exceeding 10 years with any organ of state; and
- (c) if it concludes, after considering the representations referred to in subregulation (1)(b), that-
 - (i) such false information was submitted by the tenderer-
 - (aa) disqualify the tenderer or terminate the contract in whole or in part; and
 - (bb) if applicable, claim damages from the tenderer; or
 - (ii) the successful tenderer subcontracted a portion of the tender to another person without disclosing, penalise the tenderer up to 10 percent of the value of the contract.
- (2)(a) An organ of state must-
 - (i) inform the National Treasury, in writing, of any actions taken ;

(ii) provide written submissions as to whether the tenderer should be restricted from conducting business with any organ of state; and

(iii) submit written representations from the tenderer as to why that tenderer should not be restricted from conducting business with any organ of state.

(b) The National Treasury may request an organ of state to submit further information pertaining to sub regulation (1) of the preferential procurement Regulation within a specified period.

(3) The National Treasury must-

(a) after considering the representations of the tenderer and any other relevant information, decide whether to restrict the tenderer from doing business with any organ of state for a period not exceeding 10 years; and

(b) maintain and publish on its official website a list of restricted suppliers.

SCHEDULE "A"

PROCEDURE FOR PETTY CASH PURCHASES OF THE COM

- (1) Every official or employee of the CoM who wishes to make a purchase from petty cash must do so by-
 - (a) way of an application to his/her applicable Director;
 - (b) describing the items to be purchased in writing together with a motivation in respect of the requirement of the purchase and the costs thereof; and
 - (c) each and every application in writing must be approved by the applicable and responsible Director of the CoM who administers the Directorate in terms of which the application for the petty cash purchase is made.
- (2) Petty cash purchases may only be made with the written approval of the applicable and responsible Director as contemplated in sub-section (1) above and any official or employee of the CoM who makes any petty cash purchases made other than as provided for in this Schedule, will be personally liable for the costs of such purchase.

SCHEDULE "B"

PROCUREMENT MECHANISM	TOTAL TRANSACTION VALUE	Number of quotation	process
Petty Cash Purchases	R0, 01 to R 2000 (VAT inclusive)	1	Practice Note
Written Quotations obtained from the LAPS	R2 001 to R30 000 (VAT inclusive).	3	Practice Note
Formal Written Quotations through a seven-day advertisement process	R30 001 to R200 000 (VAT inclusive)	N/A	Advert 7 days
Competitive Process	Above R200 000 (VAT inclusive)	N/A	Advert 14 or more days
Negotiations, sole supplier and unsolicited bids by the Accounting Officer / delegates	Any Value	N/A	Negotiated period

SCHEDULE“C”

DELEGATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POWERS AND DUTIES

The procurement of goods and services, either by way of quotation or through a competitive bidding process, will be within the following threshold values (all amounts include VAT):

- (a) For amounts to a maximum of R2 000.00 : petty cash purchases
- (b) For amounts above R2 001.00 to a maximum of R30 000 : 3 x Written Quotations
- (c) For amounts above R30 001 to a maximum of R200 000 : formal written quotations (7 DAYS ADVERT)
- (d) For amounts above R200 000 : competitive bidding process

The following approval shall apply in respect of procurement of goods, works and services (quotations / bids) in accordance with the prescribed process (all amounts include VAT): the officials on the undermentioned level shall have the power to approve the requisitions

- a. (a) For amounts from R1 to R2000.00 : LEVEL 4 Officials
 - b. For amounts from R2000.00 to R30 000 : Level 2 and 3 Officials
 - c. For the amount from R30 001 to R200 000 : Level 1 /directors
- d. The Bid Adjudication Committee may award a tender from R200 000 to R1.5 Million
- e. for all amounts above R1.5 Million shall be approved by Municipal Manager after receiving report from Bid Adjudication Committee and also has the power to sign any requisition of any amount

The powers to sign a contract and the resulting requisition and other required documents after the prescribed approval for the procurement or disposal has been given to the Municipal Manager.

SCHEDULE "D"

They following circulars and Regulations as issued by the National Treasury are hereby adopted and approved with the City of Matlosana Supply Chain Management Policy for the Financial year 2020-2021

N0	Circular Number	Description
1	Regulation	Municipal Regulation on Minimum Competency
2	Circular 53	Functionality
3	Circular 60	Minimum Competency
4	Circular 62	SCM Enhancement Compliance and Accountability
5	Circular 62	Procurement Plan
6	Circular 68	UIFand W Expenditure
7	Circular 69	Local Production and Contents
8	Circular 73	System of Delegation
9	Circular 77	Standard Infrastructure Procurement and Delivery Management
10	Circular 78	Financial Misconduct and Procedures
11	Circular 80	MSCOA for SCM
12	Circular 81	Web Based Central Supplier Data-base
13	Circular 82	Cost Containment Measures
14	Circular 83	E-Tender Portal
15	Circular 90	Tax Clearance Certificate
16	Circular 94	Procurement Plans
17	Circular 96	SCM Regulation 32
18	Regulation	Preferential Procurement Regulation (2017)



CITY OF MATLOSANA

ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY

2020/2021

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PREAMBLE

Whereas section 14 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act no. 56 of 2003) determines that a municipal council may not dispose of assets required to provide minimum services, and whereas the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations (Government Gazette 31346 dated 22 August 2008) has been issued,

- and whereas the Municipal Council of Matlosana Local Municipality wishes to adopt a policy to guide the municipal manager in the management of the municipality's assets,

- and whereas the Municipal Manager as custodian of municipal funds and assets is responsible for the implementation of the asset management policy which regulate the acquisition, safeguarding and maintenance of all assets,

- and whereas these assets must be protected over their useful life and may be used in the production or supply of goods and services or for administrative purposes,

- now therefore the Municipal Council of the Matlosana Local Municipality adopts the following asset management policy:

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

AM	Asset Management
AMS	Asset Management System
AR	Asset Register
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CRR	Capital Replacement Reserve
GRAP	Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
IA	Intangible Assets
IAR	Infrastructure Asset Register
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IIMM	International Infrastructure Management Manual
IP	Investment Property
LM	Local Municipality
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MSA	Municipal Services Act
NT	National Treasury
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act
PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

Accounting Officer means the Municipal Manager appointed in terms of Section 82 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act no. 117 of 1998) and being the head of administration and accounting officer in terms of section 55 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000 (Act no. 32 of 2000).

Agricultural Produce is the harvested product of the municipality's biological assets.

Biological Assets are defined as living animals or plants.

Capital Assets (assets) are items of Biological Assets, Intangible Assets, Investment Property or Property, Plant or Equipment defined in this Policy.

Carrying Amount is the amount at which an asset is included in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation (or amortisation) and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Chief Financial Officer (CFO) means an officer of a municipality designated by the Municipal Manager to be administratively in charge of the budgetary and treasury functions.

Community Assets are defined as any asset that contributes to the community's well-being. Examples are parks, libraries and fire stations.

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other Standards of GRAP.

Depreciable Amount is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost in the financial statements, less its residual value.

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair Value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The fair value of items of plant and equipment is usually their market value determined by appraisal, while the fair value of land and buildings is usually determined from market-based evidence by appraisal.

GRAP are standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice.

Heritage Assets are defined as culturally significant resources. Examples are works of art, historical buildings and statues.

Infrastructure Assets are defined as any asset that is part of a network of similar assets. Examples are roads, water reticulation schemes, sewerage purification and trunk mains, transport terminals and car parks.

Intangible Assets are defined as identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance.

Investment Properties are defined as properties (land or buildings) that are acquired for economic and capital gains. Examples are office parks and undeveloped land acquired for the purpose of resale in future years or vacant stand held for undetermined future use.

Involuntary Disposals is the act of accounting for an asset that was lost, stolen, destroyed, or any other form of unplanned alienation, including natural disasters and damage suffered from riot or strike action, without consent, or intention of management or council. There is no intention or decision to generate a profit, discharge a liability or recuperate the value of an asset no longer in use or retired, and there was no exchange of resources.

Land and Buildings are defined as a class of PPE when the land and buildings are held for purposes such as administration and provision of services. Land and Buildings therefore exclude Investment properties and Land Inventories.

MFMA refers to the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (Act no. 56 of 2003).

Other Assets are defined as assets utilised in normal operations. Examples are plant and equipment, motor vehicles and furniture and fittings.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are tangible assets that:

- (a) Are held by a municipality for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and
- (b) Are expected to be used during more than one period.

Recoverable Amount is the amount that the municipality expects to recover from the future use of an asset, including its residual value on disposal.

Recoverable Service Amount is the higher of a non-cash generating asset's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

Residual Value is the net amount that the municipality expects to obtain for an asset at the end of its useful life after deducting the expected costs of disposal.

Voluntary Disposal is the act of taking a decision to dispose of an asset to generate a profit, discharge a liability or recuperate the value of an asset no longer in use or retired.

Useful Life is:

- (a) The period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the municipality; or
- (b) The number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the municipality's accounting officer.

Write-off includes the sale, loss, theft, destruction, decommissioning, derecognition or any other form of alienation that is the result of loss of control of the asset in question.

1. OBJECTIVE

The MFMA was introduced with the objective of improving accounting in the municipalities sector in keeping with global trends. Good asset management is critical to any business environment whether in the private or public sector. In the past municipalities used a cash-based system to account for assets, but since the adoption of GRAP, entities are required to prepare financial statements using the accrual basis of accounting per GRAP 1.

With an accrual system the assets are incorporated into the books of accounts and systematically written off over their anticipated lives. This necessitates that a record is kept of the cost of the assets, the assets are verified periodically, and the assets can be traced to their suppliers via invoices or other such related delivery documents. This ensures good financial discipline, and allows decision makers greater control over the management of assets. An Asset Management Policy should promote efficient and effective monitoring and control of assets.

According to the MFMA, the Accounting Officer in the Municipality should ensure:

- a) that the municipality has and maintains an effective and efficient and transparent system of financial and risk management and internal control;
- b) the effective, efficient and economical use of the resources of the municipality;
- c) the management (including safeguarding and maintenance) of the assets of the municipality;
- d) that the municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system that accounts for the assets and liabilities of the municipality;
- e) that the municipality's assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with standards of generally recognised accounting practice; and
- f) that the municipality has and maintains a system of internal control of assets and liabilities, including an asset and liabilities register, as may be prescribed.

The objective of this Asset Management Policy is to ensure that the municipality:

- a) consistently applies asset management principles;
- b) applies accrual accounting;
- c) complies with the MFMA, GRAP and other related legislation;
- d) safeguards and controls the assets of the municipality; and
- e) optimises asset usage.

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A municipality exercises its legislative and executive authority by, among others, developing and adopting policies, plans, strategies and programmes, including setting targets for delivery (section 11(3) of the MSA).

Participation by the local community in the affairs of the municipality must take place through, among others, generally applying the provisions for participation as provided for in the MSA (section 17(1) of the MSA).

A municipality must communicate to its community information concerning, among others, municipal governance, management and development (section 18(1) of the MSA).

As head of administration the Municipal Manager is, subject to the policy directions of the municipal council, responsible and accountable for, among others, the following:

- The management of the provision of services to the local community in a sustainable and equitable manner;
- Advising the political structures and political office bearers of the municipality (section 55(1) of the MSA); and
- Providing guidance and advice on compliance with the MFMA to the political structures, political office-bearers and officials of the municipality (section 60 of the MFMA).

As accounting officer of the municipality, the Municipal Manager is responsible and accountable for, among others, all assets of the municipality (section 55(2) of the MSA).

The Municipal Manager must take all reasonable steps to ensure, among others, that the resources of the municipality are used effectively, efficiently and economically (section 62(1) of the MFMA).

2.2 RATIONALE FOR MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS

The South African Constitution requires municipalities to strive, within their financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the following objectives:

- Providing democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- Ensuring the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- Promoting social and economic development;
- Promoting a safe and healthy environment; and
- Encouraging the involvement of communities and community organisations in matters of local government.

In terms of the MFMA, the accounting officer is responsible for managing the assets and liabilities of the municipality, including the safeguarding and maintenance of its assets.

The MFMA further requires the accounting officer to ensure that:

- The municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system that accounts for its assets and liabilities;
- The municipality's assets are valued in accordance with standards of generally recognised accounting practice; and
- The municipality has and maintains a system of internal control of assets and liabilities.

The OHSA requires the municipality to provide and maintain a safe and healthy working environment, and in particular, to keep its infrastructure assets safe.

According to the International Infrastructure Management Manual (IIMM), the goal of infrastructure asset management is to meet a required level of service, in the most cost-effective manner, through the management of assets for present and future customers.

The core principles of infrastructure asset management are:

1. Taking a life-cycle approach;
2. Developing cost-effective management strategies for the long-term;
3. Providing a defined level of service and monitoring performance;
4. Understanding and meeting the impact of growth through demand management and infrastructure investment;
5. Managing risks associated with asset failures;
6. Sustainable use of physical resources; and
7. Continuous improvement in asset management practices.

3. POLICY FRAMEWORK:

3.1 POLICY OBJECTIVE

The municipality is committed to providing municipal services for which the municipality is responsible, in a transparent, accountable and sustainable manner and in accordance with sound infrastructure management principles.

The main challenges associated with managing assets can be characterised as follows:

- a) Moveable assets – controlling acquisition, location, use, and disposal (over a relatively short-term lifespan)
- b) Immovable assets – life-cycle management (over a relatively long-term lifespan).

The policy approach has been to firstly focus on the financial treatment of assets, which needs to be consistent across both the movable and immovable assets, and secondly to focus on the management of immovable assets as a fundamental departure point for service delivery.

3.2 POLICY PRINCIPLES

The following policy principles serve as a framework for the achievement of the policy objective:

3.2.1 Effective Governance

The municipality strives to apply effective governance systems to provide for consistent asset management and maintenance planning in adherence to and compliance with all applicable legislation to ensure that asset management is conducted properly, and municipal services are provided as expected. To this end, the municipality will:

- Adhere to all constitutional, safety, health, systems, financial and asset-related legislation;
- Regularly review and update amendments to the above legislation;
- Review and update its current policies and by-laws to ensure compliance with the requirements of prevailing legislation; and
- Effectively apply legislation for the benefit of the community.

3.2.2 Sustainable Service Delivery

The municipality strives to provide to its customers services that are technically, environmentally and financially sustainable. To this end, the municipality will:

- Identify levels and standards of service that conform to statutory requirements and rules for their application based on the long-term affordability to the municipality;
- Identify technical and functional performance criteria and measures, and establish a commensurate monitoring and evaluation system;
- Identify current and future demand for services, and demand management strategies;
- Set time-based targets for service delivery that reflect the need to newly construct, upgrade, renew, and dispose assets, where applicable in line with national targets;
- Apply a risk management process to identify service delivery risks at asset level and appropriate responses;
- Prepare and adopt an immovable (infrastructure) asset management strategy and immovable (infrastructure) asset management plans to support the achievement of the required performance;
- Prepare and adopt an immovable (infrastructure) asset maintenance strategy and immovable (infrastructure) asset maintenance plans to execute maintenance timeously;
- Allocate budgets that take cognisance of the full life cycle needs of existing and future assets;
- Implement its Tariff and Credit Control and Debt Collection Policies to sustain and protect the affordability of services by the community.

3.2.3 Social and Economic Development

The municipality strives to promote social and economic development in its municipal area by means of delivering municipal services in a manner that meet the needs of the various customer user-groups in the community. To this end, the municipality will:

- Regularly review its understanding of customer needs and expectations through effective consultation processes covering all service areas;
- Implement changes to services in response to changing customer needs and expectations where appropriate;
- Foster the appropriate use of services through the provision of clear and appropriate information;
- Ensure services are managed to deliver the agreed levels and standards; and

- Create job opportunities and promote skills development in support of the national EPWP.

3.2.4 Custodianship

The municipality strives to be a responsible custodian and guardian of the community's assets for current and future generations. To this end, the municipality will:

- Establish a spatial development framework that takes cognisance of the affordability to the municipality of various development scenarios;
- Establish appropriate development control measures including community information;
- Cultivate an attitude of responsible utilisation and maintenance of its assets, in partnership with the community;
- Ensure that heritage resources are identified and protected; and
- Ensure a long-term view and life-cycle costs are taken into account in immovable asset management decisions.

3.2.5 Transparency

The municipality strives to manage its immovable assets in a manner that is transparent to all its customers, both now and in the future. To this end, the municipality will:

- Develop and maintain a culture of regular consultation with the community with regard to its management of immovable assets in support of service delivery;
- Clearly communicate its service delivery plan and actual performance through its Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP);
- Avail asset management information on a ward basis; and
- Continuously develop the skills of councillors and officials to effectively communicate with the community with regard to service levels and standards.

3.2.6 Cost-effectiveness and Efficiency

The municipality strives to manage its immovable assets in an efficient and effective manner. To this end, the municipality will:

- Assess life-cycle options for proposed new immovable assets;
- Regularly review the actual extent, nature, utilisation, criticality, performance and condition of immovable assets to optimise planning and implementation works;
- Assess and implement the most appropriate maintenance of infrastructure assets to achieve the required network performance standards and to achieve the expected useful life of immovable assets;
- Ensure the proper utilisation and maintenance of existing assets;
- Establish and implement demand management plans;
- Timeously renew immovable assets based on capacity, performance, risk exposure, and cost;
- Timeously dispose of immovable assets that are no longer in use;
- Establish documented processes, systems and data to support effective life-cycle immovable asset management;
- Strive to establish a staff contingent with the required skills and capacity, and procure external support as necessary; and

- Conduct annual assessments to support continuous improvement of immovable asset management practice.

4. ASSET RECOGNITION

4.1. CLASSIFICATION OF CAPITAL ASSETS

General

When accounting for Capital Assets, the municipality should follow the various standards of GRAP relating to the capital assets. An item is recognised in the statement of financial position as a Capital Asset if it satisfies the definition and the criteria for recognition of assets. The first step in the recognition process is to establish whether the item meets the definition of an asset. Secondly, the nature of the asset should be determined, and thereafter the recognition criterion is applied. Capital Assets are classified into the following categories for financial reporting purposes:

Property, Plant and Equipment (GRAP 17)

- Land and Buildings (land and buildings not held as investment property)
- Infrastructure Assets (immovable assets that are used to provide basic services)
- Community Assets (resources contributing to the general well-being of the community)
- Other Assets (ordinary operational resources)

Investment Property (GRAP 16)

- Investment Assets (resources held for capital or operational gain)

Intangible Assets (GRAP 31)

- Intangible Assets (assets without physical substance held for ordinary operational resources)

Biological Assets (GRAP 27)

- Biological Assets (livestock and plants held)

Heritage Asset (GRAP 103)

- Heritage Assets (assets of a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance)

When accounting for Current Assets (that is of capital nature), the municipality should follow the various standards of GRAP relating to these assets. Current Assets (with a capital nature) are classified into the following category for financial reporting purposes.

Land Inventories (GRAP 12)

- Land Inventories (land or buildings owned or acquired with the intention of selling or distributing such property in the ordinary course of business)

Further asset classification has not been defined in GRAP. The examples of infrastructure assets include road networks, sewer systems, water and power supply systems and communication networks. Current

classifications used for infrastructure are limited and do not represent all asset types. To facilitate the practical management of infrastructure assets and asset register data, infrastructure assets have been further classified. The recommended classifications are provided in *Annexure A*.

Policy

The asset classification specified by GRAP shall be adhered to as a minimum standard. The extended asset classification specified in *Annexure A* shall be adopted. The CFO shall ensure that the classifications adopted by the municipality are adhered to.

4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF ASSETS

General

An asset identification system is a means to uniquely identify each asset in the municipality in order to ensure that each asset can be accounted for on an individual basis. Movable assets are usually identified using a barcode system by attaching a barcode to each item. Immovable assets are usually identified by means of an accurate description of their physical location.

Policy

An asset identification system shall be operated and applied in conjunction with an asset register. As far as practicable, every individual asset shall have a unique identification number. The CFO shall develop and implement an asset identification system, while acting in consultation with the Executive Directors.

4.3. ASSET REGISTER

General

An asset register is a database of information related to all the assets under the control of the municipality. The asset register consists of an inventory of all the assets, with each asset having a unique identifying number. Data related to each asset should be able to be stored in the asset register. The data requirements for the asset register are as follows:

Data	Land	Movable	Infrastructure/ building
Identification			
•Unique identification number or asset mark	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Unique name	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Internal Classification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Descriptive data (make, model, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Erf/registration number	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Title deed reference	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Accountability			
•Department	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Performance			
•Age		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Condition		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Remaining useful life		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Expected useful life		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accounting			
•Historic cost	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Take-on value	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Take-on date	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Re-valued amount (where assets were re-valued)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Valuation difference (for purposes of revaluation reserve and depreciation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Depreciation method		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Data	Land	Movable	Infrastructure/ building
•Depreciation portion that should be transferred from revaluation reserve to accumulated depreciation (where assets were re-valued)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Depreciation charge for the current financial year		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Impairment losses in the current year		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Accumulated depreciation		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Carrying value	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Residual value		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
•Source of financing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Assets remain in the asset register for as long as they are in physical existence or until being written off. The fact that an asset has been fully depreciated, or impaired, is not in itself a reason for derecognising such an asset. The asset register does not include assets that belong to other third parties. These assets may be included as separable entities for control purposes.

Policy

An asset register shall be maintained for all assets. In some cases, such as Investment Properties and Intangible Assets, separate asset registers will have to be maintained. The format of the register shall include the data needed to comply with the applicable accounting standards and data needed for the technical management of the assets. The asset register should be continuously updated and asset records should be reconciled to the general ledger on a quarterly basis, where possible.

4.4. RECOGNITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS: INITIAL MEASUREMENT

General

A Capital Asset should be recognised as an asset in the financial and asset records when:

- The entity has control of the asset;
- It is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery associated with the item will flow to the municipality;
- The cost or fair value of the item to the municipality can be measured reliably;
- The cost is above the municipal capitalisation threshold (if any); and
- The item is expected to be used during more than one financial year.

Spare parts and servicing equipment are usually carried as inventory in terms of GRAP 12 on Inventories and are recognised in surplus or deficit as consumed. However, major spare parts and stand-by equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the municipality expects to use them during more than one

period. Similarly, if the spare parts and servicing equipment can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Further guidance for the recognition of assets is provided below:

Calculation of initial cost price

Only costs that comprise the purchase price and any directly attributable costs necessary for bringing the asset to its working condition should be capitalised. The purchase price exclusive of VAT should be capitalised, unless the municipality is not allowed to claim input VAT paid on acquisition of such assets. In such an instance, the municipality should capitalise the cost of the asset together with VAT. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Listed hereunder is a list, which list is not exhaustive, of directly attributable costs:

- Costs of employee benefits (as defined in the applicable standard on Employee Benefits) arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the item of the Capital Asset
- The cost of site preparation;
- Initial delivery and handling costs;
- Installation costs;
- Professional fees such as for architects and engineers;
- The estimated cost of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site;
- Interest costs when incurred on a qualifying asset in terms of GRAP 5.

When payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal credit terms, its cost is the cash price equivalent. The difference between this amount and the total payments is recognised as an interest expense over the period of credit.

Component approach

The component approach is a GRAP-supported approach where complex assets are split into separate depreciable parts for recording. The key considerations in determining what should become a separately depreciable part (component) are:

- Significant cost; and
- Considerable difference in useful life

If the value of a part of the asset is significant (i.e. material) compared to the value of the asset as a whole and/or has a useful life that is considerably different to the useful life of the asset as a whole, it should be recognised as a separately depreciable part (component).

Subsequent Expenses

The municipality should not recognise the costs of day-to-day servicing of the item in the carrying amount of an item of capital asset. These costs are recognised as expenditure as and when incurred. Day-to-day costs are primarily the costs of labour and consumables and may include the costs of small parts. The purpose of these expenditures is usually for the 'repair and maintenance' of the capital asset.

Parts of some capital assets may require replacement at regular intervals. For example, a road may need resurfacing every few years. It may be necessary to make less-frequently recurring replacement of parts,

such as replacing the interior walls of a building, or to make a non-recurring replacement. Under the recognition principle, an entity recognises in the carrying amount of the capital asset the cost of replacing the part of such an item when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. At the same time the part to be replaced should be derecognised.

Rehabilitation/Enhancements/Renewals of capital assets

Expenditure to rehabilitate, enhance or renew an existing capital asset (including separately depreciable parts) can be recognised as capital if:

- The expenditure satisfies the recognition criteria;
- That expenditure is enhancing the service potential of that capital asset beyond its original expectation and either that expenditure:
 - increases the useful life of that capital asset (beyond its original useful life);
 - increases the capital asset capacity (beyond its original capacity);
 - increases the performance of the capital asset (beyond the original performance);
 - increases the functionality of that capital asset;
 - reduces the future ownership costs of that capital asset significantly; or
 - increases the size of the asset or changes its shape.

The expenditure to restore the functionality of the capital asset to its original level is a maintenance or refurbishment expense and will not be capitalised to the carrying value of the capital asset. The rehabilitated or renewed separately depreciable part will be derecognised and the replacement will be recognised. Where the separately identifiable asset is rehabilitated or renewed, the amount incurred will be added to the carrying value of the asset.

Leased Assets

A lease is an agreement whereby the lesser conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment or series of payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time. Leases are categorised into finance and operating leases:

- A Finance Lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership of an asset, even though the title may or may not eventually be transferred. Where the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are substantially transferred, the lease is regarded as a finance lease and is recognised as a Capital asset.
- Where there is no substantial transfer of risks and rewards of ownership, the lease is considered an Operating Lease and payments are expensed in the income statement on a systematic basis.

Policy

All capital assets shall be correctly recognised as assets and capitalised at the correct value in its significant components. All assets will be capitalised, except those listed as examples in *Annexure B*, but the application thereof will be determined annually by the municipality.

However, the municipality (Municipal Manager or to whom the right is delegated) can determine with an internal memorandum which assets, as mentioned in *Annexure B*, may not be classified as capital assets.

The Council shall specify which kinds of leases the municipality may enter into. A lease register shall be maintained with all the information that is necessary for reporting purposes.

4.5. SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT OF CAPITAL ASSETS

General

After initial recognition of Property, plant and Equipment, the municipality values its assets using the cost model, unless a specific decision has been taken to revalue a certain class of assets and in such instance the PPE will be valued using the revaluation model. When an item of PPE is revalued, the entire class of property to which that asset belongs, should be re-valued.

When an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of the revaluation, the increase should be credited to a revaluation surplus. However, the increase shall be recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit.

When an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of devaluation, the decrease should be recognised as an expense in the annual financial statements. However, the decrease shall be debited directly to a revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

4.6. RECOGNITION OF INVENTORY ITEMS (NON-CAPITAL ITEMS)

General

Inventories encompass finished goods purchased or produced, or work in progress being produced by the municipality. They also include materials and supplies awaiting use in the production process and goods purchased or produced by the municipality, which are for distribution to other parties for no charge or for a nominal charge. GRAP 12.7 defines Inventories as assets:

- In the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process;
- In the form of materials or supplies to be consumed or distributed in the rendering of services;
- Held for sale or distribution in the ordinary course of operations; or
- In the process of production for sale or distribution.

Examples of Inventories may include the following:

- Ammunition
- Consumable stores;
- Maintenance materials;
- Spare parts for plant and equipment other than those dealt with under PPE;
- Strategic stockpiles (e.g. Water reserves);
- Work in progress; and
- Land / Property held for sale or development (and where plans have been approved)

Cost of inventories shall comprise of all costs of purchase (i.e. purchase price, import duties, other taxes and transport, handling and other costs attributable to the acquisition of finished goods, materials and

supplies), costs of development, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Trade discounts, rebates and other similarities are deducted. Taxes recoverable by the entity from the SARS may not be included.

Costs of development for housing or similar developments which are acquired or developed for resale will include costs directly related to the development – e.g. purchase price of land acquired for such developments, surveying, conveyance costs and the provision of certain infrastructure. Infrastructure costs relating to extending the capacity of existing infrastructure are excluded. The costs of inventories of a service provider consisting of direct labour and other costs of personnel directly engaged in providing the service and other attributable overheads are included.

Policy

Assets acquired or owned by the municipality for the purpose of selling or developing such assets with the intention to sell it or utilising the asset in the production process or in the rendering of services shall be accounted for in the municipality's financial statements as inventory items and not as property, plant and equipment.

Inventories are recorded in a dedicated section of the Inventory Register and it is maintained for this purpose. The amount of cost of inventories is recognised and carried forward until related revenues are recognised.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for distribution at no charge or for nominal charge, or for consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

In cases where the above does not apply, inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value.

4.7. RECOGNITION AND DERECOGNITION OF LAND (iGRAP 18)

General

iGRAP 18 was early adopted and will subsequently be used in the recognition and derecognition of land. iGRAP 18 can be applied to clarify the treatment of land where the building is owned by another party including, but not limited to:

- Formal RDP houses
- Informal RDP houses (without council permission)
- Schools, clinics, churches and similar
- Private properties on municipal land

It will also assist in confirming the treatment of the following assets regardless of ownership of the land:

- Infrastructure assets
- Community assets
- Vacant stands registered at the title deeds office
- Vacant stands not registered at the title deeds office

Policy

The control of land is evidenced by the following criteria:

- (a) legal ownership; and/or
- (b) the right to direct access to land, and to restrict or deny the access of others to land.

In assessing the control criteria, any binding arrangements over properties will be considered. Binding agreements can be in written form, a verbal agreement, or the result of past practice.

The loss of control will result in the derecognition of the property, despite legal title, while assets over which the entity does not hold the legal title may be recognized as an asset if control over the property has been established.

5. ASSET TYPES

5.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: LAND AND BUILDINGS (GRAP 17)

General

Land and Buildings comprise any land and buildings held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) by the municipality to be used in the production or supply of goods or for administrative purposes. Land held for a currently undetermined future use, should not be included in PPE: Land and Buildings, but should be included in Investment Properties. For this class of Land and Buildings there is no intention of developing or selling the property in the normal course of business. This land and buildings include infrastructure reserves.

The municipality has chosen the cost model as its accounting policy and shall apply this policy to an entire class of property, plant and equipment.

After recognition as an asset, Land and Buildings shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The remaining useful life and residual value applied to Building assets shall be reviewed on an indication bases as per the guidance of GRAP 17.

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

5.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS (GRAP 17)

General

Infrastructure Assets comprise assets used for the delivery of infrastructure-based services. These assets typically include electricity, sanitation, solid waste, storm water, transport, and water assets. Most infrastructure assets form part of a greater facility e.g. a pump in a pump station.

Level of detail of componentisation

For the technical management of infrastructure, the most effective level of management is at the maintenance item level. It is at this level that work orders can be executed and data collected. This data is useful for maintenance analysis to improve infrastructure management decision making. This level, in most cases, coincides with the level that means the accounting criteria of different effective lives and materiality. However, the collection of data at this level of detail can be very costly when dealing with assets that are numerous in nature e.g. water meters, street signs, street lights, household connections, etc. It is therefore prudent to balance the value of the information with the cost of collecting the data. The different levels of detail are shown below:

- Level 1: Service level (e.g. Prieska Water Supply)
- Level 2: Network level (e.g. Prieska Pump Stations)
- Level 3: Facility level (e.g. Prieska Pump Station)
- Level 4: Maintenance item level (e.g. Pump 1 in Prieska Pump Station)
- Level 5: Component level (e.g. Bearing of Pump 1 in Prieska Pump Station)

The preferred level of detail for the accounting and technical management of infrastructure is level 4 above.

The compilation of a detailed infrastructure asset register in one financial term is a costly and onerous exercise. To ensure the practicality of implementing asset registers (and asset management planning as a whole), the International Infrastructure Management Manual (IIMM) recommends the adoption of a continuous improvement process as a practical implementation approach. This approach recognises the value of limited data above no data and enables the municipalities to slowly, but steadily, increase their knowledge in the assets they own. The improvement principles of the IIMM recommend starting with complete coverage of the infrastructure types at a low level of detail (e.g. level 2 or 3) and then improving the level of detail over a period of several years, starting with the high-risk assets, such as pump stations, treatment works, etc.

Policy

The infrastructure asset register shall ensure complete representation of all infrastructure asset types. The level of detail of componentisation shall be defined to a level that balances the cost of collecting and maintaining the data with the benefits of minimising the risks of the municipality. Infrastructure assets are valued at cost (or, if acquired through a non-exchange transaction, the cost of the asset at recognition is measured as the fair value of the asset) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. If cost can however not be established, then infrastructure assets will be valued at depreciated replacement cost. Depreciated replacement cost is an accepted fair value calculation for assets where there is no active and liquid market. Depreciation shall be charged against such assets over their expected useful lives. The remaining useful life and residual value applied to Infrastructure assets shall be reviewed on an indication base as per the guidance of GRAP 17.

Infrastructure Assets shall be recorded under the main categories listed in *Annexure A*;

5.3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: OTHER ASSETS

General

Other Assets include a variety of assets that are of indirect benefit to the communities they serve. These assets include equipment, furniture and fittings, bins and containers, emergency equipment, motor vehicles, specialised vehicles, computer equipment and office equipment.

Policy

Other assets are carried at cost (or, if acquired through a non-exchange transaction, the cost of the asset at recognition is measured as the fair value of the asset) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation shall be charged against such assets over their expected useful lives. Other assets are not re-valued. The remaining useful life and residual value of applied to other assets shall be reviewed on an indication bases as per the guidance of GRAP 17.

Other Assets (general assets) shall be recorded under the main categories listed in *Annexure A*.

5.4 HERITAGE ASSETS (GRAP 103)

General

Heritage assets are assets that have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations. Heritage assets include the following:

- Archaeological sites;
- Conservation areas;
- Historical buildings or other historical structures (such as war memorials);
- Historical sites (for example a historical battle site or site of a historical settlement);
- Museum exhibits;
- Public statues; and
- Works of art (which will include paintings and sculptures).

Policy

Heritage assets are stated at cost (or, if acquired through a non-exchange transaction, the cost of the asset at recognition is measured as the fair value of the asset) less accumulated impairment losses. Heritage assets are not re-valued. If an asset that might be regarded as a heritage asset cannot be reliably measured, relevant and useful information about it shall be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

5.5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (GRAP 31)

General

Intangible Assets can be purchased, or can be internally developed, by the municipality and includes, but are not limited to, computer software, website development cost, servitudes and mining rights.

Servitudes

Creation of servitudes through the exercise of legislation

In terms of legislation, municipalities are granted certain rights regarding the creation of servitudes. For example, in proclaiming townships, a municipality may declare that servitudes are to be registered over certain parts of the land falling within the boundaries of the proclaimed township so that it is able to install infrastructure to provide basic services.

A key feature of servitudes created using rights granted in legislation is that no compensation is paid to the landowner for the acquisition of these rights. Costs may however be incurred to register the servitude with the Deeds Office.

Servitudes granted under these conditions do not meet the 'identifiably' criteria above for the following reasons:

- They cannot be sold, transferred, rented or exchanged freely and are not separable from the entity.
- They arise from rights granted to the entity in statute and are specifically excluded from GRAP 31 as they are "internally generated rights".

Creation of servitudes through acquisition (including by way of expropriation or agreement)

An entity may need to acquire the rights associated with a specific piece of land, e.g. to span power cables related to an electricity distribution network. When an entity acquires rights associated with land, and registers a servitude, the landowner is usually compensated. Servitudes granted under these conditions are distinguished from those that are created through the exercise of legislation. These servitudes meet the definition of an “identifiable” intangible asset because they arise from contractual or other legal rights that are acquired through a specific arrangement, rather than through rights conferred on an entity in statute. In these instances, an entity would recognise the servitude as an intangible asset at cost. The cost of these servitudes on initial recognition is usually the transaction price, i.e. the compensation paid to the landowner and any other costs that can be capitalised to the cost of the asset in terms of GRAP 31.

Policy

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Such assets are amortised over the best estimate of the useful life of the intangible asset. If an intangible asset is generated internally by the municipality, then a distinction should be made between research and development costs. Research costs should be expensed and development costs may be capitalised if all the criteria set out in GRAP 31 has been met.

5.6 INVESTMENT PROPERTY (GRAP 16)

General

Investment Property comprise of land or buildings (or parts of buildings) or both, held by the municipality as owner, or as lessee under a finance lease, to earn rental revenues or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property does not include property used in the production or supply of service or for administration. It also does not include property that will be sold in the normal course of business. Typical investment properties include:

- Office parks (which have been developed by the municipality itself or jointly between the municipality and one or more other parties);
- Shopping centres (developed along similar lines);
- Housing developments (developments financed and managed by the municipality itself, with the sole purpose of selling or letting such houses for profit).

Policy

Investment Properties shall be accounted for in terms of GRAP 16 and shall not be classified as PPE for purposes of preparing the municipality’s Statement of Financial Position. Investment Property is initially measured at its cost. Transaction costs shall be included in this initial measurement. Where an investment property is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. If the Council of the municipality resolves to construct or develop a property for future use as an investment property, such property shall in every respect be accounted for as PPE until it is ready for its intended use, where after it shall be reclassified as an investment asset.

RECOGNITION: Investment property recognised at cost, if acquired through a non-exchange transaction, the cost is measured as the fair value of the asset.

COST: After initial recognition, all investment property shall be measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on cost, using the straight-line method over the useful life of the asset. Land has an indefinite useful life thus it is acceptable practice that no depreciation is calculated on land parcels.

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of investment property shall be included in surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises.

Investment assets are recorded in an Investment Property register.

The following classes of Municipal Property will be classified as Investment Property:

- a) Land held for long-term capital appreciation rather than for short-term sale in the ordinary course of operations which council intends to sell at a beneficial time in the future.
- b) Land held for a currently undetermined future use.
- c) A building owned by the municipality (or held by the municipality under a finance lease) and leased out under one or more operating leases on a commercial basis.
- d) A building that is currently vacant but is held to be leased out under one or more operating leases on a commercial basis to external parties.
- e) Property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

The following classes of Municipal Property will not be classified as Investment Property:

- a) Property held for sale in the ordinary course of operations or in the process of construction or development for such sale. This property is treated as inventory.
- b) Property being constructed or developed on behalf of the Provincial Government: Housing Department.
- c) Owner-occupied property which is defined as property which is held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes as per definition criteria of GRAP 17 which includes all council buildings used for administration purposes.
- d) Property occupied by employees such as housing for personnel (whether or not the employees pay rent at market rates) are also regarded to be owner-occupied property.
- e) Property that is leased to another entity under a finance lease.
- f) Property held by council for strategic purposes or to meet service delivery objectives rather than to earn rental or for capital appreciation. The decision should be documented and approved through a resolution.
- g) Where council has properties that are used both for administrative and commercial purposes and part of the properties cannot be sold separately these properties will not be classified as investment properties.

5.7 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (GRAP 27)

General

Biological Assets are living plants and animals such as trees in a plantation or orchard, cultivated plants, sheep and cattle. Managed agricultural activity such as raising livestock, forestry, annual or perennial

cropping, fish farming that are in the process of growing, degenerating, regenerating and / or procreating which are expected to eventually result in agricultural produce. Such agricultural produce is recognised at the point of harvest. Future economic benefits must flow to the municipality from its ownership or control of the asset.

Point-of-sale costs include commissions to brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and commodity exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Point-of-sale costs exclude transport and other costs necessary to get assets to the market. Where the municipality is unable to measure the fair value of biological assets reliably, a biological asset should be measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Policy

Biological assets, such as livestock and crops, shall be valued annually at fair value less estimated point-of-sales costs.

5.8 INVENTORY PROPERTY (GRAP 12)

General

Inventory Property comprises any land or buildings owned or acquired by the municipality with the intention of selling such property in the ordinary course of business, or any land or buildings owned or acquired by the municipality with the intention of developing such property for the purpose of selling it in the ordinary course of business.

Policy

Inventory land and buildings shall be accounted for as inventory, and not included in either PPE or Investment Property in the municipality's asset register or Statement of Financial Position. Inventory property shall be valued annually at reporting date at the lower of carrying value or net realisable value, except where they are held for:

- a) distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge, or
- b) Consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge, then they shall be measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Inventory properties shall be recorded in the Inventory register.

6. ASSET ACQUISITION

6.1. ACQUISITION OF ASSETS

General

Acquisition of assets refers to the purchase of assets by buying, building (construction), or leasing. The date of acquisition of assets is deemed to be the time when control passes to the municipality.

Policy

Should the municipality decide to acquire a capital asset, the following fundamental principles should be carefully considered prior to acquisition of such an asset:

- The purpose for which the asset is required is in keeping with the objectives of the municipality and will provide significant, direct and tangible benefit to it;
- The asset meets the definition of a Capital Asset (as defined in GRAP 16, GRAP 17, GRAP 27, GRAP 31 and GRAP 103)
- The asset has been budgeted for;
- The future annual operations and maintenance needs have been calculated and have been budgeted for in the operations budget;
- The purchase is absolutely necessary as there is no alternative municipal asset that could be economically upgraded or adapted;
- The asset is appropriate to the task or requirement and is cost-effective over the life of the asset.
- The asset is compatible with existing equipment and will not result in unwarranted additional expenditure on other assets or resources;
- Space and other necessary facilities to accommodate the asset are in place; and
- The most suitable and appropriate type, brand, model, etc. has been selected.

6.2. CREATION OF NEW INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

General

Creation of new infrastructure assets refers to the purchase and/or construction of totally new assets that has not been in the control or ownership of the municipality in the past.

Policy

The cost of all new infrastructure facilities (not additions to or maintenance of existing infrastructure assets) shall be allocated to the separate assets making up such a facility and values may be used as a basis for splitting up construction costs of new infrastructure into the component parts, each of which have an appropriate useful life.

Work in progress shall be flagged (indicated) as such in the asset register until such time that the facility is completed. Depreciation will commence when the construction of the asset is finalised and the asset is in the condition necessary for it to operate in the manner intended by management. Each part of an item of Infrastructure with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately.

6.3. SELF-CONSTRUCTED ASSETS

General

Self-constructed assets relate to all assets constructed by the municipality itself or another party on instructions from the municipality.

Policy

All assets that can be classified as assets and that are constructed by the municipality should be recorded in the asset register and depreciated over its estimated useful life for that category of asset. Work in progress shall be flagged (indicated) as such in the asset register until such time that the facility is completed. Depreciation will commence when the construction of the asset is finalised and the asset is in the condition necessary for it to operate in the manner intended by management.

6.4. DONATED ASSETS

General

A donated asset is an item that has been given to the municipality by a third party in government or outside government without paying or actual or implied exchange.

Policy

Donated assets shall be valued at fair value, reflected in the asset register, and depreciated as normal assets. All donated assets shall be approved by the Municipal Manager and ratified by Council as part of acceptance.

7. ASSET MAINTENANCE

7.1. USEFUL LIFE OF ASSETS

General

Useful Life of assets is defined in “ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS” of the Policy and is basically the period or number of production units for which an asset can be used economically by the municipality.

Although National Treasury (NT) guidelines exist that includes directives for useful lives of assets, municipalities must use their own judgement based on operational experience and in consultation with specialists where necessary in determining the useful lives for particular classes of assets. The calculation of useful life is based on a particular level of planned maintenance.

Policy

The remaining useful life of assets shall be reviewed on indication bases as per the guidance of GRAP. Changes emanating from such reviews should be accounted for as a change in accounting estimates in terms of GRAP 3. During annual physical verification of movable assets, an assessment of condition and use shall determine the appropriateness of the remaining useful lives, while for infrastructure assets, the useful lives shall be deemed to be appropriate unless an event has occurred or conditions of use have changed, which may have an effect on the remaining useful lives of these assets. Please refer to *Annexure A*.

7.2. RESIDUAL VALUE OF ASSETS

General

The Residual Value of an asset is the estimated amount that the municipality would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The residual values of most assets are however considered to be insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount. The reason is that the majority of assets are hardly ever recovered through sale, but rather through use of the asset until the end of its useful life, after which insignificant amounts, if any, are expected to be obtained, as these assets will most probably be replaced in its entirety.

Assets typically not sold by the municipality are land, buildings, infrastructure and community assets, which assets will have a residual value of zero, allowing the asset to be fully depreciated over its useful life cycle. Residual values will only be applicable to assets that are normally disposed of by selling them once the municipality does not have a need for such assets anymore, e.g. motor vehicles. Past experiences of municipal auctions held revealed that furniture, computer equipment and other movable assets does not reach selling prices that are material.

Policy

Residual values shall be determined upon initial recognition of assets that are normally disposed of by selling them once the municipality does not have a need for such assets anymore, e.g. motor vehicles. The basis of the residual value estimates shall be determined by the results of past sales of vehicles at auctions when it reaches the end of its useful lives. The residual value of assets shall be reviewed on an indication

base as per the guidance of GRAP. Changes in depreciation charges emanating from such reviews should be accounted for as a change in accounting estimates in terms of GRAP 3.

7.3. DEPRECIATION OF ASSETS

General

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. Depreciation therefore recognises the gradual exhaustion of the asset's service capacity. The depreciable amount is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost in the financial statements, less its residual value. The depreciation method used must reflect the pattern in which economic benefits or service potential of a Capital Asset is consumed by the municipality. The following are the allowed alternative depreciation methods that can be applied by the municipality:

- a. Straight-line;
- b. Diminishing Balance; and
- c. Sum of the Units.

Policy

All PPE assets except land shall be depreciated over their reasonable useful lives. The residual value and the useful life of an asset shall be reviewed on an indication basis. The depreciation method applied shall be reviewed at each reporting date. Reasonable budgetary provisions shall be made annually for the depreciation of all applicable assets controlled or used by the municipality, or expected to be so controlled or used during the ensuing financial year.

Depreciation shall take the form of an expense both calculated and debited on a monthly basis against the appropriate line item in the department or vote in which the asset is used or consumed. Depreciation of an asset shall begin when the asset is ready to be used, i.e. the asset is in the location and condition necessary for it to be able to operate in the manner intended by management. Depreciation of an asset ceases when the asset is derecognised. Therefore, depreciation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use and held for disposal unless the asset is fully depreciated. However, under certain methods of depreciation the depreciation charge can be zero while there is no production. In the case of intangible assets being included as assets, the procedures to be followed in accounting and budgeting for the amortisation of intangible assets shall be identical to those applying to the depreciation of other assets.

7.4. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

General

Impairment is the loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation. The following serve as examples of impairment indicators:

- Carrying amount of an asset far exceeds the recoverable amount or market value;
- During routine physical inspection of the asset there was evidence of physical damage (or obsolescence);
- The asset is not being used, or access to the asset is restricted, due to structural damage.

- The asset is not able to perform at the planned or required level and as a result is not meeting service delivery targets.
- During routine physical inspection of the asset it was identified that the asset deteriorated faster than expected, or was subject to damage, which will result in replacement or significant maintenance earlier than expected.

The entity will designate its assets as either non-cash generating or cash generating in accordance with GRAP 21.

Designation is based on the entities objective of using the asset at initial recognition for:

- Delivery of service (service assets) or
- Generating commercial return (profit assets)

It is expected that some assets may have a dual-purpose.

A dual-purpose asset is only classified as cash-generating (profit assets) if the purpose to create a profit clearly stands out and the service delivery aspect is incidental. If the purpose is not clear, the assets are presumed to be non-cash-generating (service assets)

The designation has to be done on an asset or cash-generating unit.

In the designation process assets are first designated using a group of assets and any remaining assets are then designated on an individual asset basis. The designation is applied to individual assets.

An asset could comprise a group of assets that are part of a system or network, that is, infrastructure assets.

Examples of a cash-generating unit (group of assets):

- Administrative / owner-occupied assets
- Infrastructure – Roads
- Infrastructure – Water
- Infrastructure – Electricity
- Infrastructure – Sewer
- Infrastructure – Waste Management
- Community Assets – Swimming Pool
- Community Assets – Community Hall

For non-cash generating assets GRAP 21 will be applied.

For cash generating assets GRAP 26 will be applied.

The impairment amount is calculated as the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable value.

Non-cash generating assets

The recoverable value is the higher of the asset's value in use or its fair value less cost to sell.

Value in use of a non-cash-generating asset is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential.

Cash generating assets

The recoverable value is the higher of the asset's value in use or its fair value less cost to sell.

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount should be reduced to the recoverable service amount by way of an impairment loss. The impairment loss should be recognised as an expense when incurred unless the asset is carried at re-valued amount.

If the asset is carried at a re-valued amount the impairment should be recorded as a decrease in the revaluation reserve. Where immovable property, plant and equipment surveys are conducted, the recoverable service value is determined using the depreciated replacement costs method by assessing the remaining useful life.

Policy

Assets shall be reviewed annually for all assets with impairment indicators. Impairment of assets shall be recognised as an expense, unless it reverses a previous revaluation in which case it should be charged to the Revaluation Surplus. The reversal of previous impairment losses recognised as an expense is recognised as income.

7.5. MAINTENANCE OF ASSETS AND THE ASSET REGISTER

General

Maintenance refers to all actions necessary for retaining an asset as near as practicable to its original condition in order for it to achieve its expected useful life, but excludes rehabilitation or renewal. This includes all types of maintenance – corrective and preventative maintenance.

For linear infrastructure assets, such as pipes, cables and roads, the following test is applied to differentiate between maintenance and renewal when partial sections of linear assets are renewed:

- If a future renewal of the entire pipe will include the renewal of the partial section that is now renewed, then the renewal of the partial section is treated as maintenance.
- If a future renewal of the entire pipe will retain the partial section that is now renewed, then the renewal of the partial section is treated as renewal and the pipe is split into two separate assets.

Maintenance analysis is an essential function of infrastructure management to ensure cost-effective and sustainable service delivery. In order to analyse maintenance data, maintenance actions undertaken against individual infrastructure assets should be recorded against such assets.

Policy

Maintenance actions performed on infrastructure assets shall be recorded against the individual assets that are identified in the asset register.

7.6. RENEWAL OF ASSETS

General

Asset renewal is restoration of the service potential of the asset. Asset renewal is required to sustain service potential from infrastructure beyond the initial or original life of the asset. If the service provided by the asset is still required at the end of its useful life, the asset must be renewed. However, if the service is no longer required, the asset should not be renewed. Asset renewal projections are generally based on forecast renewal by replacement, refurbishment, rehabilitation or reconstruction of assets to maintain desired service levels.

Policy

Assets renewal shall be accounted for against the specific asset. The renewal value shall be capitalised against the asset and the expected life of the asset adjusted to reflect the new asset life.

7.7. REPLACEMENT OF ASSETS

General

This paragraph deals with the complete replacement of an asset that has reached the end of its useful life so as to provide a similar or agreed alternative level of service.

Policy

Assets that are replaced shall be derecognised at their carrying value. The replacement asset shall be accounted for as a separate new asset.

Costs incurred to replace the asset shall be split between costs to dispose of the old asset, which shall be expensed as part of the derecognition, and costs to install the new asset, which shall be capitalised against the new asset.

8. ASSET DISPOSAL

8.1 TRANSFER OF ASSETS

General

The processes and rules for the transfer of a capital asset to another municipality, municipal entity or national/provincial organ of state are governed by an MFMA regulation namely “the Local Government: Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations”.

Transfer of assets or inventory items refers to the internal transfer of assets within the municipality or from the municipality to another entity. Procedures need to be in place to ensure that the Asset Control Department can keep track of all assets and ensure that the asset register is updated with all changes in asset locations. These procedures must be followed and apply to all transfers of assets from:

- One Department to another Department;
- One location to another within the same department;
- One building to another; and
- One entity to another.

Policy

The transfer of assets shall be controlled by a transfer process and the asset register shall be updated.

8.2 EXCHANGE OF ASSETS

General

According to GRAP 17.29 an item of PPE may be acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets. The cost of such an item of property, plant and equipment is measured at fair value unless:

- the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance; or
- the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is reliably measurable.

If the acquired item is not measured at fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Policy

The cost of assets acquired in exchange for another asset shall be measured at the fair value of the asset received, which is equivalent to the fair value of the asset given up, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred.

8.3 ALIENATION / DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

General

Alienation / Disposal is the process of disowning redundant and obsolete assets by transferring ownership or title to another owner, which is external to the municipality, or no owner in the case of destruction of the asset. This includes voluntary and involuntary disposals.

The MFMA (section 14 and 90) and the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulation no. 27636 have specific requirements regarding the voluntary disposal of capital assets.

Specifically:

- A municipality may not ...” permanently dispose of a capital asset needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services”
- Where a municipal council has decided that a specific asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic services, a transfer of ownership of an asset must be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and consistent with the municipality’s supply chain management policy.

In addition, the MFMA section 75 (1)(h) requires that the accounting officer of a municipality places on the municipality’s website an information statement containing a list of assets over a prescribed value that have been disposed of in terms of section 14(2) or (4) during the previous quarter.

Policy

The disposal of an item of property, plant or equipment must be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective and comply with a prescribed regulatory framework for municipal supply chain management and the Supply Chain Management Policy of the municipality.

Different disposal methods will be necessary for different types of assets. Before deciding on a particular disposal method, the following shall be considered:

- The nature of the asset
- The potential market value
- Other intrinsic value of the asset
- Its location
- Its volume
- Its trade-in price
- Its ability to support wider Government programmes;
- Environmental considerations
- Market conditions
- The asset’s life

Appropriate means of disposal may include:

- Public auction
- Public tender
- Transfer to another institution

- Sale to another institution
- Letting to another institution under finance lease
- Trade-in
- Controlled dumping (for items that have low value or are unhygienic)

Other means of alienation include:

- **Donations:** Donations may be considered as a method of alienation, but such requests must be motivated to the Municipal Manager for approval.
- **Destruction:** Assets that are hazardous or need to be destroyed must be identified for tenders or quotations by professional disposal agencies.
- **Scrapping:** Scrapping of assets that cannot be alienated otherwise may be considered as a method of alienation, but such requests must be motivated to the Municipal Manager.
- **The letting of immovable property, excluding municipal housing for officials and political office bearers, must be done at market-related tariffs, unless the relevant treasury approves otherwise. No municipal property may be let free of charge without the prior approval of the relevant treasury.**

All involuntary disposals should be reported to the Chief Financial Officer on a regular basis. This report should include the investigation into the reason for the involuntary disposal per asset and advise if any remediation or recovery could be made. The involuntary disposal of assets, together with the supporting investigations should be presented to council to determine if the involuntary disposal was due to negligence, and if so, to instruct recoveries where possible. Where the involuntary was not due to negligence, council shall determine if there is a correcting or mitigating control that may be put in place to ensure future losses are limited.

Once the fixed assets are disposed, the asset shall be removed from the accounting records and the asset register. All gains and losses realised on the disposal of assets shall be accounted for as revenue or expense in the Statement of Financial Performance.

8.4 SELLING OF ASSETS

General

Selling of assets refers to the public sale of municipal assets approved for alienation.

Policy

All assets earmarked for sale must be sold by public auction or tender and the following steps shall be followed:

- A notice of the intention of the municipality to sell the asset shall be published in a local newspaper;
- The municipality shall appoint an independent appraiser to fix a minimum selling price;
- In the case of a public auction, the municipality shall appoint an independent auctioneer to conduct the auction; and
- In the case of a tender, the prescribed tender procedures of the municipality shall be followed.
- The municipality will obtain council approval for all disposals.

Sold assets shall be derecognised in the asset register once control and all rights and obligations of the asset has been transferred.

8.5 WRITING-OFF OF ASSETS

General

The write-off of assets is the process to permanently remove the assets from the asset register. Assets can be written-off after approval of the Municipal Manager of a report indicating that:

- The useful life of the asset has expired;
- The asset has been destroyed;
- The asset is out-dated;
- The asset has no further useful life;
- The asset does not exist anymore;
- The entity has lost control of the asset
- The asset has been sold; and
- Acceptable reasons have been furnished leading to the circumstances set out above.

Policy

Reasons for writing off assets, other than the sale of such assets during the process of alienation, shall be the loss, theft, destruction, or decommissioning of the asset in question.

9. PHYSICAL CONTROL (MOVABLE ASSETS)

9.1. PHYSICAL CONTROL / VERIFICATION

General

Movable assets require physical control and verification of existence.

Assets that cannot be physically verified, may indicate loss of control of the asset and as such, should be treated in line with paragraph 8.5 of this policy for the disposal of assets.

Policy

All movable assets shall be actively controlled, including an annual verification process. Annual physical inspections of assets shall be performed to identify items which are missing, damaged, not in use or are obsolete due to changed circumstances, to ensure that they are appropriately repaired, impaired, written off or disposed of.

Registers shall be kept for those assets allocated to staff members. The individuals are responsible and accountable for the assets under their control. These registers should be updated when the assets are moved to different locations or allocated to a different staff member in order to facilitate control and physical verification.

9.2. INSURANCE OF ASSETS

General

Insurance provides selected coverage for the accidental loss of the asset value. Generally, government infrastructure is not insured against disasters because relief is provided from the Disaster Fund through National Treasury.

Policy

Assets that are material in value and substance shall be insured at least against destruction, fire and theft. All municipal buildings shall be insured at least against fire and allied perils.

9.3. SAFEKEEPING OF ASSETS

General

Asset safekeeping is the protection of assets from damage, theft, and safety risks.

Policy

Directives for the safekeeping of assets shall be developed and the safekeeping of assets shall be actively undertaken.

10. ASSET FINANCIAL CONTROL

10.1. BORROWING COSTS (GRAP 5)

General

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred by the municipality from borrowed funds. The items that are classified as borrowing costs include interest on bank overdrafts and short-term and long-term borrowings, amortisation of premiums or discounts associated with such borrowings, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings, finance charges in respect of finance leases and foreign exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings when these are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs. The capitalisation of borrowing costs should take place when borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. During extended periods in which development of an asset is interrupted, the borrowing costs incurred over that time period should be recognised as an expense when incurred. Capitalisation of borrowing costs should cease when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

It is inappropriate to capitalise borrowing costs when there is clear evidence that it is difficult to link a borrowing requirement directly to the nature of the expenditure to be funded, i.e. Capital or Current.

Policy

Borrowing costs shall be capitalised, if directly attributable to the acquisition construction or production of an asset over a significant period, except when it is inappropriate to do so.

10.2. FUNDING SOURCES

General

The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) provides guidelines on how to utilize funds in financing assets (Section 19 of MFMA). The municipality shall utilise any of the following sources to acquire and / or purchase assets:

- Grants, Subsidies and Public Contributions;
- Revenue Contributions;
- Capital Replacement Reserve;
- Cash Surplus; and / or
- External / Donor Funds.

Policy

The annual capital budget must be funded and the sources of finance must be disclosed as part of the Council's budget.

10.3. DISASTER

General

In terms of the Disaster Management Act, 2002, Disaster means a progressive or sudden, widespread or localised, natural or human – caused occurrence which causes or threatens to cause:

- death, injury or disease;
- damage to property, infrastructure or the environment; or
- disruption of life of community; and
- is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected by the disaster to cope with its effects using only their own resources.

In terms Section 56 (b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 the cost of repairing or replacing public sector infrastructure should be borne by the organ of state responsible for the maintenance of such infrastructure. The National, Provincial and Local organs of state may contribute financially to response efforts and post – disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

Policy

The Municipality will correspond with the Provincial organs to gain funds for repairing assets damaged in disaster events. The municipality must adhere to the disaster management plan for prevention and mitigation of disaster in order to be able to attract the disaster management contribution during or after disaster.

ANNEXURE A: ASSET CATEGORY AND USEFUL LIFE

Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	25 – 50 years
Heritage assets	Heritage assets	Heritage assets	Not depreciated
Infrastructure	Civil structures	Civil structures	15 – 50 years
Infrastructure	Electricity	Distribution and cables	40 – 50 years
Infrastructure	Electricity	Equipment	15 – 45 years
Infrastructure	Electricity	Public lighting	30 – 40 years
Infrastructure	Mechanical equipment	Mechanical equipment	10 – 20 years
Infrastructure	Other	External facilities	7 – 30 years
Infrastructure	Roads	Bridges	30 – 80 years
Infrastructure	Roads	Furniture	8 – 80 years
Infrastructure	Roads	Structure	10 – 50 years
Infrastructure	Roads	Traffic management	10 – 15 years
Infrastructure	Sewerage	Pipelines	40 – 50 years
Infrastructure	Sewerage	Pump stations	10 – 55 years
Infrastructure	Solid waste	Bins and disposal	10 – 20 years
Infrastructure	Sports- and playgrounds	Sports- and playgrounds	10 – 40 years
Infrastructure	Stormwater	Drainage constructed	50 – 70 years
Infrastructure	Stormwater	Drainage unlined	10 – 15 years
Infrastructure	Water	Dams and reservoirs	50 – 80 years
Infrastructure	Water	Other	15 – 20 years
Infrastructure	Water	Pipes and grids	50 – 90 years
Infrastructure	Water	Pumps and tanks	15 – 20 years
Intangible assets	Intangible assets	Computer software	3 – 5 years
Intangible assets	Intangible assets	Rights	Not depreciated

Intangible assets	Intangible assets	Systems (annual license)	Not capitalised
Investment property	Investment property	Investment property	Not depreciated
Land	Land	Land	Not depreciated
Land	Quarry	Quarry	Per expert report
Other assets	Emergency equipment	Emergency equipment	5 – 10 years
Other assets	Furniture and fittings	Furniture and fittings	5 – 7 years
Other assets	Motor vehicles	Motor vehicles	5 – 15 years
Other assets	Office furniture	Office furniture	4 – 15 years
Other assets	Plant and equipment	Plant and equipment	4 – 15 years

ANNEXURE B: ASSET TYPES NOT CAPITALISED DUE TO BEING UTILISED LESS THAN 12 MONTHS

- Kitchenware, e.g. Kettles, toasters, two-plate stove, etc.
- Stationery equipment, e.g. Punches (not heavy duty), staplers (not heavy duty), etc.
- Garden equipment, e.g. Brooms, rakes, spade, etc.
- Machines (not heavy duty), e.g. Spanners, screw drivers, etc.
- Electrical equipment, e.g. Extension lead, multi plug, etc.
- Mattresses
- Cutlery & crockery
- Other, as may be determined by management



CITY OF MATLOSANA

CUSTOMER CARE, CREDIT CONTROL & DEBT COLLECTION POLICY

2020/2021

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS section 96 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) as amended requires a Council to adopt, maintain and implement a credit control and debt collection and customer care policy;

AND WHEREAS section 97 of the Systems Act as amended, prescribes what such policy must provide for;

AND WHEREAS Municipalities are required in certain circumstances to comply with the National Credit Act No. 34 of 2005 as amended;

NOW THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the City of Matlosana adopts the policies as set out in this document.

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CHAPTER 1

INTERPRETATION

1. Definitions

For the purpose of this policy, the wording or any expression has the same meaning as contained in the Act, except where clearly indicated otherwise and means the following:

"Act" - The Local Government Act: Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) as amended from time to time;

"Acknowledgement of debt" - means an admission of liability and written undertaking by a debtor to repay an amount owing to the Municipality, and includes a consent to judgement contemplated in section 58 of the Magistrates Court Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944) as amended;

"Arrears" - means any amount which is due, owing and payable and which remains unpaid by the due date;

"Authorized Representative" - Person or instance legally appointed by the Council to act or to fulfil a duty on its behalf;

"Chief Financial Officer" - the person appointed by Council to administer its finances regardless of the designation or title attached to the post; or the person delegated by the Chief Financial Officer

"CFO" - means a person employed by the Municipality in terms of section 56 of the Systems Act as amended the Chief Financial Officer of the Municipality, and includes any person to whom the Chief Financial Officer has delegated or sub-delegated a power, function or duty in accordance with the system of delegation developed by the municipal manager in terms of section 79 of the Municipal Finance Management Act as amended and section 59 of the Systems Act as amended;

"Consumer" - any occupier of any property to which the Council has agreed to supply services or already supplies services to, or failing such an occupier, then the owner of the property;

"Council" -the municipal Council of the City of Matlosana;

"Credit control and debt collection" - means the functions relating to the collection of unpaid debt payable to the Council and the restructuring of such debt;

"Crèche" – a school for minor children up to the age of six years old

"Defaulter" - a consumer who owes money to the Council after the due date has expired;

"Delegated Person" – any person empowered or nominated by the Municipal Manager or Chief Financial Officer to effect the duties as set out in this policy

"Domestic user" - means a user of electricity, solar electricity, water or borehole water, sewerage or refuse removal for residential purposes only.

"Equipment" - a building or other structure, pipe, pump, wire, cable, meter, engine or any accessories;

"Households" - persons older than 18 years that occupied a property within the jurisdiction of the Council regardless whether the person rents or owns the property;

"illegal connection" means any connection or reconnection to a system through which municipal services are provided, where such connection or reconnection was not authorised or approved by the Municipality;

"Interest" - a charge levied, with the same legal priority as service charges, on arrear amounts calculated at a standard rate equal to an interest rate of 15% per annum.

"Council" - the institution that is responsible for the collection of funds and the provision of services to the consumers of;

"Municipal account" - shall include levies or charges in respect of the following services and taxes:

1. Electricity basic charges as approved by NERSA,
2. Electricity consumption as approved by NERSA,
3. Housing rentals and instalments,
4. Interest and/or surcharges,
5. Miscellaneous and sundry charges
6. Property Rates,
7. Refuse removal,
8. Sewerage services, Basic
9. Sewerage services, Additional
10. Water basic charges
11. Water consumption,

"Municipal Manager" - the person appointed as Municipal Manager in terms of section 82 of the Local Government: Structures Act, 1998, (Act 117 of 1998) as amended and include any person acting in that position or to whom authority was delegated;

"municipal services" - those services provided by the Council, such as, inter alia the supply of water and electricity, refuse removal, sewerage treatment, and for which services charges are levied;

"NERSA"- National Energy Regulator of South Africa

"Occupier" - any person, who occupies any property or part thereof, without taking cognisance of the title in which he or she occupies the property,

"Official business language" - English

“Owner” –

1. The person in whose name the property is legally vested;
2. In the case where the person in whose name the property is vested, is insolvent or deceased, or is disqualified in terms of any legal action, the person who is responsible for administration or control of the property as curator, trustee, executor, administrator, legal manager, liquidator, usufructuary, servitude holder or any other legal representative;
3. In the case where the Council are unable to establish the identity of such person, the person who are entitled to derive benefit from the property or any buildings thereon;
4. In the case of a lease agreement in excess of 30 years was entered into, then the lessee;
5. Regarding:
 - 5.1. a portion of land allotted on a sectional title plan and which is registered in terms of the Sectional Title Act, 1986 (Act 95 of 1986), as amended, without limiting it to the developer or managing body to the communal property;
 - 5.2. a portion as defined in the Sectional Title Act, the person in whose name that portion is registered to in terms of a “sectional title, including the legally appointed representative of such person;
6. Any legal entity including but not limited to:
 - 6.1. a company registered in terms of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973), a trust inter vivo, trust mortis causa, a closed corporation registered in terms of the Close Corporation Act, 1984 (Act 69 of 1984) and any voluntary organisation;
 - 6.2. any provincial or national government department, local authority;
 - 6.3. Any Council or management body established in terms of any legal framework applicable to the Republic of South Africa; and
 - 6.4. Any embassy or other foreign entity.

7. owned by a Council and which has been disposed of, but which has not been transferred to the person to whom it has been disposed of, from the date of the disposition concerned, such person; and
8. owned by or under the control or management of a Council while held under a lease or any express or tacit extension thereof or under any other contract or under servitude or right analogous thereto, the person so holding the immovable property.

"Property" - any portion of land, of which the boundaries are determined, within the jurisdiction of the Council.

"School" – a school as defined in terms of the South Africans Schools Act, 84 of 1996 as amended, and includes all private, public and government schools registered with the Department of Education

"deposit" - means a monetary amount raised by the Municipality in relation to the consumption of a municipal service and mitigation of credit risk to the Municipality, irrespective of the existence of an agreement;

"disconnection" means a termination or restriction of a municipal service supplied to a meter; "illegal connection" means any connection or reconnection to a system through which municipal services are provided, where such connection or reconnection was not authorised or approved by the Municipality;

"Municipal Finance Management Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) as amended;

"rates" means a municipal rate on property envisaged in section 229(1)(a) of the Constitution levied by the Municipality in terms of the Rates Act;

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

"sundry charge" means an amount charged to a person which is not directly linked to a property or premises, and which includes but is not limited to—

- (a) charges arising from damages to municipal property and equipment;
- (b) monies owed for municipal services other than rates, water, electricity and sanitation;
- (c) monies awarded to the Municipality through court orders and judgments;
- (d) fines; and
- (e) monies owed to the Municipality by municipal staff.

"VAT" means value added tax, which is an indirect tax on the consumption of goods and services in the economy as determined by the government and payable to the government

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

2. General Objectives

2.1. The objectives of this policy are to: -

- 2.1.1. provide a framework where the Council can exercise its executive and legislative authority with regard to credit control and debt collection;
- 2.1.2. ensure that all monies due and payable to the Council are collected and used to deliver services in the best interests of the community, residents and consumers and in a financially sustainable manner;
- 2.1.3. provide a framework for customer care and indigent support;
- 2.1.4. describe credit control measures and sequence of events;
- 2.1.5. outline debt collection and credit control procedures and mechanisms; and
- 2.1.6. set realistic targets for credit control and debt collection;
- 2.1.7. comply with NCA (National credit Act) where applicable

- 2.2. All internal communications should be in the official business language.

3. Principles

- 3.1. The administrative integrity of the Council must be maintained at all costs. The democratically elected Councillors are responsible for policy making, while it is the responsibility of the Municipal Manager to ensure the execution of these policies.
- 3.2. All consumers must complete an official application form, formally requesting the Council to connect them to service supply lines. The most important rights and obligations of the consumer and Council must be included in the service application form.
- 3.3. A copy of the application form, conditions of services and extracts of the relevant Council's customer care, credit control and debt collection policy and by-laws must be handed to every consumer on request.
- 3.4. Billing is to be accurate, timeous, and understandable.
- 3.5. The consumer is entitled to reasonable access to pay points and to a variety of reliable payment methods.
- 3.6. The consumer is entitled to efficient, effective, and reasonable responses to enquiries and appeals, and should suffer no disadvantage during the processing of such requests.
- 3.7. Enforcement of payment must be prompt, consistent, and effective.
- 3.8. Unauthorised consumption, connection and reconnection, the tampering with or theft of meters, service supply equipment and the reticulation network and any fraudulent activity in connection with the provision of municipal services will lead to disconnections, penalties, loss of rights and criminal prosecutions.
- 3.9. Incentives and disincentives may be used in collection procedures.
- 3.10. The collection process must be cost-effective.
- 3.11. Results will be regularly and efficiently reported and monitored.
- 3.12. Application forms will be used to, *inter alia*, categorise consumers according to credit risk and to determine relevant levels of services and deposits required.
- 3.13. The Municipality may appropriate a customers' deposit on any account related to that customer due to unpaid services and thereafter the

consumer is liable for the payment of a new deposit amounting to twice the monthly consumption on said account. A new service agreement must also be entered into with the Municipality

- 3.14. Targets for performance in both consumer service and debt collection will be set and
- 3.15. Where practically possible the debt collection and customer care policies would be handled independently of each other and the organisational structure will reflect the separate functions.
- 3.16. Consumers that meet Council's indigent criteria must be identified and supported but must take note that their indigent status will be listed for ITC purposes.
- 3.17. Any consumer who falls into arrears and fails to react to any of the measures in this policy, may be listed at an institution where consumer credit activities are monitored and recorded for credit purposes

CHAPTER 3

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

4. Duties and Functions of Council

- 4.1. To approve a budget consistent with Council's Integrated Development Plan.
- 4.2. To impose rates and service charges to finance the budget.
- 4.3. To facilitate sufficient funds to give access to basic services for the poor.
- 4.4. To provide for a bad debt provision, in line with the payment record of consumers as reflected in the financial statements of the Council.
- 4.5. To set an improvement target for debt collection, in line with acceptable accounting ratios and resources available to the Municipal Manager.
- 4.6. To approve a reporting framework for customer care, credit control and debt collection.
- 4.7. To consider and approve by-laws to give effect to the Council's policy.
- 4.8. To revise the budget should Council's targets for customer care, credit control and debt collection not be met.

- 4.9. To take disciplinary actions against Councillors, officials and agents who do not execute Council policies and by-laws, or act improperly in terms of such policies and by-laws.
- 4.10. To approve a list of attorneys that will act for Council in all legal matters relating to debt collection.
- 4.11. To delegate the required authorities to monitor and execute the customer care, credit control and debt collection policy and by-law to the Executive Mayor and Municipal Manager.
- 4.12. To provide sufficient capacity in the Council's Financial Directorate for customer care, credit control and debt collection. Alternatively, to appoint a Service Provider, or debt collection agent.
- 4.13. To assist the Municipal Manager in the execution of his duties, if and when required.
- 4.14. To provide funds for the training of staff.

5. Duties and Functions of Councillors

- 5.1. Ward Councillors play a vital role in the current dispensation to Communicate the expectations of consumers in a specific ward to Council as well as the service departments or unit
- 5.2. The Ward Councillor is also directly responsible to ensure that Communication is forwarded to consumers in respect of this policy and to further ensure that consumers are paying for services received
- 5.3. The councillors will actively promote payment services rendered to the consumers in their respective wards and strive to create a culture of payment for services through ward committee members.
- 5.4. To adhere to the Code of Conduct for Councillors.
- 5.5. To give inputs regarding indigent applications.

6. Duties and Functions of Executive Mayor

- 6.1. To ensure that Council's budget, cash flow and targets for debt collection are met and executed in terms of the policy and relevant by-laws.
- 6.2. To monitor the performance of the Municipal Manager in implementing the policy and by-laws.

6.3. To review and evaluate the policy and by-laws in order to improve the efficiency of Council's customer care, credit control and debt collection procedures, mechanisms, and processes.

6.4. To report to Council.

7. Duties and Functions of the Municipal Manager

- 7.1. To implement good customer care management systems.
- 7.2. To implement Council's customer care, credit control and debt collection policy.
- 7.3. To install and maintain appropriate accounting and credit control systems.
- 7.4. To bill consumers.
- 7.5. To demand payment on due dates.
- 7.6. To raise interest and collection fees for payment defaults.
- 7.7. To appropriate payments received.
- 7.8. To collect outstanding debt.
- 7.9. To provide different payment methods.
- 7.10. To determine customer care, credit control and debt collection measures.
- 7.11. To determine all relevant work procedures for, inter alia, public relations, arrangements, disconnections of services, summonses, attachments of assets, sales in execution, write-off of debts, sundry debtors and legal processes.
- 7.12. To instruct attorneys to proceed with legal processes.
- 7.13. To set performance targets for staff.
- 7.14. To appoint staff to execute Council's policy and by-laws in accordance with Council's appointment policy.
- 7.15. To delegate certain functions to the Chief Financial Officer or Heads of departments.
- 7.16. To determine control procedures.
- 7.17. To monitor contracts with Service Providers in connection with credit control and debt collection.
- 7.18. To report to the Executive Mayor.

8. Duties and Functions of Communities, Ratepayers and Residents

- 8.1. To fulfil certain responsibilities, as brought about by the privilege and or right to use and enjoy public facilities and municipal services.
- 8.2. To pay service fees, rates on property and other taxes, levies and duties imposed by the Council on or before the due date.
- 8.3. To obtain a duplicate account at the municipal help desk if an account is not delivered during the normal billing cycle.
- 8.4. To notify the Council when services are no longer required at a particular service delivery point and of address changes.
- 8.5. To safeguard and maintain service meters in a readable condition.
- 8.6. To observe the mechanisms and processes of the Council in exercising their rights.
- 8.7. To allow municipal officials reasonable access to their property to execute municipal functions.
- 8.8. To comply with the by-laws and other legislation of the Council.
- 8.9. To refrain from tampering with municipal services and property.
- 8.10. To maintain credit and pre-payment meters.

CHAPTER 4

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND REPORTING

9. Objective

The municipal Council in consultation with the municipal manager must establish a mechanism to set targets for debt collection, customer care and administrative performance, evaluate performances and take corrective actions on an regular basis to enhance credit control and debt collection

10. Income Collection Targets

Council to create targets that include:

Reduction in present monthly increase in debt in line with performance agreements determined by Council from time to time as determined in Councils SDBIP.

11. Consumer Service Targets

The Consumer targets as identified are as follows:

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|--|---------|--|
| 11.1. Response time to customer queries: | Initial response within 10 working Days | | | | |
| 11.2. Resolution of Queries/Disputes: | 45 working days to resolve queries / disputes and appeals. | | | | |
| 11.3. Date of first account delivery for new consumers: | By second billing cycle after date of application or occupation whichever is the latest. | | | | |
| 11.4. Reconnection time: | Within 24 hours after appropriate payment / arrangement has been made at our offices, or proof of payment made at other institutions faxed or emailed to our offices. | | | | |
| 11.5. Meter reading cycle: | <table border="0"><tr><td>11.5.1.</td><td>100% of meters being read on a monthly basis on a similar date with a maximum of 6 consecutive months estimated.</td></tr><tr><td>11.5.2.</td><td>Where a meter has a technical problem, Council may utilise previous periods as determined in Councils Tariff Policy to determine the average usage</td></tr></table> | 11.5.1. | 100% of meters being read on a monthly basis on a similar date with a maximum of 6 consecutive months estimated. | 11.5.2. | Where a meter has a technical problem, Council may utilise previous periods as determined in Councils Tariff Policy to determine the average usage |
| 11.5.1. | 100% of meters being read on a monthly basis on a similar date with a maximum of 6 consecutive months estimated. | | | | |
| 11.5.2. | Where a meter has a technical problem, Council may utilise previous periods as determined in Councils Tariff Policy to determine the average usage | | | | |
| 11.6. Indigent application: | Within the 2 nd billing cycle response for approval or disapproval, as well as provision of subsidy. | | | | |

12. Administrative Performance

Council to create targets that will include:

12.1. Cost efficiency of debt collection.

12.1.1. Cost of collection not to exceed the capital debt amount;

12.1.2. All reasonable steps to be taken to limit cost to Council or the customer;

12.1.3. Cost of collection is to be recovered from the defaulting customers

12.2. Query and appeal periods according to this policy.

13. Reporting

13.1. The Chief Financial Officer shall report monthly to the Municipal Manager in a suitable format to enable the Municipal Manager to report to the Executive Mayor as supervisory authority in terms of section 99 of the Systems Act, read with section 100(c). This report shall contain particulars on:

13.1.1. Cash collection statistics, showing high-level debt recovery information (numbers of consumers; enquires; arrangements; default arrangements; growth or reduction of arrear debt). Where possible, the statistics should ideally be divided into wards, business (commerce and industry), domestic, state, institutional and other such divisions.

13.1.2. Performance of all areas against targets agreed to in item 10 of this policy document.

13.2. If in the opinion of the Chief Financial Officer, Council will not achieve cash receipt income equivalent of the income projected in the annual budget as approved by Council, the Chief Financial Officer will report this with motivation to the Municipal Manager who will, if he agrees with the Chief Financial Officer, immediately move for a revision of the budget according to realistically realisable income levels.

13.3. The Executive Mayor as Supervisory Authority shall, at intervals of 3 months, report to Council as contemplated in section 99(c) of the Systems Act as amended.

CHAPTER 5

CUSTOMER CARE POLICY

14. Objective

To focus on the client's need in a responsible and pro-active way, to enhance the payment of services and to create a positive and cooperative relationship between the persons responsible for the payment of services received, and the Council, and where applicable, any service provider.

15. Communication

- 15.1. The Council will, within its financial and administrative capacity, conduct an annual process of compiling and communicating its budget to the public where possible
- 15.2. Council's Customer care, Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy or relevant extracts thereof, will be available in English and will be made available by general publication and on specific request, and will be available for perusal at Council's offices.
- 15.3. Council will endeavour to distribute a regular newsletter when possible, which will give prominence to customer care and debt issues.
- 15.4. Ward Councillors will be required to hold regular ward meetings, at which customer care and debt collection issues will be given prominence.
- 15.5. The press will be encouraged to give prominence to Council's Customer care, Credit control, and Debt Collection policies, and will be invited to Council or Committee meetings where these are discussed.

16. Metering

- 16.1. The Council will endeavour, within practical and financial limits, to provide meters to every paying consumer for all services.
- 16.2. All meters will be read monthly, if possible. If the meter is not read monthly the Council will estimate the consumption in terms of Council's operational procedures;

- 16.3. Consumers are entitled to request verification of meter readings and accuracy within reason, but will be held liable for the cost thereof.
- 16.4. Consumers will be informed of meter replacements.
- 16.5. Basis of Estimation of Meter Readings
- 16.5.1. If a service is metered but it cannot be read due to financial and human resource constraints or circumstances out of the control of the Council or its authorised agent, the consumer is charged for an estimated consumption on the account following the reading of the metered consumption, which must articulate the difference between the actual consumption and the average consumption, and the resulting credit or debit adjustments.
- 16.5.2. The estimates must be based on the 3 to 6 months preceding the last date on which the meter was found to be registering correctly, or on the 3 to 6 months following the date from which the meter was again registering correctly
- 16.6. In case where council does not have access to the meters that are inbound and an average has been taken by Council, it is the consumer's responsibility to submit a clear photo of the readings with the date imprinted thereon on which the photo was taken to Council should they dispute the averages levied
- 16.7. boreholes will only be recognized as a water supply with a written letter of recommendation from the Water Engineering Section, that the municipal supply has been discontinued
- 16.8. Solar energy will only be recognized as an electricity supply with a written letter of recommendation from the Electrical Engineering Section, that the municipal supply has been discontinued

17. Accounts and Billing

- 17.1. Consumers on the billing system will receive an understandable and accurate bill from the Council, which bill will consolidate all service costs for that property.
- 17.2. Accounts will be produced in accordance with the meter reading cycle and due dates will be linked to the statement date.
- 17.3. Accounts will be rendered monthly in cycles of approximately 30 days at the address last recorded with the Council or its authorised agent.

- 17.4. It is the consumer's responsibility to ensure that postal address and other contact details are correct.
- 17.5. It is the consumer's responsibility to make enquiries and ensure timeous payments in the event of accounts not received.
- 17.6. Settlement or due dates will be as indicated on the statement.
- 17.7. Where an account is not settled in full, any lesser amount tendered and accepted shall not be deemed to be in full and final settlement of such an account.
- 17.8. Where any payment made to the Council or its authorised representative by negotiable instrument is later dishonoured by a bank, the Council, or its authorised agent:
 - 17.8.1. May recover the average bank charges incurred relating to dishonoured negotiable instruments against the account of the consumer.
 - 17.8.2. Shall regard such an event as a default on payment, disconnect/restrict services, and levy the relevant costs thereof against the consumers account.
 - 17.8.3. May insist on cash payments for all future accounts
- 17.9. The Council or its authorised agent must, if administratively possible, issue a duplicate account or any acceptable alternative to a consumer on request and the applicable fee in the tariff structure be paid by the consumer to Council
- 17.10. Accounts will be processed and posted by the last day of each month.
- 17.11. Consumers may request electronic accounts per email at no cost to the consumer, but should the consumer request an electronic account plus a hard copy of the account be then the applicable tariff in the tariff structure will be levied

18. REFUNDS

- 18.1. Any account holder may apply in the prescribed manner for a refund on any credit balance on their account.
- 18.2. The refund application will be considered and verified by the municipality in terms of its internal procedures.

- 18.3. The municipality reserves the right to periodically determine a bottom threshold for when it is entitled to decline to issue a refund where the cost and administrative burden of issuing the refund is out of balance with the amount to be refunded. The bottom threshold refund amount will be R500.00.
- 18.4. The municipality may at its discretion use any payment method when paying a refund to an account holder.
- 18.5. Any arrears on any account of the account holder requesting or entitled to a refund may be set off against any credit balance due to that account holder on any of his accounts before the refund is effected.
- 18.6. There is an obligation on all account holders to ensure that their contact details on the municipality's system are correct and updated at all times.
- 18.7. The municipality shall be entitled to write back or appropriate any unclaimed money arising from a credit balance of an account holder account, if such amount is not claimed by the account holder within a year from the date when it became due to him or her.

19. Payment Facilities and Methods

- 19.1. The Council will operate and maintain suitable payment facilities, which will be accessible to all users.
- 19.2. Direct payments or electronic payments can be made into the bank account of the City of Matlosana, ABSA Bank, OR Tambo Street, Account no. 01000100176, Branch code 632005. The consumer must state the account number as reference on the deposit slip. It is important that the deposit slip, together with a breakdown of the amount be faxed to the Council at (018) 464 2318 without delay. Four (4) official business days must be allowed for processing.
- 19.3. The Council will, at its discretion, allocate a payment between service debts and a consumer who has overdue debt, may not specify that the payment be for a specific portion of the account.

- 19.4. The Council may in terms of section 103 of the Systems Act, with the consent of a consumer, approach an employer to secure a debit or stop order arrangement.
- 19.5. The consumer will acknowledge, in the consumer agreements that the use of consumer agents in the transmission of payments to the Council is at the risk of the consumer – also for the transfer time of the payment.
- 19.6. Any direct deposits without the relevant details or reference may be refused by Council via the bank or be confiscated by Council if not claimed within a year
- 19.7. Only bank guaranteed cheques will be accepted, or otherwise decided by the Chief Financial Officer or his/her delegate.

20. Incentives for Prompt Payment

- 20.1. During the budget process Council may, to encourage prompt payment and/or to reward regular payers, consider from time to time incentives for the prompt payment of accounts or payment by debit or stop order.
 - 20.1.1. where a consumer is prepared to pay off the capital amount on an outstanding account in one payment, then Council will write back all interest charged, warning fees, disconnection fees, and legal costs.
 - 20.1.2. Interest and other debt collection fees may also be reversed under the following circumstances:
 - 20.1.2.1. if the Municipality has made an administrative error on the account;
 - 20.1.2.2. where an owner takes over the debts of the tenant/s and
 - 20.1.2.3. where the Chief Financial Officer or delegated person approves such reversal due to the fact that the only amount owing on the account comprises of interest or debt collection fees or sundry fees
 - 20.1.3. That 10% discount of their monthly service account, excluding Property Rates be awarded to the undermentioned, who timeously pay their account or arrears in full where applicable.
 - 20.1.3.1. Schools as per the definition of the Schools Act 84 of 1996 as amended, and registered as such with the

Department of Education. Principals dwellings and Hostels on the school's property are excluded

20.1.3.2. Crèches as per definition in this policy, registered with the Department of Education

20.1.3.3. Registered Public Benefit Organizations, e.g. Triest Daphne Lee, Adonai, Huis Servaas etc.

20.1.4. An institution, who allows its outstanding debt to escalate to 60 days, will not be granted this incentive.

20.1.5. The cost associated with the other schemes, if introduced, will be reflected in annual budgets as additional expenditure, besides the point above

21. Enquiries, Appeals and Service Complaints

20.1. Within its administration and financial ability, the Council will establish:

20.1.1. A central complaints/feedback office;

20.1.2. A centralized complaints database to enhance co-ordination of complaints, their speedy resolution, and effective communication with consumers;

20.1.3. Appropriate training for officials dealing with the public to enhance communications and service delivery; and

20.1.4. A communication mechanism to give Council feedback on the application of the policies on customer care and management, credit control and debt collection and other issues of concern.

20.1.5. If a consumer is convinced that his or her account is inaccurate, he or she can lodge a query with the Council for investigation of this account, and where necessary the relevant adjustments will be effected.

21.2. In the interim, the debtor must pay the average of the last three months' accounts where such history of the account is available. Where no such history is available, the debtor must pay without prejudice of rights an estimate provided by the Council before payment due date until the matter is resolved.

21.3. The relevant department will investigate and inform the debtor within one month of the outcome of the investigation.

- 21.4. Failure to make such agreed interim payment or payments will result in the consumer forming part of the normal credit control procedures.
- 21.5. A consumer may appeal against the finding of the Council or its authorized agent in terms of clause 20(2).
- 21.6. An appeal in terms of clause 20(6) must be made and lodged with the Council within 21 (twenty-one) days after the consumer became aware of the finding and must:
- 21.7. Set out the reasons for the appeal.
- 21.8. Pay any amount determined for the testing of a measuring device, if applicable.

22. Consumer Assistance Programmes

22.1. Water leakages

- 22.1.1. The consumer has the responsibility to control and monitor his/her water consumption to the property.
- 22.1.2. In cases of undetected water leakages on private property, the consumer pay for the normal water consumption as calculated by using the average consumption for three months prior to the leak, at the applicable sliding scale and that the "over-consumption" or "leak" be paid at a fixed charge based on the second category of the sliding scale of the water tariffs, for the months (maximum three) in question, or at the tariff as calculated by the CFO at the time, subject to the provision of proof by the resident regarding:
 - 22.1.2.1. The date on which the leak was first detected.
 - 22.1.2.2. Steps taken by the resident to stop the leak.
 - 22.1.2.3. The leak has actually stopped – investigation and confirmation by Council's official.
- 22.1.3. Following proof of the above, it should fall within the parameters of.
 - 22.1.3.1. the leak being repaired within five working days of detection
 - 22.1.3.2. the leak did not last for longer than three (3) months from start to end.

22.2. Rate Rebates

Subject to certain criteria, the municipal Council may grant rate rebates annually to certain categories of ratepayers in accordance to the Council's rates policy and by-law.

22.3. Arrangements and Extensions of Time for Payment

22.3.1. Arrangements

If a customer cannot pay his/her account with the Council, then the Council may enter into an extended term of payment with the customer according to the applicable category of the customer. Consumers who default on two payments in respect of the arrangement made, will be denied the privilege of continuing with the arrangement and the full amount becomes payable. The customer must:

- 22.3.1.1. Sign an acknowledgement of debt;
- 22.3.1.2. Sign a consent to judgement;
- 22.3.1.3. Provide a garnishee order/emolument order/stop order (if he or she is employed);
- 22.3.1.4. Acknowledge that interest will be charged at the prescribed rate should the arrangement be dishonoured;
- 22.3.1.5. Pay the current portion and the proposed arrangement amount of the account;
- 22.3.1.6. Sign an acknowledgement that, if the arrangements being negotiated are later defaulted on, that no further arrangements will be possible, and that disconnection / restriction of water and electricity will follow immediately, as will legal proceedings.
- 22.3.1.7. Only one arrangement may be concluded between the Council and the consumer debtor.
- 22.3.1.8. Acknowledge liability of all costs incurred.
- 22.3.1.9. Prove levels of income and make reasonable payment of arrears based on the ability to pay.

- 22.3.1.10. Interest on arrears in respect of all services and rates will be suspended whilst the debtor adheres to the conditions of the arrangement.
- 22.3.1.11. Consumers may make arrangements on behalf of the owner, but must then accept full liability for the outstanding amount of the owner and should provide Council with a letter, authorising the arrangement, from the owner or letting agency
- 22.3.1.12. Acknowledge and accept the following conditions with regards to debtors be applicable:

22.4. CATEGORIES OF DEBTORS

- 22.4.1. Interest on arrears in respect of all services and rates on arrangements will be suspended whilst the debtor adheres to the conditions of the arrangement, which must be paid promptly on the due date on a monthly basis. No new arrangements are allowed unless any previous arrangements have been paid in full or unless for special reasons claimed. Should any arrangement default then the arrangement will be cancelled and the full outstanding amount will be payable.
- 22.4.2. Debts and arrangements to repay debts shall be treated holistically, but different repayment periods may be determined for different types of service, debtors, or areas within the general rule that repayment periods should be in sympathy with the instalments that the debtor can afford.
- 22.4.3. Consumers who are utilising electrical conventional meters, who default on their arrangements, may be enforced to install prepaid electrical or prepaid water meters at their own cost, when available. Council will install such meters and the costs be paid immediately by the consumers before reconnection / unrestricting.
- 22.4.4. Consumers should make arrangements for arrears payment in such a manner that he/she will be able to honour these arrangements for

outstanding debt plus the monthly current amount which should be paid in full on the due date. The following guidelines are stipulated.

22.4.5. Any deviations on this policy may only made by the Director Finance or his designated officials

22.5. SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

Debts and arrangements to repay debts shall be treated holistically, but different repayment periods may be determined for different types of service, debtors or areas within the general rule that repayment periods should be in sympathy with the instalments that the debtor can afford in order to settle the arrears over a reasonable period in terms of the Customer Care, Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy. Any deviations on this policy may only made by the Chief Financial Officer or his designated officials.

22.6. Household and Business Customers Arrangements

Household Arrangements

22.6.1. One of the key objectives of debt collection is to encourage customers to start paying their monthly accounts in full. In addition, it is also necessary to ensure that arrear debt is addressed. The current average balances on customer accounts necessitate that innovative ideas be implemented to encourage customers to pay off their arrears. At the same time, it is also of utmost importance that regular payers not be discouraged through the implementation of any possible incentives.

22.6.2. The main aim of an agreement will be to promote full payment of the current account and to address the arrears on a consistent basis. At the date of the arrangement a minimum of 30% of the capital arrear debt must be paid immediately for residential customers". The Chief Financial Officer or his delegated person/s may approve the minimum amount less than 30%.

22.6.3. A customer must enter into a written agreement with the Municipality to repay any outstanding and due amount to the Municipality under the following conditions: -

22.6.3.1. The outstanding balance, costs and any interest thereon

shall be paid in regular and consecutive monthly instalments;

22.6.3.2. The current monthly amount must be paid in full; and

22.6.3.3. The written agreement has to be signed on behalf of the Municipality by a duly authorised officer.

22.6.3.4. The agreement will be compliant with the requirements of the National Credit Act as amended where applicable.

22.6.4. In order to determine monthly instalments a comprehensive statement of assets and liabilities of the customer must be compiled by a treasury official. To ensure the continuous payment of such arrangement the amount determined must be affordable to the customer, taking into account that payment of the monthly current account is a prerequisite for concluding an arrangement.

22.6.5. During the time of the debt collection process, but before the debt is handed over to the attorneys a customer may enter into an arrangement to payoff arrear debt,

22.6.6. No arrangements will be entertained by the Municipality on debt that has been handed over for legal or debt collection. The Chief Financial Officer or delegated person has the authority to approve an arrangement dependant on the circumstances.

22.6.7. The Municipality will entertain only one arrangement with a customer to pay off arrear debt. Failure to abide by the arrangement will result in that: -

22.6.7.1. the arrangement shall be terminated with immediate effect; and

22.6.7.2. the outstanding balance shall immediately become due and payable;

22.6.8. The customer by signing the arrangement agreement to pay off arrear debt acknowledges the following: -

22.6.8.1. The debt is owed to the Municipality.

22.6.8.2. That on default of the arrangement agreement, interest on arrears will be charged on the amount due, electricity supply will be disconnected to the property of the customer or the customer will be blocked from the purchase of electricity or

water on the prepayment system, and legal proceedings may be instituted to collect the debt.

- 22.6.8.3. Any costs, which include collection costs, charges, disbursements and legal costs relating to any of the debt collection methods applied to collect the debt may only be recovered from the defaulting customer within the provisions of the NCA.

22.7. Business Arrangements

- 22.7.1. At the date of the arrangement a minimum of 50% of the arrear debt must be paid immediately and any variance on the minimum shall only be approved by the Chief Financial Officer or his delegate
- 22.7.2. The balance of the debt which includes the capital amount and interest must be paid over a 6 to 12-month period provided payments are made monthly by the due date. Only the Chief Financial Officer or delegated person may approve any extension on this arrangement.
- 22.7.3. The total monthly instalment must include the current monthly charges plus the amount to pay off arrear debt.
- 22.7.4. No arrangements will be considered by the Municipality on a debt that has been handed over for legal collection (litigation).
- 22.7.5. Failure to maintain the arrangement will result in interest being levied and full debt collection being implemented, with no possibility of a reprieve.
- 22.7.6. Any arrangement outside of the foregoing must be approved by the Chief Financial Officer or appointed delegate

22.8. Schools / Hospitals / Government

No school, hospital, or Government Department may arrange to pay off his or her outstanding debt or if otherwise approved only by the Chief Financial Officer / Deputy Director Finance or Municipal Manager.

22.9. Sport and Social Clubs

Sport & Social Clubs 50% of arrear amount plus current account as down payment. Balance over maximum of 3 months.

22.10. Churches and Religious Institutions

The arrangement amount plus the current amount to be paid promptly in full on a monthly basis.

Churches & Religious 10% of arrear amount plus current account as down
Institutions payment. Balance over maximum of 6 months.

22.11. ACCOUNT HOLDERS UNDER ADMINISTRATION

Where a person has been placed under administration, the following procedures will be followed:

- 22.11.1. The debt as at the date of the administration court order, will be placed on hold, and collected in terms of the court order by the administrator's dividend.
- 22.11.2. The administrator is to open a new account on behalf of the debtor, with a new deposit No account is to be opened/operated in the debtor's name as the debtor is not entitled to accumulate debt (refer to section 74S of the Magistrates Courts Act 32 of 1944 as amended).
- 22.11.3. The administrator may not give the person who has been placed under administration permission to open an account
- 22.11.4. Until this new account is opened, the debtor is to be placed on limited services levels. The consumer will be compelled to install a prepaid electricity meter at own cost, should one not already be in place. The Council will be entitled to recover the cost of the basic services by means of purchases made on the prepaid meter.
- 22.11.5. Should there be any default on the current account the supply of services is to be limited or terminated and the administrator handed over for the collection of this debt.

22.12. INDIGENTS

22.12.1. Debtors, who qualify and become registered as indigent, will have their arrears written off as per Councils Indigent Policy.

Should it be established that a recipient of indigent relief has supplied the Council with false information or not informed the Council of a change in circumstances within the household:

22.12.1.1. The indigent support will be stopped.

22.12.1.2. The recipient may be liable for the repayment of all indigent support received for the period involved, which amount will be debited against the consumers account.

22.12.1.3. Normal credit control in accordance with the Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy will apply.

22.12.1.4. Criminal charges may be instituted against the account holder for supplying false information.

22.12.2. Arrangements

Should an Indigent person fall into arrears and credit control actions have been taken against the consumer, the down payment and instalment will be calculated according to the person's income. The calculations will be done at 5% of the monthly income as a down payment and instalment. Indigents who are not employed must pay a minimum down payment of R50 and the instalment calculated as affordable

22.13. COUNCILLORS AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

22.13.1. In accordance with section 10 of schedule 1, 12A and schedule 2.10 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 as amended, a staff member and councillor of a municipality may not be in arrears to the municipality for rates and services charges and the municipality may deduct any arrear amounts from a staff members' salary after this period, which will not exceed more than 25% of the person's bruto salary

22.13.2. All existing staff and Councillors who have not entered into an agreement to pay arrears must do so within thirty days of the approval of this policy by Council.

- 22.13.3. All staff members joining the Municipality must within thirty days sign an agreement to pay arrears which must be prearranged by the Human Resources Section
- 22.13.4. All agreements with Councillors will be calculated according to point 22.6. above, but must not exceed the expiry date of the term of office of the councillor
- 22.13.5. Salary deductions in terms of section 10 of schedule 1, 12 A and schedule 2.10 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 as amended, will be implemented on all staff members and councillors with arrears on their account, irrespective of whether they enter into an arrangement or not.
- 22.13.6. Any employees upon their appointment to a higher post or annual increase of salary who have signed a Credit Authority, shall increase their instalments on the Credit Authority in accordance with their new salary increase.

22.14. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT LEASES

- 22.14.1. The procedure for the recovery of arrears on leases is that the Council would pursue the debt, in accordance with the terms of the specific lease contract, and any policy related thereto, as determined by the Council from time to time, until all avenues are exhausted.
- 22.14.2. The Council may attach the rental of tenants or any other payments due to owners who are in arrears with their Municipal accounts.

22.15. ACCOUNTS HANDED OVER TO ATTORNEYS / DEBT COLLECTORS

- 22.15.1. Consumers that are currently handed over to an attorney/debt collector are not allowed to accumulate any new arrears, nor ask for any extension or arrangement on his current account. That all normal accounts of which a portion are handed over for the recovery by an attorney, may be blocked on the system for further extension/arrangements.

22.15.2. Consumers who have been handed over to an attorney/debt collector and their current accounts are up to date, may be blocked to buy prepaid services, if the handed over accounts are not being serviced

22.15.3. Only upon motivation or under special conditions, may the Chief Financial Officer or delegated official, deviate in this regard

22.16. NEW TENANTS - OWNER ARREARS

22.16.1. Where it is found that the Owner is in arrears and a new tenant is to occupy the premises, the new tenant may, with the owner's approval, agree in writing as per agreement, to pay the services and arrears account. At least 50% of the monthly rental of the tenant is to be paid to Council until the arrears has been paid up.

22.16.2. If an amount due for rates levied in respect of a property is unpaid by the owner of the property after the date determined in terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act, as amended, the Council may recover the amount in whole or any part thereof from a tenant or occupier of the property, despite any contractual obligation to the contrary on the tenant or occupier: Provided that such tenant or occupier may be entitled to deduct such amount recovered from the rent payable to the owner.

22.17. EXTENSION FOR PAYMENTS

A Customer may apply for extension of time for payment of the current account on the Municipal Account by completing the applicable form.

22.17.1. Any consumer shall be entitled to apply for deferment of payment of 30% of the current account until the 15th of the following month: provided that no consumer shall be granted deferment of payment more than three times a year.

22.17.2. Any consumer who is unable to pay his/her account by due date, may apply before the due date for an extension until the 30th of the month in which the amount is due and payable. In such an event, the electricity

supply shall only be discontinued in the event of the consumer not settling their account by the 30th, provided that this indulgence does not occur more than three times a year.

- 22.17.3. That no extension be granted to any consumer for his current account, who has been placed under administration or debt review, or any consumer who has already been handed over for debt collection in respect of arrears.
- 22.17.4. That pre-paid electricity may not be supplied to consumers who do not pay their current accounts and/or do not make arrangements for the payments of their arrears and the payment thereof.
- 22.17.5. An extension for payment granted in terms of this section, is subject to the Customer entering into the applicable Acknowledgment of Debt Agreement.

23. Disconnection/ Reconnection of services

- 23.1. Notices will be delivered to consumers who are in arrears at least 14 days before being disconnected and a late payment fee levied irrespective if they were disconnected or not.
- 23.2. Proof of payment must be brought to Council offices if paid at other institutions for reconnections.
- 23.3. Proof of payment after hours must be brought to the Finance offices if paid at other institutions the following day for reconnections.
- 23.4. Consumers who do not react to the notices may be disconnected between Monday and Friday and a disconnection fee will be levied. No disconnection will be made after 12h00 on a Friday, a day before a public holiday, or on weekends
- 23.5. Where a cable has been removed, the consumer must pay all outstanding fees and a new application for services will have to be completed at council offices and the relevant deposit paid
- 23.6. Consumers paying after hours will only be reconnected until 19h00 at a special tariff as determined by Council.
- 23.7. Consumers may not be disconnected after 16h00 on weekdays or on weekends or Public holidays

- 23.8. No disconnected consumer will be reconnected on weekends and public holidays, unless under special circumstances, at a special tariff as determined by Council.

24 Indigent Relief

A basic level relief will be provided to qualifying households in terms of the provisions of the Indigent Relief Policy.

25. Subsidy Categories

- 25.1. Subject to the extent of the equitable share contribution received and affordability levels, Council may provide free of charge to Indigent household consumers, the basic level of services as determined in the Indigent Policy
- 25.2. Further grants may be provided as determined from time to time in Council's policies and by-laws.

26. Consumer Categories

Consumers will be categorised according to specific classifications based on inter alia the type of entity, applicable tariffs and risk levels. Processes for credit control, debt collection, and customer care may differ from category to category, as deemed appropriate from time to time by the Municipal Manager.

CHAPTER 6

CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY

27. Background

This Customer Care, Credit Control & Debt Collection Policy is applicable to the City of Matlosana, which includes the entities of Klerksdorp, Jouberton, Alabama, Manzilpark, Sahkrol, Orkney, Kanana, Stilfontein, Khuma, Hartbeesfontein, and Tigane.

28. Credit Control Objectives

Credit control relates to the collection of cash from ratepayers, customers, and consumers of the various municipal services. Credit control under this definition would start once an account remains unpaid after a specified due date. In terms of modern practices and approaches, credit control is more aptly defined as an avenue of last resort within the ambit of customer management. The customer management approach focuses on the clients' needs in a responsive and responsible manner, the objective being to encourage payment to prevent the need for enforcement.

29. Factors that Might Affect the Implementation of a Full Credit Control System

- 29.1. Lack of technical capacity to implement credit control within council
- 29.2. Lack of administrative capacity to implement credit control within council.
- 29.3. Lack of political support and commitment from Councillors.
- 29.4. Poor and inefficient accounting systems adopted by some municipalities resulting in inaccurate financial reports and incorrect statements.
- 29.5. Lack of financial resources throughout the payment collection system.
- 29.6. Insufficient customer pay points established by various councils.
- 29.7. Non-existence of a policy on indigents.
- 29.8. Incorrect meter readings.
- 29.9. Lack of a proper customer care section to resolve queries

30. Credit Control Principles

Credit control is the last step in ensuring payment for services rendered. Considering the level of unemployment and poverty in South Africa, the enforcement of payment for services will be ineffective if it is not based on acceptable principles and if the ability to pay is not separated from indigence. The following principles are applicable:

- 30.1. The Municipal Manager, who is entrusted with the determination and execution of credit control measures, must report to the Executive Mayor.

- 30.2. Enforcement and policymaking must be independent to ensure accountability.
- 30.3. Credit control measures must be understandable, uniform, fair, and consistently applied.
- 30.4. Credit control must be effective, efficient, and economical.
- 30.5. The measures must be sustainable in the long-term.
- 30.6. A proper indigent policy must be in place.

31. Necessity for Credit Control

- 31.1. The operations required in order to effect service delivery to the community are controlled and funded by the Council's operating budget, which in turn is very dependent on the collection of all the budgeted income. Any shortfall between actual income and budgeted income will mean that expenditure will have to be reduced. This could result in the curtailment of services or lowering of standards.
- 31.2. A further point is that the infrastructure required for the provision of services is provided by capital expenditure, which is often provided by external financing (loans). Loans must be repaid together with interest for which provision must be made in the operating budget. In addition to these capital charges, maintenance and operating costs of the newly acquired assets must be provided for in the operating budget. To meet all these costs, it is imperative that all budgeted income be collected.
- 31.3. Raising external finance (loans) could become a problem if lenders feel that there is a risk that the municipalities may default or delay repayments. A factor that will therefore be closely monitored is the level of non-payment for municipal services.
- 31.4. In order to maintain Councils creditworthiness and to counter the effects of non-payment, municipalities may build up necessary reserves or dedicate income sources or assets as security for capital finance. The result is either slower or no service delivery or excessive reserving all of which are detrimental to ratepayers and consumers.

32. Debt Collection Responsibility of Council

- 32.1. In terms of Section 96 of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, a Council:-

- 32.1.1. must collect all money that is due and payable to it,
- 32.1.2. For this purpose, must adopt, maintain, and implement a credit control and debt collection policy that is consistent with its rates and tariff policies and complies with the provisions of this Act.
- 32.2. Council recognizes the National Credit Act of 2005 as amended but cognizance must be taken of the following:
- 32.3. That arrears rates and interest does not fall under the National Credit Act of 2005 as amended.
- 32.4. That according to Section 4 of the National Credit Act of 2005, as amended, the Act applies to every credit agreement within the Republic except as stated in Section 4(6)(b)(ii)
- 32.5. Council may however take such applications into consideration and will consider such applications according to this policy, but will not be obliged to accept them as a whole.

33. Contents of Policy

In terms of Section 97 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, as amended, a credit control and debt collection policy must provide for:

- 33.1. credit control procedures and mechanisms;
- 33.2. debt collection procedures and mechanisms;
- 33.3. provide for indigent debtors that is consistent with its rates and tariff policies and any national policy on indigents;
- 33.4. realistic targets consistent with: -
 - 33.4.1. general recognized accounting practices and collection ratios;
 - and
 - 33.4.2. the estimates of income set in the budget less an acceptable provision for bad debts;
- 33.5. interest on arrears, where appropriate;
- 33.6. extensions of time for payment of accounts;
- 33.7. termination of services or the restriction of the provision of services when Payments are in arrears;
- 33.8. matters relating to unauthorized consumption of services, theft and damages;

and

- 33.9. any other matters that may be prescribed by regulation in terms of section 104 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act. 32 of 2000 as amended

34. Supervisory Authority

In terms of section 99 of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, as amended, a Council's or executive mayor as the supervisory authority must: -

34.1. Oversee and monitor: -

34.1.1. the implementation and enforcement of the Council's credit control and debt collection policy and any by-laws enacted in terms of section 98 of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, as amended; and

34.1.2. the performance of the municipal manager in implementing the policy and any by-laws;

34.2. When necessary, evaluate or review the policy and any by-laws, or the implementation of the policy and any such by-laws, in order to improve efficiency of its credit control and debt collection mechanisms, processes and procedures; and

34.3. At such intervals as may be determined by the Council report to a meeting of the Council

35. Implementing Authority

In terms of Section 100 of the Municipal System Act, No 32 of 2000, as amended, the municipal manager or service provider must: -

35.1. Implement and enforce the Council's Customers Care, Credit control and Debt Collection policy and any by-laws enacted in terms of Section 98 of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, as amended;

35.2. in accordance with the Customer Care, Credit Control and Debt Collection policy and any such by-laws, establish effective administrative mechanisms, processes and procedures to collect money that is due and payable to the Council; and

- 35.3. At such intervals as may be determined by the Council report the prescribed particulars to a meeting of the supervisory authority referred to in Section 99.

36. Roles and Responsibilities

- 36.1. In terms of Section 99(a) of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, as amended, the Council's Executive Mayor must oversee and monitor the implementation and enforcement of the credit control and debt collection policy.
- 36.2. In terms of Section 99(b) of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, as amended, the Council's Executive Mayor must when necessary, evaluate or review the policy or the implementation of the policy in order to improve efficiency of its credit control and debt collection mechanisms, processes and procedures.
- 36.3. In terms of Section 100(a), the Municipal Manager must implement and enforce the Council's Customer Care, Credit Control and Debt Collection policy.
- 36.4. In terms of Section 100 (c) of the Municipal Systems Act, as amended, No 32 of 2000, the Municipal Manager must at such intervals as may be determined by the Council report the prescribed particulars to a meeting of the executive committee.
- 36.5. The communication of the credit control and debt collection policy to the community is the joint responsibility of the Councillors, Municipal Manager and municipal officials.
- 36.6. In terms of Section 11 (c) of Schedule 1 of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, a Councillor may not obstruct or attempt to obstruct the Municipal Manager or any employee of the Council to implement and enforce the Council's credit control and debt collection policy.

37. Service Application and Agreements

- 37.1. All consumers of services will be required to sign an agreement governing the supply and cost of municipal services. The agreement for municipal services is attached as annexure "A".

37.2. All consumers shall pay a deposit as determined by Council, with the approval of the annual budget, which may be increased to twice the average three monthly consumption, by the Municipal Manager, or his designated official in the event of non-payment.

37.2.1. The copy of registration document from the deeds search will suffice as an Agreement for Municipal Services application form, whereby a deposit will be debited automatically, without the completion of the application form.

37.2.2. Where a property owner has paid a deposit on an account, which does not have metered electricity or water, their account, will be credited by Council and will not be refunded if it is an active account.

37.2.3. Where a property owner has an unpaid deposit on their current account, the deposit will be credited against any amount owing

37.3. Prior to signing these agreements, consumers will be entitled to receive the policy document of Council on request if requested.

37.4. On the signing of the agreement, consumers will receive a copy of the agreement for their records.

37.5. Consumers are responsible for costs of collection and interest in the event of delayed and/or non-payment.

37.6. Existing consumers of services may be required to sign new agreements as determined by the Municipal Manager from time to time.

37.7. If a consumer refuses to sign a new service agreement or pay the deposit as stipulated by Council, the Council may discontinue services until the necessary agreement has been signed or deposit been paid.

37.8. The consumer will also be held accountable for services already provided, costs incurred and any other costs associated with the collection of service fees and cost incurred.

37.9. All applicants for municipal services may be checked for creditworthiness including checking information from banks, credit bureaux, other local authorities, trade creditors, and employers and will be listed at an ITC company due to non-payment of their services

37.10. The municipality may –

37.10.1. Consolidate any separate accounts of any properties of persons liable for payments to the municipality;

37.10.2. Credit a payment by such a person against any account of that person;

and

37.10.3. Implement any of the debt collection and credit control measures provided for in this Chapter in relation to any arrears on any of the accounts of such a person and may terminate the services of such account.

37.10.4. The Municipality may—

37.10.4.1. consolidate any separate accounts of persons liable for payments to the Municipality;

37.10.4.2. credit a payment by such a person against ANY account of that person; and

37.10.4.3. implement any of the debt collection and credit control measures provided for in this Policy and the By-law in relation to any arrears on any of the accounts of such a person.

37.10.4.4. The Municipality's allocation of payment is not negotiable and the Consumer / ratepayer may not choose which account to pay.

37.10.4.5. Any amount paid by the Customer in excess of an existing debt may be held in credit for the Customer in anticipation of future rates and fees for Municipal services, and no interest will be payable on that amount.

37.10.4.6. Any amounts paid will be appropriated to the oldest debt first.

37.10.4.7. The basis on which part payments are allocated on an account which falls into arrears, falls within the internal processes

Subsection (37.10.1.) does not apply where there is a dispute between the municipality and a person referred to in that subsection concerning any specific amount claimed by the municipality from that person. Therefore, the liability for payments not disputed is not suspended.

38. DISSOLVING OF TENANT ACCOUNTS

- 38.1. The Council will only register accounts for accounts holders who are the owners of a property. No accounts will be registered for tenant account holders and the onus will be on the owner/agent to ensure that the monthly service and rates accounts are paid.
- 38.2. All existing tenant accounts will be phased out in terms of a phasing out plan as follows:
- 38.2.1. All current existing tenant accounts will be kept as is, until the contract is terminated by the tenant/owner/agent or may be consolidated as over an extended period.
 - 38.2.2. Should a tenant fall into arrears with more than 90 days, then the account may be terminated and all services will be charged against the owners account.
 - 38.2.3. Council will only transfer service amounts and will write back all interest charged, warning fees, disconnection fees, and legal costs, should Council be unable to link the tenant at an address where they are the owner within the Matlosana jurisdiction to which the debt can be consolidated
 - 38.2.4. Should an arrears closed tenant account have debt which exceeds 1,095 days (3 years) and cannot be linked to an account on Councils financial system, then the debt may be written off with approval of the Council only.
- 38.3. The Council may at its discretion upon application from the relevant authority/owner, allow for the opening of tenant accounts in relation to the following circumstances, but the owner will still be held liable for the outstanding amount owing for services owed by the tenant:
- 38.3.1. Tenants who are bona fide registered indigents in terms of the Indigent Relief Policy
 - 38.3.2. Business tenants accounts
 - 38.3.3. Government tenant accounts
 - 38.3.4. Flats
 - 38.3.5. Any other special circumstances

39. Right of Access to Premises

- 39.1. The owner and or occupier of property is to allow an authorised Representative of the Council access at all reasonable hours to the property in order to read, inspect, install or repair any meter or service connection for reticulation, or to disconnect, stop or restrict, or reconnect, the provision of any service.
- 39.2. The owner is responsible for all the cost associated with the relocation of a meter if satisfactory access is not possible and must be undertaken by the owner at own cost.
- 39.3. If a person should fail to comply with the provisions set out in clause 8.5 & 39.2, the Council or its authorised representative may by written notice require such person to restore access, or relocate the meter to the boundary at his/her own expense within a specified period.
- 39.4. Should the consumer not comply with the written request within the specified period, then Council will do the relocation of the meters without prior notice and recover the cost from such person by means of debiting the consumers account, which must be paid immediately

40. Enforcement Mechanisms

- 40.1. Interest can be raised as a charge on all accounts not paid by the due date.
- 40.2. Consumers who are in arrears with their municipal account and who have not arranged with Council will have their supply of electricity and water, and other municipal services, suspended, restricted or disconnected.
- 40.3. Services in respect of household consumers must be paid on/or before the 20th of a month. The consumer may be notified by means of an SMS or notice after the 20th of a month and if the account has not been paid, the electricity services may be suspended and the water services may be restricted after 14 days' notice without further notice.
- 40.4. Before the supply of services is restored the outstanding municipal services account must be paid in full or an arrangement be made with the Implementing Authority to settle the account in full. Only one (1) arrangement will be concluded between the City Council and the

consumer in the settling of the arrear debt. Additional arrangements may only be made once the preceding arrangement has been paid in full

- 40.5. An Acknowledgement of Debt and consent to judgement must be completed with the arrangement that was concluded with the City Council for the paying off of arrear debts. Copies will be handed to the client on request.
- 40.6. By mutual agreement between the City Council and the consumer, debit orders can be completed for the monthly payment on all amounts that are owed to the City Council. If the arrangement (first arrangement) is dishonoured, the full balance will immediately become payable. The City Council will not conclude any further arrangements with the consumer concerned on the account.
- 40.7. No interest will be charged on an arrangement, if the consumer honours the arrangement and the arrears are repaid in full within the agreed period. Should the arrangement instalment amounts fall into arrears, then interest at a rate of 15%, will be levied on the instalments.
- 40.8. Upon the liquidation of arrears, or the conclusion of acceptable arrangements for term payment, the service will be reconnected as soon as conveniently possible.
- 40.9. The cost of the warning late payment fee, restriction or disconnection, and the reconnection, will be determined by tariffs approved by Council and will be payable by the consumer.
- 40.10. The deposit of any defaulter will be adjusted and brought into line with relevant policies of Council according to section 37.2. of this policy

41. Theft and Fraud

- 41.1. Any person (natural or juristic) found to be illegally connected or reconnected to municipal services, tampering with meters, the reticulation network or any other supply equipment or committing any unauthorised act associated with the supply of municipal services, or supplying electricity to a nearby property from their premises, as well as theft of and damage to Council property, will be prosecuted.
- 41.2. The Municipal Manager will immediately terminate the supply of services to a consumer should such conduct as outlined above be detected and a fine

issued according to the Electrical and Water Departments tariffs. The fine must be paid once off or an arrangement made to pay off the fine within 6 months, with the understanding that the 1st payment of the arrangement of the fine must be paid immediately together with the current account. This arrangement is only applicable for households or flats.

- 41.3. The total bill owing, including interest and collection fees, assessment of unauthorised consumption, discontinuation and reconnection fees, and increased deposits as determined by the Municipal Manager, if applicable, will be due and payable before any reconnection can be sanctioned or if as mentioned in point 35.2. above
- 41.4. The Municipal Manager will maintain monitoring systems in order to identify consumers who are undertaking such illegal actions.
- 41.5. Council reserves the right to lay criminal charges and/or to take any other legal action against both vandals and thieves.
- 41.6. Council will reward "whistle blowers" who report the tampering of meters and reconnection of disconnected / restricted meters as follows:
 - 41.6.1. A reward of R300 in respect of electricity installations will be paid where the culprit has been issued with a fine by the Electrical Department
 - 41.6.2. A reward of R300 in respect of water installations will be paid where the culprit has been issued with a fine by the Water Department
 - 41.6.3. The community must be informed of such rewards by means of notices in the media and at all pay points and other notice boards of Council.
 - 41.6.5. The identity of the Whistle blower will be kept strictly confidential and any person found in contravention of this matter will be dealt with accordingly
- 41.7. The Electrical Department has further concluded extensive research on the different types of consumers, and the types of metering systems implemented by the Council, and has compiled the following penalties which will be imposed to eradicate the tampering of single and three phase meters which have resulted in high energy losses.

Consumers utilising electrical conventional meters, who are found tampering on a regular basis, may be enforced to install prepaid electrical meters at their own cost. Council will install such meters and levy the costs against the consumers account. This action will be enforced upon by the recommendation of the Electrical Division

41.7.1. Households:

41.7.1.1. Prepaid Meters

- 41.7.1.1.1. Electricity switched off and applicable fine issued;
- 41.7.1.1.2. Owner to re-apply for split meter installation and to be allocated at cost of the owner, according to Council's specifications, alternatively the owner to reapply for a new conventional meter to be re-allocated at erf boundary at cost of the owner according to Council's specifications in relevance with the electrical distribution network;
- 41.7.1.1.3. Power remains off until a reconnection fee and applicable fine has been paid, and the installation of a new split meter or conventional meter has been approved and installed at the owners cost;
- 41.7.1.1.4. Existing pre-paid meter to be handed over to Council;

41.7.1.2. Conventional Meters

- 41.7.1.2.1. Electricity switched off and applicable fine issued;
- 41.7.1.2.2. Owner to re-apply for a new conventional meter to be re-allocated erf boundary at cost of the owner according to Council's specifications in relevance with the electrical distribution network;
- 41.7.1.2.3. Power remains off until a reconnection fee and applicable fine has been paid, and the installation of a new conventional meter has been approved and installed at the owners cost;
- 41.7.1.2.4. Existing conventional meter to be handed over to Council;

41.7.1.3. Flats (one owner / multiple flats)

- 41.7.1.3.1. Electricity switched off and applicable fine issued;
- 41.7.1.3.2. Owner to install new bulk meter to be re-allocated erf boundary at cost of the owner according to Council's specifications in relevance with the electrical distribution network;

- 41.7.1.3.3. Power remains off until a reconnection fee and applicable fine has been paid, and the installation of a new bulk meter has been approved and installed at the owners cost;
- 41.7.1.3.4. Existing pre-paid and conventional meters to be handed over to Council;

41.7.2. Business / Bulk / Industrial Consumers

- 41.7.2.1. Electricity switched off and applicable fine issued;
- 41.7.2.2. Owner to install new electronic bulk meter at own cost on the erf boundary or in high voltage switchgear at the supply point, according to Council's specifications;
- 41.7.2.3. Power remains off until a reconnection fee and applicable fine has been paid, and the installation of a new electronic bulk meter has been approved and installed at the owners cost;
- 41.7.2.4. The fines for tampering and installation of meters for the abovementioned will be as approved by the Electrical Department

42. Consumer screening and securities

- 42.1. All applicants for municipal services may be checked for creditworthiness including banking details and information from credit bureaus, other local authorities, trade creditors, and employers.
- 42.2. Deposits will be required, and may vary according to the risk. A minimum deposit will be payable equal to twice the average monthly consumption of the past 3 months with / or a minimum amount as determined annually according to the tariff schedule from time to time.
- 42.3. At the discretion of the municipal manager or representative, deposits can be increased to a maximum of three months average consumption when the account falls into arrears after the current deposit has been confiscated to cover the outstanding debt
- 42.4. Deposits can vary according to the credit-worthiness or service or user category of the applicant.
- 42.5. New consumer deposits for business and industrial consumers may be reassessed three (3) months after the initial deposit date.

- 42.6. In cases, where financial constraints are experienced with the payment of deposits for houses and flats, the situation be revisited to accommodate for the making of arrangements to pay the deposit in two or three equal instalments.
- 42.7. The Council does not pay any interest on consumer deposits.
- 42.8. On the termination of the agreement, the amount of the deposit, less any outstanding amount due to the Council, will be refunded to the consumer.
- 42.9. On the termination of the agreement the consumer must ensure that all outstanding monies, including arrangements and debt collection handovers are paid
- 42.10. On the termination of the agreement, arrangements and debt collection handovers must be cancelled.
- 42.11. Should all outstanding amounts on the relevant account / property not be paid in full, then the account will be handed over for debt collection for the full outstanding amount

43. Persons and Business Who Tender to the Council

The Procurement Policy and Tender Conditions of the Council will include the following:

- 43.1. When inviting tenders for the provision of services or delivery of goods, potential contractors may submit tenders subject to a condition that consideration and evaluation thereof will necessitate that the tenderers obtain from the Council a certificate stating that all relevant municipal accounts owing by the tenderers and/or its directors, owners or partners have been paid or that suitable arrangements (which include the right to set off in the event of non-compliance) have been made for payment of any arrears.
- 43.2. No tender will be allocated to a person/contractor until a suitable arrangement for the repayment of arrears, has been made. No further debt may accrue during the contract period.
- 43.3. A condition allowing the Council to deduct any moneys owing to the Council from applies to contract payments quotations, public tenders and tenders in terms of section 36 of the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy.

44. Debt Management – Credit Control and Debt Collection

- 44.1. To provide procedures and mechanisms to collect all the monies due and payable to Council arising out of the supply of services and annual levies, in order to ensure financial sustainability and delivery of municipal services in the interest of the community.
- 44.2. Criteria for irrecoverable debt - Debt will only be considered as irrecoverable if it complies with the criteria as stipulated in the Councils Irrecoverable Bad Debt Policy:
- 44.3. Notwithstanding the above, the Council or its authorised officials will be under no obligation to write-off any particular debt and will always retain the sole discretion to do so.
- 44.4. Any debt under the amount of R1,000.00 which is dealt with in point 44.2 above, which is older than 90 days and is irrecoverable, may be written off by the Chief Financial Officer or by his/her delegated officials without any submission to Council
- 44.5. The municipality shall be entitled to reverse any amount written off as a bad debt where it is later found that an account holder has misrepresented (whether intentional or negligent) any information whatsoever in order to motivate such write-off of debt.
- 44.6. The municipality shall be entitled to effect the write back immediately against the account holder's municipal account upon noting the fraud or misrepresentation.
- 44.7. The municipality may write back any amount previously written off on behalf of an account holder if the account holder at any time has a credit balance reflected against any of his/her municipal accounts and requests a refund from the municipality for such credit balance. The write back principle will apply to all other account holders, including indigent account holders.

45. Personal contact

Telephonic contact, agents calling on clients:

- 45.1. Council will endeavour, within the constraints of affordability, to make personal, electronic or telephonic contact with all arrear debtors to encourage their payment, and to inform them of their arrears state, their rights (if any) to conclude arrangements or to indigence subsidies, other

related matters and will provide information on how and where to access such arrangements or subsidies.

45.2. Such contact is not a right for debtors not to pay and disconnection of services and other collection proceedings may continue, in the absence of such contact for whatever reason.

46. Legal Process / Use of Attorneys / Use of Credit Bureaus / Debt Collectors

46.1. The Municipal Manager or delegated officials may, when a debtor is in arrears, commence legal process against that debtor, which process could involve warnings, final demands, disconnections, restrictions, summonses, judgements, garnishee orders and as a last resort, sale in execution of property.

46.2. The Municipal Manager or delegated officials will exercise strict control over this process, to ensure accuracy and legality within it, and will require regular reports on progress from outside parties, be they attorneys or any other collection agents appointed by Council.

46.3. The Council will establish procedures and codes of conduct where external service providers have been appointed to collect outstanding arrears from debtors, through means of service level agreements.

46.4. Garnishee orders, in the case of employed debtors, are preferred to sales in execution, but both are part of Council's system of debt collection procedures.

46.5. All steps in the customer care and credit control procedure will be recorded for Council's records and for the information of the debtor.

46.6. Individual debtor accounts are protected and are not the subject of public information. However, Council may release debtor information to credit bureaus.

46.7. The Council may consider the cost effectiveness of the legal process and will receive reports on relevant matters.

46.8. The Council may consider the use of agents as service providers and innovative debt collection methods and products. Cost effectiveness, the willingness of agents to work under appropriate codes of conduct and the success of such agents and products will be part of the agreement Council

might conclude with such agents or service providers; and will be closely monitored by Council

- 46.9. Appropriate measures will be taken to inform consumers what the responsibilities of service providers will be regarding Customer Care, Credit Control and Debt Collection.
- 46.10. Once a consumer has been handed over for collection of his/her arrear account, arrangements or extension of time for payment, must be made directly with the appointed attorneys or any other collection agents.

47. Rates clearance

On the sale of any property in the municipal jurisdiction, Council will withhold the transfer until all rates and service charges in connections with a property are paid by withholding a rates clearance certificate.

- 47.1. In the case of Rates Clearance Application, the applications will be processed within ten working days or earlier.
- 47.2. Clearance certificates will be issued within 10 working days after required monies have been receipted.
- 47.3. The transfer of ownership will be done within 8 weeks from date of registration depending on the period the Deeds office takes to update the registration on their system.
- 47.4. Valuation Certificates will be issued immediately upon receipt of the fee charged.
- 47.5. Should any other costs arise due to an error on Councils side, Council is entitled to recover the costs if the debt has not prescribed from the seller.
- 47.6. The Information and addresses of the purchaser provided on the revenue clearance certificate shall be used as details of the new owner/purchaser for the purposes of billing for rates, services, and consolidated accounts, until the purchaser changes it.
- Council will not be held liable or responsible for accounts being delivered to the wrong address. It is the owners and transferring attorney's obligation to ensure that the correct postal address OR email is supplied.
- 47.7. The new owner may be held liable post transfer, should the application not record the correct meter numbers on the property.

- 47.8. The Municipality reserves the right to follow any of the legal mechanisms available to it, in order to recover the balance of the debt, including, lodging an urgent application to interdict the sale of the property until the debt is paid in full. All Collection Charges incurred in pursuing recovery of arrears, shall be levied against the debtor's account.
- 47.9. Where an application has been made for a revenue clearance certificate, in respect of a property on which unauthorised development has taken place, or unauthorised /illegal activities have been conducted, the application will not be processed further, until such time as the Municipality has re-assessed the valuation of the property.
- 47.10. In terms of Section 118(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act as amended, a registrar of deeds may not register the transfer of the property, except on production to that registrar of deeds of a prescribed certificate issued by the municipality and which certifies that all amounts that became due in connection with the property for municipal service fees, surcharges on fees, property rates and other municipal taxes, levies and duties during the two years preceding the date of application for the certificate have been fully paid.

An assessment in terms of S118 (1) of the Systems Act as amended, will only be issued on request by a Conveyancer. In terms of Section 118(3), an amount due for municipal service fees, surcharges on fees, property rates and other municipal taxes, levies and duties are a charge upon the property in connection with which the amount is owing.

The Municipality shall exercise its rights to recover such debt as guided by the law on the application of section 118 of the Systems Act as amended. The Rates Clearance Certificate shall be endorsed with the balance owing as a charge against the property, in order to bring to the attention of the seller, buyer and conveyancer. The onus is upon the conveyancer to advise his or her clients accordingly.

The seller may be requested to provide the Council with payment or a bank guarantee for the balance of the arrear amount, within 5 days from date

thereof, failing which Council will be left with no alternative than to enforce the charge against the property and to halt the impending transfer, by obtaining an interdict against the transfer, on an urgent basis.

The Seller/Property Owner will be held responsible for the costs in respect of such an application for an interdict.

47.7. Undertakings will **ONLY** be accepted in the following situations:

47.7.1. Transfer of ownership which involves - late estate from one party to the other where funds are not available.

47.7.2. Insolvency - transfer from one party to another where funds are not available.

47.7.3. Transfer of ownership where a housing subsidy is applicable.

47.7.4. Where special permission is given by the Municipal Manager or delegate

The attorney must pay all monies due to Council after registration date and receipt of subsidy. Any attorney, who defaults, will be reported to the relevant authority and be barred from transacting with Council.

48. Cost of Collection

All costs of legal process's, including interest, service discontinuation costs, debt collection and costs associated with customer care or credit control, wherever applicable, are for the account of the debtor or unless otherwise specified.

49. The Pre-Payment Meter System

The Council will use its pre-payment system to:

49.1. link the provision of electricity by the Council to a "pre-payment" system comprising, first, a pre-payment of electricity kWh and;

49.2. liaise and recover payments in respect of arrear municipal taxes and other municipal levies, tariffs and duties in respect of services such as water, refuse removal, sanitation and sewage.

49.3. to enforce satisfactory recovery of arrears by implementing a percentage payment ratio: which will mean that a 70% percentage of a

payment will be allocated towards arrears that is 60 days in arrears and a 30% percentage will be allowed for electricity.

- 49.4. the implementation of clause 49.6. of this paragraph does not exempt the consumer from normal credit control procedures if he/she falls behind with his / her current charges.
- 49.5. a consumer can convert from a conventional electricity meter to a prepaid installation at a cost (which includes the pre-paid meter and installation costs) as determined by Council, as well as credit in respect of the used meter in cash. Alternatively, the consumer can repay the cost, interest free, in equal instalments over a period of *three (3)* months to the Council. In the event of the amount not being paid within the *three* months, further electricity coupons will not be issued to the relevant consumer.
- 49.6. The installation of pre-paid meters, with the written permission of the owner, is encouraged but those debtors, whose electricity supply has been disconnected three times for non-payment, will be compelled to install a pre-paid meter before the supply is reconnected. All energy dispensers are installed at the owner or tenant's expense.
- 49.7. Council may implement a blocking system whereby consumers who are in arrears will not be able to purchase prepaid electricity until the arrears has been paid in full or arrangements made to pay off the arrears in terms of this policy

50. Abandonment of Claims

- 50.1. The Municipal Manager must ensure that all avenues are utilised to collect the Council's debt from arrear debtors.
- 50.2. Circumstances whereby a municipal Council may validate the termination of debt collection procedures as contemplated in section 109(2) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act of 200, as amended, are as follows:
 - 50.2.1. The insolvency of the debtor, whose estate has insufficient funds.
 - 50.2.2. A balance being too small to recover, for economic reasons considering the cost of recovery.

50.2.3. Where a consumer or groups of consumers are unable to pay for services rendered.

50.3. The Municipal Manager must maintain audit trials in such instances; document the reasons for the abandonment of the actions or claims in respect of debts.

51. Code of Conduct

51.1. All municipal officials shall treat all debtors with dignity and respect at all times.

Employees shall execute their duties in an honest and transparent manner whilst protecting the confidentiality of information in accordance with the Promotion of Access to Information Act No.2 of 2000 as amended.

51.2. All councillors and officials shall conduct themselves according to the "Codes of Conduct" for councillors and municipal staff members as contained in Schedule 1& 2 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 as amended

52. RESPONSIBILITY FOR AMOUNTS DUE

52.1. In terms of Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, as amended, Section 118 (3) of the Act, an amount due for municipal service fees, surcharge on fees, property rates and other municipal taxes, levies and duties is a charge upon the property in connection with which the amount is owing and enjoys preference over any mortgage bond registered against the property.

52.2. Accordingly, all such Municipal debts shall be payable by the owner of such property without prejudice to any claim which the Municipality may have against any other person.

52.3. The Municipality reserves the right to cancel a contract with the customer in default and register the owner only for services on the property.

52.4. No new services will be permitted on a property until debts on the property are paid, or suitable arrangements made to pay such debts.

52.5. Where more than one person owns the property, each such person shall be liable jointly and respectively, the one paying the other to be absolved, for all Municipal debts charged on the property.

- 52.6. Except for property rates, owners shall be held jointly and respectively liable, the one paying the other to be absolved, with their tenants who are registered as customers, for debts on their property.
- 52.7. Refuse removal shall form part of the property debt, payable by the owner of the property.
- 52.8. Directors of Companies, members of Close Corporations and Trustees of Trusts shall sign personal surety ships with the Municipality when opening service accounts. If they are unable to sign the personal surety then a deposit equivalent to twice the usual deposit shall apply.
- 52.9. For so long as a tenant or an occupier occupies a property in respect of which arrears are owing, or an agent acts for an owner in respect of whose property arrears are owing, then the Municipality may recover from such tenant, occupier or agent such moneys as are owing by the tenant, occupier or agent to the owner, as payment of the arrears owing by such owner.
- 52.10. The Municipality may recover the amount in whole or in part despite any contractual obligation to the contrary on the tenant/occupier/agent.
- 52.11. The amount the Municipality may recover from the tenant, occupier or agent is limited to the amount of the rent or other money due and payable, but not yet paid by the tenant, occupier or agent.
- 52.12. Should the tenant, occupier, and/or agent refuse to pay as above, to the Municipality, the services of the tenant, occupier and /or agent may be disconnected.
- 52.13. Should any dispute arise as to the *specified* amount owing according to section 83 of this policy, the customer shall pay all amounts that are not subject to the dispute.
- 52.14. Pre-paid meters shall not be installed until all outstanding debt has been paid in full, subject to clause hereto, unless an arrangement has been made in accordance with this policy
- 52.15. The owner of the property will be held liable for any tampering with the electricity metering equipment or the water metering equipment on the property by the owner or tenants, as well as charges that arise there, from that might occur If a meter was found to be registering incorrectly or tampered with, corrections will be done for a period not exceeding 24 months retrospectively based on a three months' average consumption.

53. QUERIES, VERIFICATIONS, OBJECTIONS OR DISPUTES

53. QUERY OR VERIFY

Should the debtor not agree with an account, a written query must be lodged as follows.

- 53.1. Where a tenant wishes to apply for a special reading, a permission letter from the owner must be attached.
- 53.2. In this sub-item to query or verify an account refers to the instance when a debtor queries any specific amount or any content contained in any account as rendered by the City of Matlosana to that person as per the process contained herein;
- 53.3. any query can be raised orally in person at the enquiry specialists, Finance office of the City of Matlosana or by way of correspondence.
- 53.4. when a debtor queries an account such debtor must furnish full personal particulars including any acceptable means of identification, all account numbers held with the COM, direct contact telephone numbers, fax numbers, postal and e-mail addresses and any other relevant particulars required by the COM;
- 53.5. a debtor may be represented by a duly appointed nominee or agent; and such nominee or agent shall, upon request, produce sufficient proof of such appointment;
- 53.6.. all queries shall be acknowledged and dealt with as promptly and efficiently as possible by the COM; and
 - 53.6.1. where required an outcome shall be conveyed to the debtor; and
 - 53.6.2. where an account query has arisen, the amount queried shall not be subject to debt collection by the City until the query has been resolved and the outcome has been communicated to all parties, where relevant;
- 53.7. the Municipal Manager may suspend any debt collection action, pending the outcome of any query;
- 53.8. notwithstanding any query on any account the account must still be paid, in terms of the provisions contained in this policy, once any queries have been resolved, where relevant; or

- 53.8.1. subject to any other legislation, payment must be based on the normal average of past accounts rendered until the query is resolved by the City Manager; and
- 53.8.2. that portion of the account which is not subject to the query must still be paid; and
- 53.9. should a debtor not be satisfied with the outcome of the query, a debtor may lodge an objection
- 53.10. the onus will be on the debtor to ensure that a written acknowledgement of receipt is received for any correspondence lodged with the Municipality; and
- 53.11. the onus will be on the debtor to ensure that a suitable response to any query is received.

54. OBJECTION

- 54.1. Should the debtor not agree with the outcomes of the query/verification, a written objection must be lodged. (Note that a query/verification must be lodged first)
- 54.2. In this sub-item, an "objection" refers to the instance when a debtor disputes any specific amount claimed by the Municipality from that person.
- 54.3. Where an objection has been lodged, sub-item (2) of section 102 (2) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, as amended, will apply.
- 54.4. Where a tenant wishes to apply for a special reading, a permission letter from the owner must be attached.
- 54.5. when a debtor objects to an account, such debtor must furnish full personal particulars including any acceptable means of identification, all account numbers held with the COM, direct contact telephone numbers, fax numbers, postal and e-mail addresses and any other relevant particulars required by the COM;
 - 54.5.1. a debtor may be represented by a duly appointed nominee or agent; and such nominee or agent shall, upon request, produce a letter of authority;
 - 54.5.2. all objections shall be acknowledged and dealt with as promptly and efficiently as possible by the COM; and where required an outcome shall be conveyed to the debtor; and

- 54.5.3. where an objection has been lodged, the amount objected to shall not be subject to debt collection by the City until the objection has been resolved and the outcome has been communicated to all parties, where relevant;
- 54.6. the Municipal Manager may suspend any debt collection action, pending the outcome of any objection;
- 54.6.1. notwithstanding any objection on any account the account must still be paid, in terms of the provisions contained in this policy, once any objection have been resolved, where relevant; or subject to any other legislation, payment must be based on the normal average of past accounts rendered until the objection is resolved by the Municipal Manager; and
- 54.6.2. that portion of the account which is not subject to the objection must still be paid; and
- 54.7. Should a debtor not be satisfied with the outcome of the objection, a debtor may refer a 'dispute'.
- 54.8. the onus will be on the debtor to ensure that a written acknowledgement of receipt is received for any correspondence lodged with the Municipality; and the onus will be on the debtor to ensure that a suitable response to any objection is received

55. DISPUTE

- 55.1. Should the debtor not agree with the outcomes of the objection, a dispute may be referred. (Note that a query/verification & objection should be lodged first)
- 55.2. in this sub-item a "dispute" refers to the instance when a debtor disputes any specific mount claimed by the Municipality from that person.
- 55.3. where the dispute process has been implemented in terms of sub-item (2), section 102 (2) of the Systems Act as amended will be applicable;
- 55.4. Council will immediately address the contents of the dispute letter, and our refrain to do so should not be interpreted as an acknowledgement of the correctness of the contents thereof. Our rights in this regard are herewith expressly reserved.
- 55.5. Regarding the contents of the aforementioned the following:

- 55.5.1. The "dispute" envisaged in the [provisions of section 102(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, as amended

(hereafter the "System Act") is limited to a dispute concerning a "...specific amount claimed by the municipality from that person" and the basis for the rate payer's/consumer's objection thereto. If an item is properly identified and a dispute properly raised, debt collection and credit control measures cannot be implemented on that specific item because of the provisions of the sub-section.

55.5.2. As such, the "dispute" which is the consumer is endeavouring to declare by means of their letter, is a *valid dispute*, or is not a *valid dispute* as contemplated in terms of section 102(2) of the Systems Act as amended.

55.6. Where there is a legitimate dispute on an account the following actions are not allowed:

55.6.1. Council is not allowed to consolidate the account with another account;

55.6.2. Council is not allowed to cross credit on the account;

55.6.3. Council is not allowed to implement any credit control measures by the means of: cutting, restricting on the *newly created* dispute account.

55.6.4. Council may however implement credit control measures by the means of: cutting, restricting on the main account of the consumer, should the main account fall into arrears

55.7. A "dispute account" with a *unique* number will be created whereas the current account as mentioned above should remain up-to-date. In the event where the current account falls in arrears, section 102(1)(c) of the Systems Act as amended and reads thus, "implement any of the debt collection and credit control measures provided for in relation to any arrears on any of the accounts of such a person."

55.8. Upon the resolving of the "dispute account" all corrections, if any exist, will be processed and the remainder thereof fully paid. The outcome hereof be communicated to the consumer as soon as possible.

55.9. The official dispute form is hereby attached which must be used for the lodging of disputes

55.9.1. No dispute shall be deemed to have been lodged unless it was submitted in writing on the prescribed form.

55.9.2. No dispute will be registered verbally whether in person or telephonically.

DISPUTE IN TERMS OF SECTION 95(f) READ TOGETHER WITH SECTION 102(2)
OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT, 2000 (ACT 32 of
2000) AS AMENDED

Unique number: _____ Date: _____
(For Office use only)

Sections 95(f) and 102 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act. 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), as amended, provide as follows:

95 Customer care and management

In relation to the levying of rates and other taxes by a municipality and the charging of fees for municipal services, a Municipality must, within its financial and administrative capacity –

- (f) Provide accessible mechanisms for those persons to **query of verify accounts and metered consumption** and appeal procedures, which allow such persons to receive **prompt redress for inaccurate accounts.***

102 Accounts

(1) A municipality may –

- (a) Consolidate any separate accounts of persons liable for payments to the municipality;*
(b) Credit a payment by such a person against any account of that person; and
(c) Implement any of the debt collection and credit control measures provided for in this Chapter in relation to any arrears on any of the accounts of such a person.

*(2) Subsection (1) does not apply where there is a dispute between the municipality and a person referred to in that Subsection concerning any **specific amount claimed by the municipality from that person.***

Therefore, the person referred to hereunder requests that the following dispute be registered with the City of Matlosana and that the decision be made known to the complainant within 45 working days from date that the dispute was lodged.

A. PARTICULARS OF COMPLAINANT

Account number: _____

Owner/Tenant: _____

1. Full Names: _____

2. Physical Address:

3. Postal Address:

4. Telephone Numbers:

Work: _____ Home: _____

Cellular phone: _____ Other (contact number): _____

Email address: _____

B. NATURE OF THE DISPUTE

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DISPUTE

Reason/s:

DRAFT

C. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The complainant hereby acknowledges that:

1. No dispute shall be deemed to have been lodged unless it was submitted in writing on the prescribed form. No dispute will be registered verbally whether in person or telephonically.
2. The submission of this dispute does not absolve the complainant of any commitments towards the City of Matlosana
3. No debt collection and credit control measures will be taken pertaining to the disputed amount.
4. Other levies on the account, which do not form part of the disputed amount, are still payable and are not included in the extension for payment.
5. If the complainant fails to effect payment of those levies on the account, which do not form part of the disputed amount, the City of Matlosana will have the right to implement any of its debt collection and credit control measures and may resolve in the disconnection of services.
6. In the interim, the complainant remains liable and must pay to the City of Matlosana the average of the last 3(three) months accounts pertaining to the dispute item where the history of the complaint's account is available. Where no such history is available, the complainant remains liable for the payment of an estimated amount as prescribed by the City of Matlosana, the payment for which the complainant will be liable until the matter has been resolved.
7. The City of Matlosana will provide the complainant with a written acknowledgement of receipt of the dispute and inform the complainant in writing of the outcome of the investigation within 45 working days.
8. Any adjustments to the complainant's account will be done in a reasonable time.
9. It is the complainant's responsibility to make sure that the City of Matlosana and/or an authorized representative of the Council is allowed access at all reasonable hours, to the property to read, inspect, install, or repair any meter or service connection. All meters must be clean and accessible.
10. The complainant is responsible for all costs associated with the relocation of a meter if satisfactory access is not possible and/or provided.
11. If it is found that there is no basis for the dispute then the complainant will be levied with any costs pertaining to the execution of the investigation.
12. The Council's authorized official's decision is final and will result in the immediate implementation of any debt collection and credit control measures provided for in the Customer Care, Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy after the complainant is provided with the outcome of the dispute.
13. The same amount will not again be defined as a dispute and will not be reconsidered as the subject of a dispute.
14. If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the dispute he/she may under protest pay the amount in dispute and redress his/her action to the court of law.

Note: The unique number mentioned above must be quoted in all correspondence with the City of Matlosana.

D. INFORMATION REGARDING DISPUTES

All information regarding disputes can be forwarded to the following officials:

Chief Financial Officer

Postal address: PO Box 99, Klerksdorp, 2570

Physical address: Mayibuye building, C/O Bram Fischer & Emily Hobhouse Street, Klerksdorp, 2570

Telephone number: (018) 487 8300, Email address: finance@klerksdorp.org

.....
Signature Complainant

Acknowledgement of receipt

.....
Name and Surname

.....
Signature

(Please ensure that the consumer gets a copy of the dispute for reference purposes)

**REFER TO REVERSE FOR
CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT**

D: CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT

Documents to be produced/submitted	Jurisdiction
<p>1. Identification Document Must Be Produced</p> <p>2. In Case Of Tenant: Copy Of Lease Agreement Or Letter From Owner Must Be Submitted</p> <p>3. In Case Of Close Corporation:</p> <p>(i) Cc-2 Document Submitted</p> <p>(ii) Resolution Submitted</p> <p>4. In Case Of Company</p> <p>(i) Company Articles of Incorporation Submitted</p> <p>(ii) Resolution Submitted</p> <p>Definitions</p> <p>The headings of the clauses in this Agreement are for the purpose of convenience and reference only and shall not be used in the interpretation of nor modify nor amplify the terms of this Agreement nor any clause hereof.</p> <p>"Consumer" shall mean the person indicated as "applicant" on the front page of this agreement irrespective of whether he/she/it or someone else actually consumed or use the service or not.</p> <p>"Council" shall mean the City of Matlosana.</p> <p>"Domicilium" shall mean the chosen address where notices must be delivered.</p> <p>All other words shall bear the normal meaning of such word.</p> <p>Authorization</p> <p>I guarantee that I am duly authorized by the Applicant to apply for the supply of this/these services and to sign the application form and this agreement. I hereby admit that I am liable, and hold myself bound to for the due and proper payment of any amounts due to the Council and which arises as a result of the supply and provision of the services by the Council, should it be found that I signed this agreement without proper authorization.</p> <p>Conditions for the Supply and Provision.</p> <p>1. The supply and provision of and payment for the service/s shall be subject to and governed by the Law of SA, By-laws of the Council and Policies adopted from time to time by the Council and which specifically govern or stand in relationship to the provision of the services.</p> <p>2. For purpose of this agreement I acknowledge that I/we read and understand the contents of the relevant By-laws and Policies which was made available to me by the Council on request.</p> <p>3. That I/we was/were afforded the opportunity to read and study the paragraph 1 mentioned By-laws and Policies but expressly waived the right to do so and understand the consequences of my decision. *(delete paragraph not applicable)</p> <p>4. That if I/we as a consumers who are utilising electrical and water conventional meters, default on my/our arrangements, agree I/we may be enforced to install a prepaid electrical or water meters at our own cost and that Council will install such meters and levy the costs against my/our consumers account or will pay it once off immediately</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the rights of the Council, at its option, to institute proceedings in any other court having jurisdiction, the Council and the Consumer hereby consent in terms of Section 45 of the Magistrate Courts Act, 1944, Act 32 of 1944, as amended to the Council taking legal action for the enforcement of any rights under or arising from this agreement in a Magistrates Court which has jurisdiction in respect of the Consumer in terms of Section 28(1) of the Magistrates Court Act, 1944, notwithstanding the above will the parties have the right to approach the supreme court.</p> <p>Payment for services</p> <p>The Consumer undertakes to pay for services consumed before or on the date indicated on the monthly statement delivered by the Council to the Consumer at the postal address of the Consumer on the front page of this agreement.</p> <p>Direct Payments</p> <p>Direct payments or electronic payments can be made into the bank account of the City of Matlosana, ABSA Bank, Klerksdorp, Account no. 01000100176, branch code 632005. The consumer must state the account number as reference on the deposit slip, together with a breakdown of the amount and be faxed to the Council at (018) 464 2318 without delay. Four (4) official business days must be allowed for processing.</p> <p>Waiver</p> <p>The Debtor hereby expressly renounces the benefits of the non-reason or profound cause of the existence of the debt, the cases where there is an element of bookkeeping or accounting calculation is involved, the revision of accounts, no value recorded and, if there is more than one debtor, the debtor is jointly or separately liable for the debt or the creditor obtains the right to first act against the guarantor before the main debtor is excused. I also agree to the terms as stated in clause 3.17 of the Council's Customer Care, Credit Control, and Debt Collection Policy.</p> <p>Domicilium</p> <p>The Consumer chooses as the address where notices must be delivered, the address indicated as street address on the front page of this agreement. The Council as sender of notices chooses, Civic Centre, Bram Fischer Street Klerksdorp.</p> <p>Notices</p> <p>Every notice to be given by one party to the other in terms of this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be delivered by hand, or posted by prepaid registered post, in which case it shall irrefutably be deemed to have been given and such other party shall be deemed to have been informed of the contents of the notice on the fifth (5th) business day after posting.</p> <p>Change of Address and or Information</p> <p>The Consumer expressly undertake to inform the Council within 3 (days) after such occurrence -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Of any change of any address indicated on the front page of this agreement. 2. Of the change of any particulars or personal circumstances indicated on the front page of this agreement. <p>Discontinuation of Service -The Consumer specifically agrees to inform the Council immediately in writing when the service is no longer required and specifically accept responsibility for the payment of services consumed as a result of any failure to inform the Council that the service is no longer required</p>



CITY OF MATLOSANA

IRRECOVERABLE BAD DEBT POLICY

2020/2021

IRRECOVERABLE BAD DEBT POLICY

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Municipal Manager must ensure that all avenues are utilised to collect the municipality's debt. However, for various reasons there will always be bad debt cases that needs to be catered for through a policy on the writing-off of irrecoverable debt for circumstances that allows for the valid termination of debt collection procedures as contemplated in section 109(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (No 32 of 2000) as amended. The Municipal Manager must provide Council with a policy and guidelines with regards to the writing off of irrecoverable debts / bad debts, owed by consumers to Council and to ensure that all outstanding amounts owing to Council can be recovered effectively and economically and are financially viable

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this policy, the wording or any expression has the same meaning as contained in the Act, except where clearly indicated otherwise and means the following:

"Act"

The Local Government Act: Systems Act, 2003 as amended from time to time;

"Authorized Representative"

Person or instance legally appointed by the Council to act or to fulfil a duty on its behalf;

"Chief Financial Officer"

the person appointed by Council to administer its finances regardless of the designation or title attached to the post;

"Consumer"

any occupier of any property to which the Council has agreed to supply services or already supplies services to, or failing such an occupier, then the owner of the property;

"Council"

the municipal Council of the City of Matlosana that is responsible for the collection of funds and the provision of services to the consumers of;

"Credit control and debt collection"

means the functions relating to the collection of any monies due and payable to the Council;

"Defaulter"

a consumer who owes money to the Council after the due date has expired;

"Households"

all matured persons older than 18 years that occupied a property within the jurisdiction of the Council regardless whether the person rents or owns the property;

"Municipal account"

shall include levies or charges in respect of the following services and taxes:

1. electricity basic charges
2. electricity consumption,
3. housing rentals and instalments
4. interest and/or surcharges
5. miscellaneous and sundry charges
6. property rates,
7. refuse removal,
8. sewerage services (Basic and Additional Charges)
9. water basic charges,
10. water consumption,
11. VAT – Value added tax as determined by the VAT Act

"Municipal Manager"

the person appointed as Municipal Manager in terms of section 82 of the Local Government: Structures Act, 1998, (Act 117 of 1998) as amended and include any person acting in that position or to whom authority was delegated;

"property"

any portion of land, of which the boundaries are determined, within the jurisdiction of the Council.

3. CRITERIA FOR IRRECOVERABLE DEBT

Debt will only be considered as irrecoverable if it complies with the following criteria provided there is sufficient provision for bad debt. The Chief Financial Officer shall write off any revenue which is irrecoverable or the recovery of that which is considered not to be reasonably practicable

- 3.1. If contradictory to Councils Standard Financial By-Laws, Section 12
- 3.2. All reasonable notifications and cost effective legal avenues have been exhausted to recover a specific outstanding amount. However, in special cases where the requirements in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy are impractical, the administration must motivate which other remedies were applied or actioned; or
- 3.3. any amount equal to or less than R1 000 or as determined by Councils Customer Care, Debt Collection and Credit Control Policy from time to time, will be considered too small, after having followed basic checks, to warrant further endeavours to collect it can be written off without submission to Council; or
- 3.4. debt on an account which comprises of only interest
- 3.5. the cost to recover the debt does not warrant further action; or
- 3.6. the amount outstanding is the residue after payment of a dividend in the rand from an insolvent estate; or
- 3.7. there is a danger of a contribution;
- 3.8. no dividend will accrue to creditors; or
- 3.9. a deceased estate has no liquid assets to cover the outstanding amount following the final distribution of the estate; or
- 3.10. In case of death of the debtor a creditor's claim must be timeously registered against the deceased's estate or if an estate has no income or has not been registered and the death can be proved by any means, any amount not being recovered due to insufficient funds be written off.
- 3.11. it has been proven that the debt has prescribed; or
- 3.12. the debtor is untraceable or cannot be identified so as to proceed with further action;
or

- 3.13. the debtor has emigrated leaving no assets of value to cost effectively recover Councils claims;
- 3.14. it is not possible to prove the debt outstanding; or
- 3.15. a court has ruled that the claim is not recoverable; or
- 3.16. the outstanding amount is due to an irreconcilable administrative error by the Council; or
expenditure incurred, in respect of internal accounts raised in the name of the City of Matlosana, in any previous financial year; or
if an offer of full and final settlement is confirmed in writing by the City Manager in terms of the City of Matlosana: Credit Control and Debt Collection By-law; or
- 3.17. all arrears may be written off to bad debts where Council-
- 3.17.1. expropriates any property; or
- 3.17.2. purchases any property in terms of item Section 4 of this policy
- 3.18. all arrears may be written off to bad debts where a property has been forfeited to the State in terms of the Prevention of Organized Crime Act 121 of 1998; or
- 3.19. where the occupiers have been evicted from Council, Provincial or State properties due to criminal activities; or
- 3.20. through supporting the City's housing related debt management processes and in instances where a housing debtor has applied for and been granted a housing indigent grant in terms of the Housing Indigent Policy, All debt related to that property for that debtor (excluding capital debt of home ownership units), up to the date of granting of indigent status will be written back. Such write back will occur only once for any debtor, thereby allowing for a once off rehabilitation, where after the debtor will immediately be subject to the Customer Care, Credit Control & Debt Collection policy should the account again fall into arrears; or
- 3.21. where the Housing advises the Chief Financial Officer that a housing debtor has been granted a housing indigent grant such debtors rates, services and sundry debt related to that property for that debtor shall be written off once; or
- 3.22. should any tampering with or bypassing of the water and electricity meters be discovered, any arrears written-off, in terms of this sub-item, will become payable

with immediate effect and any other action as per any legislation or policy that applies to such tampering and/or bypassing will be instituted;

3.23. should the Municipal Manager become aware that the focus of an organization has changed, or its financial position has improved or its registration as a non-profit organization or public benefit organization has lapsed or terminated within three years after the arrears were written-off, such arrears will become payable with immediate effect.

3.24. Where registered non-profit organizations or public benefit organizations would, except for being in arrears on their Municipal accounts, qualify to receive a rates rebate, in terms of the Rates Policy, will, with effect from the date of qualification, have all their arrears written off, thus ensuring that they meet all the criteria to receive the rates rebate and;

3.24.1. this assistance will only be granted once to an organization subject to the condition that an electricity prepayment meter must be installed at the organizations cost, where applicable;

3.24.2. should any tampering with or bypassing of the water and electricity meters be discovered, any arrears written-off, in terms of this sub-item, will become payable with immediate effect and any other action as per any legislation or policy that applies to such tampering and/or bypassing will be instituted;

3.25. should the Municipal Manager become aware that the focus of the organization has changed, or its financial position has improved or its registration as a non-profit organization or public benefit organization has lapsed or terminated within three years after the arrears were written-off, such arrears will become payable with immediate effect.

3.26. Arrears on closed tenant accounts which have debt which exceeds 1,080 days (3 years) and cannot be linked to an account on Councils financial system, not exceeding R500 on the account may be written off with approval of the Chief Financial Officer. Any amount exceeding R500 must be submitted to Council for approval to write off.

3.27. Irrecoverable debt of registered indigent consumers will be written off on a once off basis by Council subject to the stipulations in the Indigent policy.

4. OTHER CASES

4.1. Housing

The allocation of stands and or houses (low cost) with State or Council associated funds by the applicable directorate, has in some instances resulted in debt being raised and carried on Council's Financial system in the name of the intended beneficiary as per Council's records, but who never took occupation of the property for one or more of the reasons that follows herein after or for a dispute that arose and can reasonably be motivated by the applicable Director or his/her delegated official.

- 4.1.1. Occupation taken by illegal occupants
- 4.1.2. Failure to have informed the intended beneficiary
- 4.1.3. Failure of beneficiary to take occupation of the property due to the fact that the beneficiary cannot be traced
- 4.1.4. Alteration of allocation not effected in council's records

4.2. The following scenarios are reflected;

All scenarios are subject to the conditions reflected in paragraph 1 above and are the responsibility of the Housing Manager

- 4.2.1. Where a debtor is untraceable or cannot be identified to proceed with further action, the Housing Manager or his delegate shall accordingly inform the CFO for possible write off and the delegated housing official shall re allocate the stand to a new occupant.
- 4.2.2. On all residential permits issued for the historical townships, it is clearly stipulated that the allocated person shall take occupation or develop the site within three months from the date of signature of that permit. All such abandoned stands shall be identified and be reallocated by

the delegated housing official on a "Voetstoots" basis and shall be approved by the Housing Manager or his delegate.

4.2.3. That all such privately owned properties be identified and be immediately handed over to Council's panel of attorneys for collection. When all legal avenues have been exhausted and amounts owed cannot be recovered, such cases be referred to the relevant Court for possible attachment of that immovable property.

4.2.4. In case of death of the debtor, a creditor's claim must be timeously registered against the deceased's estate, failing which the property be handed over for collection. (Estate). Such properties may ultimately be deregistered and shall revert back to Council.

4.2.5. That all cases where the estate (next of kin) is indigent and cannot afford the transfer costs from the deceased, Council seek funding either internally, or externally to resolve this challenge and that Council writes off the amounts due by the deceased.

5. CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES

- 5.1. In terms of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act of 2000 as amended, section 118, the Council will under normal circumstances not issue a clearance certificate on any property unless all outstanding amounts are paid to date. However due to the potential lack of resources of Council to implement its credit control policy, it might be possible that such a property may have accumulated such a significant outstanding balance over a period of time that it may not be within the ability of the new owner to pay such an amount in order to obtain a clearance certificate.
- 5.2. Where such circumstances may prevail the prospective new owner may apply to the Council for relief of such outstanding debt or a portion thereof.
- 5.3. Such application must be submitted to the Chief Financial Officer for consideration. In reviewing such application, the Chief Financial Officer must ensure that;

- 5.3.1. Reasonable measures have already been taken to recover the outstanding amount from the current debtor.
- 5.3.2. The prospective buyer of the property is not in a financial position to settle the outstanding amount before a clearance certificate is issued.
- 5.4. It is not in the interest of the Council and/ or the community to withhold a clearance certificate before the outstanding debt is fully paid
- 5.5. Meritorious Cases

Notwithstanding the framework provided in this policy for the writing off of irrecoverable debt, Council mandates the CFO or his / her delegate to consider and recommend to Council meritorious cases and provide reasons for same.

6. AUTHORIZATIONS

- 6.1. The Chief Financial Officer or his delegated person as a delegated authority may approve debt below R1 000 as stipulated in point 3.3. for writing off.
- 6.2. debt on an account which comprises of only interest may written off by the Chief Financial Officer or his delegated person as a delegated authority, due to the fact that there is no capital amount outstanding
- 6.3. In respect of other debt above R1 000, schedules indicating the debtor account number, debtors name and physical address in respect of which the debt was raised, address, erf number, if applicable, amount per account category as well as a reason to write-off the amount must be compiled and submitted to Council for approval as irrecoverable debt and writing off.
- 6.4. Notwithstanding the above, the Municipality or its authorized officials will be under no obligation to write-off any particular debt and will always retain sole discretion to do so.



CITY OF MATLOSANA

PROVISION FOR DEBT IMPAIRMENT POLICY

2020/2021

PROVISION FOR DEBT IMPAIRMENT POLICY

PURPOSE

To ensure that sufficient provision for bad debt is provided for. The Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003, as amended states that the municipality must manage its revenue by ensuring a proper system of internal control exists in respect of debtors and revenue.

The municipality must budget for realistic anticipated revenue less an acceptable provision for bad debts.

The policy aims to ensure that debtors are disclosed in the annual financial statements at the amounts deemed collectable and uncollectable debt is written off within the guidelines of existing policies and applicable legislation.

By adopting this policy clear guidelines are set on the treatment of the impairment of debtors and write-off of debtors. This is to ensure that sufficient provision for bad debt is provided for.

1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this policy are to:

- 1.1. ensure any long outstanding debt is evaluated in order to determine the possibility of realizing such income as revenue.
- 1.2. ensure that where it is evident that a particular debt cannot be turned into a revenue such debt be procedurally regarded as irrecoverable.
- 1.3. ensure that the Council of the municipality makes enough provision for bad debts in the budget.
- 1.4. ensure that outstanding monies which have been outstanding for a long time after all attempts have been made in terms of recovering them should then be written off.
- 1.5. ensure the identification of bad debts during the course of the financial year.
- 1.6. provide guidelines on the writing off of bad debts at least three months before the end of the financial year.

- 1.7. ensure the proper delegation of powers to the chief financial officer to write off bad debts up to a certain amount.

2. A provision shall be recognized when:

- 2.1. An entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event,
- 2.2. It is possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, and
- 2.3. A reasonable reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

If these conditions are not met, no provision shall be recognized.

3. ROLE CLARIFICATION

The Municipal Manager as an Accounting Officer remains the overseeing authority over all the provisions made on behalf of Council.

The Chief Financial Officer must perform the provision management functions as prescribed in Section 97(d)(ii) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 2000 as amended and the delegation authority of the Council as prescribed in Section 82 of the Municipal Finance Management act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) as amended.

4. DELEGATIONS

The Chief Financial Officer may delegate the provisions responsibility to either his deputy or the provisions responsibility to either his deputy or the assistant managers as prescribed in Section 82 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003).

5. ADMINISTRATION

Annual provision for bad debt shall be done by the Budget and Treasury Office and provided for as follows:

- 5.1. 90% of all outstanding debts 90+ days and older based on the estimated age analysis of the financial year end of which the financial statements are drawn up for
- 5.2. and 50% for 60 days based on the estimated age analysis of the financial year end of which the financial statements are drawn up for.
- 5.3. Provision for bad debt shall be provided for the following services:
 - 5.3.1.1. electricity basic charges
 - 5.3.1.2. electricity consumption,
 - 5.3.1.3. housing rentals and instalments
 - 5.3.1.4. interest and/or surcharges
 - 5.3.1.5. miscellaneous and sundry charges
 - 5.3.1.6. property rates,
 - 5.3.1.7. refuse removal,
 - 5.3.1.8. sewerage services (Basic and Additional Charges)
 - 5.3.1.9. water basic charges
 - 5.3.1.10. water consumption,
- 5.4. Debtors will be analyzed in terms of concentrations of individual risk classes showing each individual ageing

6. RECORDS AND REPORTS

- 6.1. The Chief Financial Officer or the delegated official must keep all provisions transactions in accordance with General Recognized Accounting Practices.
- 6.2. The Chief Financial Officer or the delegated official must report to the Accounting Officer / Municipal Manager the provisions portfolio in a prescribed form as required by the Municipal Regulation and must review and adjust the provisions with the adjustment budget



CITY OF MATLOSANA

INDIGENT RELIEF POLICY

2020/2021

CITY OF MATLOSANA
INDIGENT RELIEF POLICY

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INDIGENT RELIEF POLICY

1. PRE-AMBLE

One of the main objectives of the Council is to ensure the provision of basic services to the community in a sustainable manner. This objective will however, only be possible within the financial and administrative capacity of the Council. The Council recognizes the fact that the community has a right of access to basic services, but the community also has an obligation to settle their monthly services accounts.

The Council also recognizes the fact that many of the residents can simply not afford the cost of full service provision and for this reason, the Council will endeavour to ensure affordability through:

- Setting tariffs in terms of the Council's Tariff Policy, which will balance the economic viability of, continued service delivery.
- Determining appropriate service levels.

Legal and Constitutional Requirements

The Constitution of South Africa of 4 February of 1997 as amended

Local Government: Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998 as amended

Local Government: Municipal Structures Amendment Act No. 33 of 2000 as amended

Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 as amended

Local Government Property Rates Act No 6 of 2004 as amended

Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 as amended

Water Services Act No. 108 of 1997 as amended

Division of Revenue Act 3 of 2017 as amended

Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act No 27 of 1998 as amended

2. DEFINITIONS

“Indigents”

Indigents are defined as those people, due to a number of factors, who are unable to make monetary contribution towards basic services, no matter how small the amounts seem to be. Any household, earning less than the amount stated by the financial and fiscal commission from time to time qualify to be registered as an indigent. That the combined gross income of a household for qualification as an indigent be determined as equal or less than the equivalent of two social welfare grants. Examples are pensioners, unemployed, child headed families, and youth headed families.

“Household”

is defined as all adults and children living on a single property. An indigent policy will thus refer to fairly limited set of administrative procedures within the income function for distributing grant support to reduce the municipal account to particular households.

As per the indigent policy, an indigent database refers to a database that The City of Matlosana Local Municipality establishes to register and monitor all households that are categorised as per financial definition of an indigent.

“Basic municipal services”

means a Municipal service that is necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and, if not provided, would endanger public health, safety or the environment.

“CFO”

means the Chief Financial Officer of the City of Matlosana Local Municipality, a person designated in terms of section 80(2)(a) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003 as amended

“Child Headed”

means a household where all members are under 18 years as defined in section 28(3) of the Constitution.

"Consumer"

means the owner of the premises to which the council has agreed to supply or is actually supplying municipal services, or if there is no occupier, then the owner of the premises.

"Contracted undertaker"

means a registered undertaker appointed by the Municipality to provide for indigent burials.

"Council"

means-

- a) A municipal council as referred to in section 157 of the Constitution
- b) Matlosana Local Municipality exercising a delegated power or carrying out an instruction, where any power in this policy has been delegated, or sub delegated, or an instruction given as contemplated in section 59 of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 as amended;

"Destitute" means extremely poor individuals or family who lack the means to provide for themselves.

"Disabled"

means a household headed by a disabled person. (Physically or Mentally)

"Employed"

means a household earning an income that is below the income as determined below.

"Foreign National" means a non-South African citizen who is in the country legally or illegally.

"Indigent Data Base" means a database that the City of Matlosana Local Municipality has established to register and monitor all households that are categorized as per financial definition of an indigent.

"Municipal Manager"

means the person appointed at Matlosana Local Municipality in terms of section 82(1)(a) or (b) of the Municipal Structures Act as amended.

"Occupier"

in relation to a property, means a person in actual occupation of a property, whether or not that person has a right to occupy the property;

"Pauper" means a person who died as an unknown, or the body is not claimed, no family or friends could be traced for a period of six weeks to identify the body or bury the deceased person or pay for the burial or cremation of the deceased person.

"Resident" refers to a person who lives in the jurisdiction of the City of Matlosana Local Municipality for a long term period. For the purpose of this policy a resident will be a person who lives in a known address within the City of Matlosana Local Municipality area.

"Unemployed"

means household of which there is no income or income or household income is as determined below

"Verification Officer" means an official, ward committee member, councillor or community liaison officer duly authorized by the municipality to verify the status of an applicant for indigent burial.

2. SOURCE OF INCOME

The Council needs to have access to adequate sources of revenue in order to fulfil its constitutional obligation. The available sources should be fully exploited to meet the development objectives.

Two main sources of income exist.

- Own revenue which is the main source of income to the Council and which is based on the economic costs to render the service required by the community.
- Transfers from other spheres of government of which intergovernmental transfers are the most important. A portion of this income (equitable share) is earmarked for indigent relief, which will be used to alleviate and address poverty.
- As such, the subsidy can only be credited to the qualifying customer's accounts until the amount received by the Municipality from National Government for this purpose has been exhausted, whereupon no further credits will be made, or the level of the credits reduced, until further national funds are received

3. STANDARD OF SERVICES

The Council accepts that they are responsible for the rendering of services in terms of schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution as well as other services, which may be delegated

by National and Provincial Government. The Council will endeavour to render a basic standard and level of services necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and which takes into account health and environmental considerations. None of the residents should fall below the minimum standard of services as is embodied in the Council's Financial Policies.

The Council realizes that in certain circumstances and as a result of past policies, certain services are available to communities, the cost of which are beyond the financial means of such communities, and will through this policy assist those communities within the financial ability of the Council. In each instance, the economic cost to render the services shall be calculated in accordance with the Council's Tariff Policy.

4. CRITERIA FOR INDIGENT SUPPORT

The basic point of departure is that Council will assist, through funds received from National Government; to provide basic services to "poorer" households within the Council's service provision area in this regard no discrimination on any grounds will be allowed.

In order to qualify for financial assistance, the following will apply:

- 4.1. Only registered residential/farm occupied consumers of services delivered by the Council will qualify.
- 4.2. No residential consumer conducting a business from the residential property, with or without special consent obtained from the Council or with or without existing usage rights, shall qualify for assistance.
- 4.3. Occupants/residents who own more than one property and occupying a house where application is sought will render such application of the owner/occupier invalid.
- 4.4. Occupants who are approved for indigent assistance, may not apply to do business Council, as they cannot afford to pay his/her municipal services.
- 4.6. Where a tenant is renting a property, or receiving accommodation for free, from an owner of a house, fully motivated applications and proof, together with a sworn affidavit from the owner or verification from the ward councillor must be submitted, if the owner is not accessible

- 4.7. Where the registered owner or occupant is deceased and **underage children** of the deceased are residing in the house, the **relevant documentation** to this effect must be produced.
- 4.8. The account holder must apply in person and **must present the following documents** upon application:
- 4.8.1. The latest municipal account in his/her possession.
 - 4.8.2. The latest prepaid electricity slip with the prepaid meter number to verify the prepaid meter number
 - 4.8.3. Account holder's identity document.
 - 4.8.4. Pension certificates and/or card /or affidavit
 - 4.8.5. Proof of income (if any)
 - 4.8.6. Information of other individuals residing with the applicant.
- 4.9. Only households where the total household income is less or equal to R3 720.00 (Three thousand seven hundred and twenty rand) per month may apply for indigent support.
- 4.10. Every applicant must complete an application agreement. This agreement must include an affidavit and a customer profile of the household.
- 4.11. An approved indigent subsidy is valid for a period of five years or until Council decides to cancel all previous applications and indigents will have to renew their applications, or as soon as the circumstances have changed of an indigent debtor, on an annual basis based from the approval date of the application. It is the applicants responsibility to inform Council of the change of their circumstances
- 4.12. No pensioner indigents, whose indigent subsidy has been approved from the preceding financial year, need to reapply for the subsidy, as it is automatically approved. Pensioners only need to verify that they are still alive
- 4.13. All indigent applicants give permission that an ITC check may be done on them to verify their claimed indigent status if needed. Failure thereof will cause the application not to be considered and approved
- 4.14. No debt collection or credit control measures will be instituted against an indigent household, so long as consumption over and above the free usage is paid in full and other outstanding levies not written off due to previous write-offs as referred to in 8.9. are also paid in full

5. LEVEL OF INDIGENT SUPPORT

5.1. The level of indigent support will be as follows:

5.1.1. Water:

5.1.1.1. Usage: An indigent subsidy amount equal to the value of 6kl water and thereafter normal tariffs will apply which is payable by the Indigent consumer. Any unused consumption less than 6kl per month will not be rolled over to the following month.

5.1.1.2. Basic Fees: A subsidy amount equal to the value of the basic fees as determined by the water tariffs

5.1.2. Refuse removal:

Removal once (1) a week of 85 or 240 litre container: Free of charge per month

5.1.3. Sewerage:

Cost of drainage basic charge plus additional sewerage charge per dwelling house: Free of charge per month.

5.1.4. Electricity:

5.1.4.1. Usage - A maximum indigent subsidy of 50 kWh free of charge and thereafter-normal tariffs will apply which the Indigent consumer must pay. The FBE tokens must be collected in the current month only and cannot be carried forward on the next month.

5.1.4.2. Basic Fees: An indigent subsidy amount equal to the value of the basic fees as determined by the electricity tariffs

5.1.5. Free Basic Alternative Energy

Those indigent South African consumers who do not have access to electricity qualify for alternative energy sources. According to the National Policy for Indigents, paraffin may be utilised as one of the core sources for alternative energy. It must be noted that the applicants must be in an area where numbers of persons reside and not individual applicants. The application form is attached as annexure "B". These consumers will qualify for;

5.1.5.1. Two single plate paraffin stoves, two paraffin lamps and one paraffin pump, will be supplied once off annually because lifespan or a guarantee of items mentioned is twelve months.

5.1.5.2. 20 litres of illuminating paraffin per month in order to utilize the supplied items and thereby have access to alternative energy.

5.1.5.3. One 2.5kg fire extinguisher, once off and will be maintained and refilled annually. Indigent consumers who reapply in the following financial year will not qualify to receive a fire extinguisher.

5.1.6. Property Rates:

100% of the rates as subsidized by the Property Rating Policy will be subsidized for indigent residents. The gross total household income of the residential property may not exceed or equal than R3 720.00 (Three thousand seven hundred and twenty rand)

5.2. METERED SERVICES

- 5.2.1. Where a consumer who is classified and approved as an indigent in terms of Council's policy, exceeds an average usage of 450kWh conventional electricity over a three-month period, a pre-paid electricity meter may be installed, without the consumers' consent.
- 5.2.2. Where a consumer who is classified and approved as an indigent in terms of Council's policy exceeds an average usage of 20 kl over a three months' period, Council may install a water restriction device without the consumers' consent.
- 5.2.3. These installations are at Councils cost from the Equitable share from National Government. Indigent consumers are obligated to comply with these installations. Should the consumer fall into arrears the prepaid electricity may be disconnected.
- 5.2.4. The Council via the Inter-Governmental Grants shall finance the transfer from a conventional electricity meter to a prepaid electricity meter and the installation of a water restriction device.
- 5.2.5. The level of support to indigent consumers on the replacement of stolen service (consumer) cables be limited to one replacement free of charge and thereafter the indigent consumer be liable for replacement thereof.
- 5.2.6. That the level of support to indigent consumers for replacement of meter and ready board when a house is damaged through fire, one time free of charge, and thereafter the consumer be liable for the replacement of the meter and/or ready board.

5.3. It may happen that even with the introduction of the indigent policy, certain households may fall into arrears in respect of the amounts due by them. The property owner or accountholder concerned will have to make immediate arrangements with the municipal manager, or his/her nominee, to pay off these arrears within a reasonable time determined by the municipal manager in terms of the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy. If these arrangements are not made, no subsidies will be paid or free services provided, and services may be terminated in terms of the municipality's credit control and debt collection policy.

In all instances, the actual indigent support shall be calculated taking due cognisance of the amount received, the number of applications received and the standard and level of services.

6. BURIAL / CREMATION BENEFITS

6.1 LEGISLATION THAT GOVERNS BURIALS

The Health Act No 63 Of 1977 as amended, article 48 states: -

The removal and burial of dead a body within the jurisdiction of the municipality is the responsibility of the municipality, subject to the provisions of the Inquest Act, 1959 and the said Births, marriages and Deaths Registration Act, 1963 and whether or not any direction under subsection (1) has been issued, Responsibility for the removal and burial of the dead body which is unclaimed or which no competent person undertakes to bury and does bury and for the payment of all costs entailed thereby, shall devolve upon the local authority of the district in which the dead body is at the time when necessity of removal thereof first arise, save in the case of a person who has died in hospital or other institution, in which case such responsibility shall devolve upon the responsible authority of such hospital or institution.

6.2 REQUIREMENTS

6.2.1. The Municipality will bury an indigent person upon evidence that they are bona fide residents within the jurisdiction of the City of Matlosana Local Municipality, provided they are buried within the municipal jurisdiction.

6.2.2 The deceased should have died at home. The City of Matlosana will not pay for a person that died at the hospital as the hospital has its own funding for indigent burial.

6.2.3 Indigent burials are conducted during the week from Monday to Thursday.

6.2.4 The burial can only be conducted after the order has been issued from Health Services to access a grave from Community services (cemetery section).

6.2.5 In case whereby the undertaker received a decomposed corpse, the corpse should be buried as soon as possible, prior arrangements should be made with Health Service for urgent burial.

6.2.6 The municipality reserves the right to refuse to pay the cost of indigent burial/cremation in instances where evidence provided indicated that the family may have been in a position to afford its own burial or in instance where the municipality was misinformed and requirements not met.

6.3 PROCEDURE FOR INDIGENT BURIAL APPLICATIONS:

6.3.1. Any member or family, or foreign national residing in Matlosana, of a registered indigent who resides within the municipal area of the City of Matlosana and provision will be made for those that are not registered but meet all other criteria for burial benefit who applies for indigent burial assistance will be required to submit of the following documents as proof:

- Applicant's Identity document SA green barcoded ID or ID Card
- Deceased's Identity document SA green barcoded ID or ID Card
- Death certificate of the deceased
- Certified copy of death notification BI 1663
- Proof of registration of indigent subsidy from the municipalities Finance OR a motivation letter from Ward Councillor in the case of informal settlement or farms.
- Affidavit by South African Police Services (SAPS) as proof by the family member or relative declaring that they cannot afford to bury / cremate the deceased due to a lack of income
- Indigent persons who reside in a temporary structure on a consumer's property will also qualify for Indigent Burial Benefits under the following conditions:

- The owner of the property must provide an affidavit that the person resides on the property and that they are indigent
- The ward councillor must verify and approve the affidavit of the owner stating that the person resides on the property and that they are indigent.

6.3.2. The Municipality will incur the costs relating to the transport within the jurisdiction of Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality to a mortuary, according to SARS travelling rates, a standard coffin, and cost for the grave. No relative or friends have any claim against the Municipality whatsoever.

6.3.3. The family or relative of the deceased buried as an indigent will be allowed to erect a tombstone on the grave after 90 days of burial, at their own expense.

6.3.4. The next of kin will receive the reservation certificate and grave number upon a written request.

6.3.5. Services to registered indigent households that have in terms of the credit control policy, been restricted, removed, or disconnected will be temporally re-instated for a period of 14 days to cater for the funeral. The cost of re-instatement of services will be debited to his/her municipal services account.

6.3.6. All requests for indigent burial / cremation will be referred to and considered by the City of Matlosana Health Services Department only.

6.3.7. Burials will be conducted from Monday to Sunday.

6.3.8. Burial and arrangements will be concluded according to specifications as determined by Council

6.3.9. The contracted funeral undertaker will bury the deceased closest to the area of residence of the deceased, but within the boundaries of the City of Matlosana.

6.3.10. All indigent burials from Klerksdorp/ Tshepong Hospital Complex will be attended to by a designated official of said hospital.

6.3.11. THRESHOLDS

The thresholds that are payable are as follows, and shall increase annually subject to Council approval with annual budget

AGE OF BENEFICIARY	TOTAL COSTS 2020/2021 (Mortuary Costs & Coffin & Grave)
0-3 Years (Including stillborn)	R 2,620.00
4-14 Years	R 3,350.00
Adults	R 5,770.00
Oversized adults	R 7,445.00
Cremations	R 7,440.00
Exhumations	R 7,135.00

6.4. LIST OF EXCLUSIONS

The following is a list of exclusions from benefits:

- 6.4.1. A non-resident who died outside the jurisdiction of the Matlosana municipality
- 6.4.2. Other related items: flowers and catering, Flowers, Tent Chairs.
- 6.4.3. Indigent families who have a funeral plan or life insurance cover for the deceased, will be required to declare such cover and will not be eligible for the subsidized burial, unless confirmation in writing by the Ward Councilor is submitted regarding limited affordability to bury the deceased.
- 6.4.4. The municipality reserves the right to refuse to pay the costs of an indigent burial/cremation in instances where evidence indicates that the family may have been in a position to conduct its own burial or in instance where the municipality was misinformed. These costs will be recovered in such instances from the responsible person.

7. DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENT SUPPORT

Indigent relief will only be granted to those residents who applied for assistance, qualified in accordance with criteria as determined, and will be applied as follows:

- 7.1. The qualifying recipients of the indigent relief will receive a monthly account indicating that no charges were raised for services as set out Clause 5(i).
- 7.2. The qualifying recipients will also receive a monthly free prepaid electricity token for 50 kWh if a prepaid meter has been installed.

- 7.3. The qualifying recipients who fall under the alternative energy subsidy will receive two single plate paraffin stoves and two paraffin lamps, one paraffin pump once a year and one 2.5kg fire extinguisher and once off. Recipients, who requalify in the subsequent financial years and have received this item, will not be issued with another fire extinguisher, which the City of Matlosana will maintain and refill as required by the Health and Safety act 85 of 1993 as amended. It will be the recipients' responsibility to keep the City of Matlosana informed of this regard.
- 7.4. Thereafter they would receive 20 litres of paraffin per month for the utilisation of the alternative energy.

The Council undertakes to advertise the existence of the indigent relief program on an annual basis with the budget consultations process.

8. APPLICATION FOR INDIGENT SUPPORT

- 8.1. The application form attached as annexure "A" will apply.
- 8.2. All residents complying with the criteria may apply for indigent relief.
- 8.3. No retrospective applications will be considered
- 8.4. All applications must be made on the prescribed form and all additional information must be supplied (together with documentary proof where required).
- 8.5. The onus is on the account holders to apply for support.
- 8.6. The completed application will be forwarded to the Ward councillor or under extreme circumstances to the deployed PR Councillor for verification in the absence of the ward councillor
- 8.7. The indigent support will only be affected after the verification of the application by the Ward Councillor or under extreme circumstances the deployed PR Councillor for verification in the absence of the ward councillor and will become effective within a maximum of two months or less after approval.
- 8.8. Debtors who qualify and become registered as indigent, will have their arrears, excluding tampering fines, written off only once upon registration approval during ownership/occupation of the property and will be subject to the items below, should it become known that false information was submitted with their application. Tampering fines may be paid off according to Councils Customer Care, Debt Collection, and Credit Control Policy

- 8.9. Indigent Consumers must take note that when a consumer has been registered as an Indigent and a write off of arrears has been done, no further write offs of arrears with the renewal of an Indigent subsidy will be allowed in the subsequent years
- 8.10. No property may be sold by the indigent consumer within a time frame of 36 months, after any write offs have been done, should this occur then the new owner will be held liable to pay the amounts that have been written off. The amount written off will be reversed by the Rates Section and included in the debtor's account before issuing the clearance figures for the Rates clearance certificate
- 8.11. Should it be established that a recipient of indigent relief has supplied the Council with false information or not informed the Council of a change in circumstances within the household:
- 8.11.1. The indigent support will be stopped immediately.
 - 8.11.2. The recipient will be liable for the repayment of all indigent support received for the period involved which amount will be debited against the consumers account.
 - 8.11.3. Normal credit control in accordance with the Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy will apply.
 - 8.11.4. Criminal charges may be instituted against the account holder for supplying false information.

The replacement of stolen cables of Indigent consumers will only be done twice. Further costs are for the consumer

9. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The Council relies on the community's participation in applying for indigent relief and it is a priority of all Councillors to ensure that indigent consumers are registered.

Council will be furnished with a report on a basis as determined by Council indicating:

- 9.1. The financial implications of the indigent support program
- 9.2. A schedule of the progress of the indigent registrations

The above is also available to the public for general notice and can be reported by the public to Council by means of sworn affidavits of the false information.

A reward of R500 or as determined otherwise by Council, per case after investigation and proof of guilt will be paid to any person who reports the misuse of the indigent subsidy. The community must be informed of such rewards by means of notices at all pay points and other notice boards of Council, by Councils Communication Section.

10. CONSEQUENCES IN CASE OF FALSE INFORMATION

Should it be established that a recipient of indigent relief has supplied the Council with false information or not informed the Council of any change in circumstances within the household:

- 10.1. The indigent support will be stopped / cancelled immediately.
- 10.2. The recipient will be liable for the repayment of all indigent support received for the period involved which amount will be debited against the consumers account.
- 10.3. Normal credit control in accordance with the Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy will apply.
- 10.4. Investigations may be made with Insurances companies or any other institutions to determine if there are "Burial Policies" which are relevant to the indigent burial benefits
- 10.5. Criminal charges will be instituted against the account holder, official, or councillor for supplying false information.

11. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The municipal manager or his nominee shall report on a basis as determined by Council on the below information accumulatively for the financial year to date following:

- 11.1 the number of households registered as indigents;
- 11.2. the monetary value of the actual subsidies and rebates granted;
- 11.3. The number of households registered for Free Basic Alternative Energy
- 11.4. the budgeted value of the subsidies and rebates concerned; and

CITY OF MATLOSANA
INDIGENT APPLICATION FORM 2020/2021

ANNEXURE "A"1

SECTION A – ACCOUNT INFORMATION:

APPLICATION NUMBER: _____

Account Name:	Date of application:
Account Number:	Address:
Erf no:	
Council/Eskom Pre-paid meter number:	Ward Number:

SECTION B - TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- Only households where the total household income is less or equal to R3 720.00 (Three thousand seven hundred and twenty rand) per household of Councils policy may apply for support.
- External verification will be done using the ITC as well a physical audit to confirm the household financial status. Upon signing this application, the consumer gives consent to such checks.
- False information or the withholding of information will disqualify anyone from further participation in the subsidy scheme, with the liability of immediate repayment of all allocations received plus interest and the risk of possible criminal proceedings being instituted;
- Should the gross income of a household increase and thereby exceed the approved limit during the subsidy time period (Increases, no longer unemployed), the registered consumer must immediately inform the municipality. Failure to comply could result in the repayment of all allocations plus interest and the risk of possible legal steps being instituted.
- No property may be sold by the indigent consumer within a time frame of 36 months, after any write offs have been done, should this occur then the new owner will be held liable to pay the amounts that have been written off
- The information contained in this document is not confidential. A list of approved applicants can be handed to councillors for comments, as well as publicly displayed.
- The City of Matlosana reserves the right to collect any outstanding debts on the account by means of the pre-paid services, in a portion not excessive in relation to the purchases made by the accountholder.
- That City of Matlosana may issue my Free Basic Electricity (50 units) via my cell phone

I, hereby declare that I am the **registered owner/lessee** of the above erf/stand and that the said property is inhabited and controlled by me. I further declare that I fully realize that should any of the above information be found to be incorrect or false, I shall be responsible for the repayment of any allocation received plus interest, as well as any debt written off, and I acknowledge that legal steps for the fraudulent declaration, could be instituted against me. I confirm that I have read, understood, and accepted the terms and conditions stated above. I also give my permission that a credit check may be done on my details to determine the validity of my information and that my indigent status may be listed at an ITC institution.

I/we*, the undersigned Applicant(s), hereby give consent to SARS to disclose my/our information to the Municipality [name of municipality] and the National Department of Cooperative Governance (COGTA) for purposes of verifying the details of my/our income levels that I/we* have disclosed to the Municipality in support of my/our* application for a municipal indigent grant.

Declared and signed at..... On the day of 20.....

NAME OF APPLICANT (BLOCK LETTERS)

NAME OF INTERVIEWER (BLOCK LETTERS)

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER

The application **must** be accompanied with copies of the applicants:

- Municipal account
- Proof of income / pension certificates
- ID document
- Individuals residing with the applicant

SECTION B - PERSONAL INFORMATION:**ANNEXURE "A"2**

Surname:		Other Names:																	
Residential Address:		Postal Address:																	
Contact Number / Cell phone number		Marital Status: (Mark with an X)																	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed																	
Husband:		Wife:																	
Birth date:		Birth date:																	
D	D	/	M	M	/	C	C	Y	Y	D	D	/	M	M	/	C	C	Y	Y
ID number:		ID number:																	
Pension number:		Pension number:																	

SECTION C**INDIVIDUALS RESIDING WITH THE APPLICANT**

NAME	SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP	ID NUMBER	INCOME

SECTION D – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Details of Gross Monthly Income (in Rand)					
	Husband	Wife	Children living with parents	Other	TOTAL
a) Salary	R	R	R	R	R
b) Wage	R	R	R	R	R
c) Pension : Employer	R	R	R	R	R
Disability	R	R	R	R	R
Old Age	R	R	R	R	R
d) Board / Rental	R	R	R	R	R
e) Child support	R	R	R	R	R
f) Informal / Casual work	R	R	R	R	R
g) Other	R	R	R	R	R
Total Gross Monthly Income					

ANNEXURE "A"4

Name (BLOCK LETTERS)

OFFICE USE ONLY:

SECTION E - CHECKLIST:

	Please Tick
ID document	
Documentary proof of total gross income of household namely account holder, spouse, and persons older than 18 years of age (including children) residing on the premises.	
List of all residents on premises . (Ages must be specified, and copies of Identity Documents attached).	
Proof of pension/grants.	
Proof of unemployment. Department of Manpower and/or unemployment insurance certificate, original letter of religious leader to confirm unemployment and sworn affidavit by applicant.	
Birth certificates / ID documents of dependent children and or a court order that confirms guardianship.	
If owner of motor vehicle , full particulars as well as means of finance .	
Latest municipal rates and services account .	
Copy of Prepaid electricity slip	
Does the applicant own or rent other properties	

Approved		Declined		Date:	
Reason if declined:					
Date of letter to applicant:					
Name of official:					

**CITY OF MATLOSANA 2020/2021
INDIGENT APPLICATION FORM FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

SECTION A – ACCOUNT INFORMATION:

ANNEXURE “B”1

Farm Name:	Date of application:
Farm Owner:	Farm /Plot Address:
Erf no:	
Council/Eskom Pre-paid meter number:	Ward Number:

SECTION B - TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- Only households where the total household income less or equal to R3 720.00 (Three thousand seven hundred and twenty rand) will qualify.
- Only one person per household may apply and receive Free Basic Alternative Energy (two dwelling in the same yard will receive one supply)
- External verification may be done using the ITC as well as physical audits to confirm the household's financial status. Upon signing of this application, the consumer gives consent to such checks.
- False information or the withholding of information will disqualify anyone participation in the subsidy scheme, with the liability of immediate repayment of all allocations received plus interest and the risk of possible criminal proceedings being instituted;
- Should the gross income of a household increase and thereby exceed the approved limit during the subsidy time period (Increases, no longer unemployed), the registered consumer must immediately inform the municipality. Failure to comply could result in the repayment of all allocations plus interest and the risk of possible legal steps being instituted.
- The information contained in this document is not confidential. A list of approved applicants can be handed to councillors for comments, as well as publicly displayed.
- That Matlosana City council may issue my Free Basic Alternative Energy via the service provider

I, hereby declare that I am the **registered owner/lessee** of the above erf and that the said property is inhabited and controlled by me. I further declare that I fully realize that should any of the above information be found to be incorrect or false, I shall be responsible for the repayment of any allocation received plus interest, as well as any debt written off, and I acknowledge that legal steps for the fraudulent declaration, could be instituted against me. I confirm that I have read, understood and accepted the terms and conditions stated above. I also give my permission that a credit check may be done on my details to determine the validity of my information and that my indigent status may be listed at an ITC institution.

I/we*, the undersigned Applicant(s), hereby give consent to SARS to disclose my/our information to the Municipality [name of municipality] and the National Department of Cooperative Governance (COGTA) for purposes of verifying the details of my/our income levels that I/we* have disclosed to the Municipality in support of my/our* application for a municipal indigent grant.

Declared and signed at on the day of 20.....

.....
NAME OF APPLICANT (BLOCK LETTERS)

.....
NAME OF INTERVIEWER (BLOCK LETTERS)

.....
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

.....
SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER

The application **must** be accompanied with copies of the applicants:

- Letter from farm owner / Letter of oath
- ID document
- Proof of income / pension certificates

SECTION C - PERSONAL INFORMATION:**ANNEXURE "B"2**

Surname:										Christian Names:									
Residential Address:										Postal Address:									
Contact Number / Cell phone number										Marital Status: (Mark with an X)									
										<input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed									
Husband: Birth date:										Wife: Birth date:									
D	D	/	M	M	/	C	C	Y	Y	D	D	/	M	M	/	C	C	Y	Y
ID number:										ID number:									
Pension number:										Pension number:									

SECTION D – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Details of Gross Monthly Income (in Rand)					
	Husband	Wife	Children living with parents	Other	TOTAL
a) Salary	R	R	R	R	R
b) Wage	R	R	R	R	R
c) Pension : Employer	R	R	R	R	R
Disability	R	R	R	R	R
Old Age	R	R	R	R	R
d) Board / Rental	R	R	R	R	R
e) Child support	R	R	R	R	R
f) Informal / Casual work	R	R	R	R	R
g) Other	R	R	R	R	R
Total Gross Monthly Income					

Do you own or rent other property except the one above: YES / NO

ANNEXURE "B"4

Name (BLOCK LETTERS)

Name (BLOCK LETTERS)

OFFICE USE ONLY:

SECTION E - CHECKLIST:

	Please Tick
ID document	
Documentary proofs of total gross income of household namely account holder, spouse, and persons older than 18 years of age (including children) residing on the premises.	
List of all residents on premises . (Ages must be specified, and copies of Identity Documents attached).	
Proof of pension/grants.	
Proof of unemployment. Department of Manpower and/or unemployment insurance certificate original letter of religions leader to confirm unemployment and sworn affidavit by applicant.	
Birth certificates / ID documents of dependent children as well as a court order that confirms guardianship.	
If owner of motor vehicle , full particulars as well as means of finance .	
Latest municipal rates and services account .	
Copy of Pre-paid electricity slip	
Have you asked the applicant if he has or rents other properties	

Approved		Declined		Date:	
Reason if declined:					
Date of letter to applicant:					
Name of official:					



CITY OF MATLOSANA

TARIFF POLICY

2020/2021

City of Matlosana

TARIFF POLICY

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1. Definitions

In this policy, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act must bear the same meaning and, unless inconsistent with the context:

“Act” means the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 2003, (Act 32 of 2000) as amended by Act 44 of 2003 and any promulgated Regulations in line with the Act

“Municipal Finance Management Act” means the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) as amended and promulgated Regulations in line with the Act;

“Municipal Property Rates Act” means the Local Government Property Rates Act, (Act 6 of 2006) and promulgated Regulations in line with the Act;

“Municipal service” means a municipal service defined in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act;

“community services” means services that the Council has classified as such, and in respect of which the tariffs have been calculated with the intention that the costs of the services cannot be recovered from public service charges and are of a regulatory nature;

“MMC - Finance” means the member of the municipal council responsible for financial matters in the municipality;

“Council” means the Council of the City of Matlosana Municipality, established in terms of section 12 of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998;

“Municipality” means the City of Matlosana;

“economic services” means services that the Council has classified as such, in respect of which the tariffs have been calculated with the intention that the total costs of the services are recovered from users;

“Domestic user” means a user of electricity, water or borehole water, sewerage or refuse removal for residential purposes only.

"Poor household" means a domestic user who qualifies, together with his or her dependents, as an indigent person in terms of the Council's indigent relief policy.

"Stepped tariffs" means that a specific tariff is applicable for each step to all consumers.

"Tariff policy" means the tariff policy of the Council adopted in terms of Section 74(1) of the Municipal Systems Act.

"fixed costs" means costs, which do not vary with increased or decreased consumption or volume produced;

"flat rates" means the unit tariffs that do not relate to individual consumers, but are calculated by dividing the total costs by volume used by all the users together;

"total cost" means the sum-total of all fixed and variable costs related to a service;

"trading services" means services that the Council has classified as trading services, in respect of which the tariffs have been calculated with the intention that the Council makes a profit on the delivery of the services;

"two-part tariffs" means tariffs that are determined to cover the fixed and variable costs of a service separately, where the fixed costs are calculated by dividing the total amount of fixed costs of the service by the number of customers per category, and the variable costs are calculated by dividing the total amount of variable costs by the volume consumed;

"Energy charge (active)" means a charge for each unit of energy consumer charged at c/kWh;

"units consumed" means the number of units of a particular service consumed and are measured in terms of the units of measurement contemplated in section 8 of this policy;

"variable costs" means costs that vary with increased or decreased consumption or volume produced.

2. Introduction and Purpose of this policy

- 2.1 The City of Matlosana Municipality must in terms of section 74(1) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, as amended, adopt a tariff policy on the levying of fees for municipal services provided by the municipality.
- 2.2 The tariff policy may differentiate between different categories of users, debtors, service providers, service, service standards, geographical areas and other matters as long as the differentiation does not amount to unfair discrimination.
- 2.3 Tariffs are calculated in various different ways, dependent upon the nature of the service being provided.
- 2.4 The tariff policy applies to the multi-year annual budget of a related year during which the income is based on the principles contained in this policy.
- 2.5 The purpose of this policy is:
- 2.5.1 to ensure compliance with the applicable legislation (Section 75 of the Act
 - 2.5.2 to prescribe procedures for calculating tariffs where the Municipality wishes to appoint service providers in terms of section 76(b) of the Act; and
 - 2.5.3 to serve as guidance to the designated councilor regarding tariff proposals that must be submitted to Council annually during the budget process.
 - 2.5.4 Ensure the tariffs of the municipality conform to acceptable policy principles.

3. Tariff principles

The following tariff principles based on the tariff policy set out in section 74(2) of the Systems Act, apply to the levying of fees for municipal services:

- 3.1. All users of municipal services must be treated equitably in the application of tariffs and the various categories of users must consequently pay the same charges based on the same cost structure;
- 3.2. The amount payable must be in proportion to usage and based on the tariff structure adopted for the approved category of users;
- 3.3. indigent households must have access to basic services through lifeline tariffs or direct subsidization in accordance with the Council's indigent support policy as reflected as part of its Customer Care, Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy;
- 3.4. Tariffs must reflect the total cost of services;
- 3.5. Tariffs must be set at a level that facilitates the sustainability of services; and
- 3.6. Sustainability must be achieved by ensuring that:
 - 3.6.1. cash inflows cover cash outflows, which means that sufficient provision for working capital or bad debts must be made; and
 - 3.6.2. access to the capital market is maintained by providing for the repayment of capital, maintaining sufficient liquidity levels and making profits on trading services.
- 3.7. Provision must be made in appropriate circumstances for a surcharge on a tariff if and when necessary for major breakdowns in infrastructure and periods of droughts when a restriction of usage is required;

3.7.1. Efficient and effective use of resources must be encouraged by providing for penalties to prevent exorbitant use;

3.7.2. The extent of subsidization of tariffs must be disclosed by publishing the true costs of the service and the level of subsidy as well as the source of the subsidy.

4. Categories of users

The tariff structure of the City of Matlosana must make provision for the following categories of users:

- 4.1. agricultural;
- 4.2. business/commercial;
- 4.3. domestic indigent
- 4.4. domestic;
- 4.5. industrial;
- 4.6. institutional / government
- 4.7. rural;

5. Classification of services and cost elements

5.1. Classification of services

Provision for the following classification of services must be made:

5.1.1. Trading services

- 5.1.1.1. Electricity
- 5.1.1.2. Water

5.1.2. Economic services

- 5.1.2.1. Refuse removal
- 5.1.2.2. Sewerage Disposal
- 5.1.2.3. Recreation Resorts

5.1.3. Community services

- 5.1.3.1. Air pollution
- 5.1.3.2. Building control
- 5.1.3.3. Cemeteries

- 5.1.3.4. Child care facilities
- 5.1.3.5. Control of public nuisances
- 5.1.3.6. Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public
- 5.1.3.7. Facilities for accommodation, care and burial of animals
- 5.1.3.8. Fencing and fences
- 5.1.3.9. Firefighting services
- 5.1.3.10. Fixed billboards and the display of advertisements in public places
- 5.1.3.11. Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public
- 5.1.3.12. Licensing of dogs
- 5.1.3.13. Local amenities
- 5.1.3.14. Local sport facilities
- 5.1.3.15. Local tourism
- 5.1.3.16. Local Economic Development
- 5.1.3.17. Municipal parks and recreation
- 5.1.3.18. Municipal planning
- 5.1.3.19. Municipal public works, only in respect of the needs of the municipality in the discharge of its responsibilities and to administer functions specially assigned to it under the Constitution or any other law
- 5.1.3.20. Municipal roads
- 5.1.3.21. Noise pollution
- 5.1.3.22. Parking
- 5.1.3.23. Pest Control
- 5.1.3.24. Pounds
- 5.1.3.25. Public places
- 5.1.3.26. Storm-water management system in built-up areas
- 5.1.3.27. Street trading/street lighting
- 5.1.3.28. Trading regulations
- 5.1.3.29. Traffic
- 5.1.3.30. Tax Clearances Certificates / Valuation Certificates
- 5.1.3.31. Copy of Valuation Roll

- 5.1.3.32. Confirmation of Residential letters
- 5.1.3.33. Duplicate rates and services accounts

5.1.4. Subsidized services

- 5.1.4.1. Libraries
- 5.1.4.2. Primary Health Care
- 5.1.4.3. Proclaimed Roads

5.2. Cost elements

The following cost elements must be used to calculate the tariffs of the different services:

- 5.2.1. Fixed costs, which consist of the capital costs, interest on external loans as well as depreciation, whichever are applicable on the service and any other costs of a permanent nature as determined by the Chief Financial Officer from time to time.
- 5.2.2. Variable cost: This includes all other variable costs that have reference to the service.
- 5.2.3. Total cost is equal to the fixed cost plus variable cost.

6. Deposits

The raising of deposits is permissible where certain levies are made and payable with an application for relevant service:

- 6.1. Electricity and Water: Twice the average monthly consumption of the last 3 months with a minimum as determined annually according to the tariff schedule or as instructed by the Municipal Manager.
- 6.2. Deposits will be levied on all service accounts of properties.
- 6.3. Deposits will automatically be levied on accounts that have been transferred by means of change of ownership by the Deeds Office, the proof of registration documentation will a copy of the deeds search.

7. Tariff types

7.1. In setting service charges the Council must:

- 7.1.1. accurately reflect costs to achieve economic efficiency;
- 7.1.2. ensure equity and fairness between different types and categories of consumers
- 7.1.3. utilize appropriate metering and supporting technology;
- And
- 7.1.4. be transparent.

7.2. In determining the type of tariff applicable to the type of service the Council must make use of the following options or a combination thereof:

7.2.1. Single tariff: This tariff shall consist of a fixed cost per unit consumed. All costs will therefore be recovered through unit charges at the level of break-even consumption. Surpluses on trading services may be allowed subject to Council approval.

7.2.2. Cost related two-part tariff: This tariff shall consist of two parts. Management, capital, maintenance and operating costs will be recovered by grouping certain components together e.g. management, capital and maintenance costs may be grouped together and be recovered by a fixed charge, independent of consumption for all classes of consumers, while the variable costs may be recovered by a unit charge per unit consumed.

7.2.3. Inclining block tariff: This tariff is based on consumption levels being categorized into blocks, the tariff being determined and increased as consumption levels increase. This tariff will only be used to prohibit the exorbitant use of a commodity. The first step

in the tariffs will be calculated at break-even point. Subsequent steps will be calculated to yield profits and to discourage excessive use of the commodity.

7.2.4. Declining block tariff: This tariff is the opposite of the inclining block tariff and decreases as consumption levels increase. This tariff will only be implemented during the existence of special agreements.

7.2.5. Basic / Availability charges: Is a customer charge for customer applied to a domestic rate group or other, levied for each month for erf, stand, plot or other area, with or without improvements, which is or, in the opinion of the Council can be connected to the main supplier, whether for electricity, water and sewer. Basic charge is payable by the registered owner of the stand/erf, plot or other area: provided that the property enlisted in the Municipality valuation roll.

7.2.6. Outside Municipal Area: These tariffs shall apply to consumers who are not residing within the municipal boundaries but are making use, on application, of certain services.

7.2.7. Recoverable work: These tariffs shall apply to consumers who are making use, on application, of certain recoverable services. The tariff will be calculated at actual cost plus a surcharge as determined with the actual tariffs.

8. Rebates

Rebates are allowed in accordance with the tariff schedule as determined by the Council annually.

9. Unit of measurement

The following units of measurement must, where possible, be used to determine tariffs:

9.1. Water

9.1.1. Water will be measured with a water meter, which meters will be read and consumption and be levied on a monthly basis unless the service is rendered through a pre-payment device:

9.1.1.1. Cost per unit (kiloliters consumed).

9.1.1.2. Basic cost plus cost per unit charge (kilolitres consumed)

9.1.2. Boreholes Usage

9.1.2.1. Boreholes will only be recognized as a water supply with a written letter of recommendation from the Water Section.

9.1.2.2. In case where the consumer has been using a borehole and borehole installation has been inspected and verified by Water Section, the estimated consumption reversal adjustment will be effected for a period not exceeding twelve (12) months prior to the query been lodged.

9.1.2.3. The onus lies on the consumer to check his/her monthly statement to ensure that he/she is not being charged on metered consumption, if there was usage.

9.1.3 Water leakages subject to the rebate system

9.1.3.1. Rebates will be granted for repaired undetected water leakages for a period not exceeding three months.

9.1.3.2. That it be accepted as policy that in cases of undetected water leakages on private property, the consumer pay for the normal water consumption as calculated by using the average consumption for three months prior to the leak, at the applicable sliding scale and that the "over-consumption" or "leak" to be paid at a fixed charge, based on the first category of the sliding scale of the water tariffs for the months in question, or at the tariff as

calculated by the Chief Financial Officer at the time, subject to the provision of proof by the resident regarding:

9.1.3.2.1. The date on which the leak was first detected.

9.1.3.2.1.1. Rebates may not exceed three times a year

9.1.3.2.1.2. Steps taken by the resident to stop the leak

9.1.3.2.1.3. That the leak has actually stopped – investigation and confirmation by the council's official.

9.1.3.3. Any damaged meters will be debited to the consumers account, should it be found that it was intentionally damaged by the owner or any other person

9.2. Electricity

Electricity will be measured with an electricity meter, which meters will be read and consumption will be levied on a monthly basis unless the service is rendered through a pre-payment device:

9.2.1. Maximum demand plus kWh consumed; or

9.2.2. Fixed (Basic) costs plus kWh consumed; or

9.2.3. Cost per unit KWH consumed; or

9.2.4. KVA

9.3. Refuse removal

The amount may be raised monthly. The levy is payable by the registered owner except for businesses with tenants and recoverable monthly:

9.3.1. Plastic bags per week/day (volume).

9.3.2. Containers per week (volume).

9.3.3. Truck load per volume or removal.

9.4. Sewerage

The amount may be raised monthly. The levy is calculated by one of the methods below and is payable by the registered owner and recoverable monthly:

9.4.1. Percentage of water consumption.

9.4.2. Percentage of water consumption plus costs for strength of disposal.

9.4.3. Basic charge: based on the number of properties within those categories of customers and fixed cost associated with the service.

9.4.4. Additional charge:

9.4.4.1. based on the area and variable costs of the services.

9.4.4.2. based on the number of properties within those categories of customers and variable costs of the service.

9.4.5. When the number of properties is not available, a flat rate, based on the average consumption per categories of consumers, will be applicable.

9.5. Property Rates

9.5.1. Property rates is calculated taking into account the total net expenditure from the other services less the revenue envisaged based on the total rateable valuations. The rates must be calculated in such a manner that the Council realizes a net surplus when adopting its tariffs.

9.5.2. Property rates are calculated according to valuation of a property. Council calculates the tariff on the market value as per Council valuation. On written request the amount may be raised monthly. The levy is payable by the registered owner and recoverable monthly.

9.6. Social benefits

9.6.1. The Council, in order to measure social benefits enjoyed by the community, has approved of the standards as set out in the tables below to achieve cost recovery and to measure service delivery, where possible.

9.6.2. Measures indicated should be calculated annually and used as a guideline to ensure meaningful reporting. Actual unit costs must be compared with budgeted costs.

10. FUNCTION / UNIT OR OUTPUT CLASSIFICATION BY COUNCIL

- Airfields - Number of landings Subsidized
- Art Gallery and Museum
- Number of attendance of community
- Engineering
- Administration
- Population
- Percentage of Municipal expenditure
- Community
- Building Section - Number of plans submitted
- Value of buildings
- Municipal value of buildings subsidized
- Caravan Park Number of bookings
- Number of sites subsidized
- Cemeteries Number of burials
- Number of graves subsidized
- Civic and other halls

- Number of bookings subsidized
- Cleansing, refuse removal and disposal
- Number of removals
- Population
- Number of properties
- Economic
- Corporate Services Population
- Percentage of total expenditure
- Community (Charged out)
- Council General Population
- Percentage of total expenditure
- Community (Charged out)
- Electricity Number of units purchased
- Number of units sold
- Number of connections
- Trading
- Estates Number of properties economic
- Financial Services Percentage of municipal expenditure
- Population
- Community (Charged out)
- Fire Number of call-outs
- Number of properties subsidized
- Grant-in-aid Percentage of rates income Community Health
 - Clinics
 - Other
- Number of attendance
- Population
- Subsidized housing
- Housing (Selling and letting schemes)
- Number of dwellings economic
- Libraries - Number of members
- Number of books in stock

- Population
- Community
- Licensing - Number of licenses subsidized
- Marketing - Number of industrial properties
- Number of industries
- Community
- Municipal Manager - Percentage of municipal expenditure
- Population
- Community (Charged out)
- Parking Number of bays Community Parks and Recreation Number of properties
- Population
- Community
- Administration
- Number of municipal staff
- Population
- Community (Charged out)
- Recreation resorts Number of users
- Population
- Economic
- Roads and Storm water (including sidewalks)
- Length of roads
- Population
- Community
- Security and Civil Defense
- Number of installations Community Sewerage reticulation (Disposal)
- Number of connections
- Sewerage purified
- Population
- Economic
- Street lighting - Number of street lighting community
- Swimming pools - Number of attendance

- Population
- Subsidized
- Stores Number of stock items held
- Value of stock
- Number of orders
- Economic (fully charged out)
- Town Planning - Number of properties
- Population
- Community
- Traffic - Number of registered vehicles
- Population
- Subsidized
- Valuations - Number of properties
- Value of municipal valuations
- Community
- Water - Number of units sold
- Cost per unit supplied
- Length of mains
- Kilolitres purified
- Cost per kilolitre purified
- Trading

11. *Billing of estimated consumptions*

11.1. *The need to estimate consumption and the basis thereof*

Notwithstanding all the City of Matlosana's attempts to take monthly meter readings of all water / electricity supplied, should it not be possible to take a reading on the appropriate date or if for some any other reason the reading could not be obtained, the City of Matlosana reserves the right to calculate an estimated consumption from the previous actual reading to the billing date. The estimates are normally based on the 3 to 6 months preceding the last date on which the meter was found to be registering correctly, or on the 3 to 6 months following the date from

which the meter was again registering correctly. The seasonal historical average consumption at the property may also be used by the City of Matlosana to reflect its best estimate of what the consumption may have been.

11.2. *Adjustment to estimated account*

As soon as a new actual reading has been taken; the previously estimated consumption will be recalculated and an adjustment, either positive or negative, will reflect on the next account issued.

11.3. *Failure of meter*

During the period from identification of a meter having ceased reading, to when it is replaced and a reading can be taken, an estimated consumption will be applied.

Should a consumer have been billed a zero consumption for any period of time and it is subsequently found to have been due to a ceased water/electricity meter and the property was not vacant at the time or the usage pattern had not changed, the City shall bill retrospectively from the time that the meter had ceased until the time it has been replaced. Should the property have been vacant or where the usage pattern had changed, a signed and sworn affidavit needs to be provided for consideration.

11.4. *No account received*

In the event that an owner or occupier has consumed water or electricity but has never received an account, the onus will be on the owner to make representations to the City of Matlosana to request that an account be sent. Should the City of Matlosana not be able to verify that an account was indeed issued to either the owner or occupier, the City may bill for a period of not greater than three (3) years and the consumer may make arrangements with the City of Matlosana to pay off the amount.

Any person, who has stopped receiving an account that has previously been received, should immediately request the City of Matlosana in writing to remedy the omission.

12. VAT

- 12.1. VAT at a standard rate is charged as per the existing national legislation on all tariffs and all sundry tariffs as indicated in the approved resolution.
- 12.2. VAT on property rates is charged at a zero rate

13. *Determination, notice of tariffs, fees, levies, and objections*

The Council may:

- 13.1. by resolution, supported by a majority of the members of the council, levy and recover levies, fees, taxes and tariffs, in respect of any function or service of the municipality;
- 13.2. Date, not earlier than 30 days from date of the resolution, on which such determination, amendment or withdrawal shall come into operation; and recover any charges so determined or amended, including interest on any outstanding amount;
- 13.3. In the event the City of Matlosana has identified that the basic fees or any service related charges were not charged where they should have been charged, the charges will be raised for the period not exceeding 24 months.
- 13.4. After a resolution as contemplated in subsection (2) has been passed, the municipal manager of the municipality shall forthwith cause to be conspicuously displayed, at a place installed for this purpose at the offices of the municipality, as well as at such other places within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality as may be determined by the municipal manager, a notice stating—
 - 13.4.1. the general purpose of the resolution;
 - 13.4.2. the date on which the determination or amendment shall come into operation;

- 13.4.3. the date on which the notice is first displayed; and
- 13.4.4. that any person who desires to object to such determination or amendment shall do so in writing within 14 days after the date on which the notice is first displayed.

13.5. Where—

13.5.1. no objection is lodged within the period referred to in subsection (4) (d) the determination or amendment shall come into operation as contemplated in subsection

13.5.2. an objection is lodged within the period referred to in subsection 13.4.4., the municipality shall consider every objection and may amend or withdraw the determination or amendment and may determine a date other than the date contemplated in subsection (2) on which the determination or amendment shall come into operation, where upon subsection 13.4.2. shall with the necessary changes apply.

14. *Phasing in of tariffs, fees and levies*

14.1. The council must annually consider the methods by which tariffs, fees and levies will be calculated and by resolution amend its tariff policy.

14.2. Where the newly calculated tariffs, fees and levies differ substantially from the current tariffs, council may resolve to phase in the differences over a period of time.

15. *Conflict of law*

15.1. When interpreting any provision of this policy, any interpretation that is reasonable and consistent with the objectives of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act as amended as set out in Chapter 8, Part 1, on service tariffs, must be preferred over any alternative interpretation, which is inconsistent with these objectives.

15.2. If there is any conflict between this policy and any other policy of the Council relating to tariffs, this policy shall prevail.

15. Short title and commencement

This policy is called the City of Matlosana Tariff Policy and shall come into operation on the date of adoption by Council with the approval of the annual budget for 2020/2021

DRAFT 2020 2021



CITY OF MATLOSANA

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY RATES POLICY

2020/2021

PREAMBLE

1. **WHEREAS** the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, and the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, Act 6 of 2004, as amended by the provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Amendment Act, Act 29 of 2014 (hereinafter referred to as "the MPRA"), empowers the City of Matlosana (hereinafter referred to as "the Municipality") to impose rates on property
2. **AND WHEREAS** in terms of section 4(1)(c) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 as amended (hereinafter referred to as "the Systems Act"), the Municipality may, *inter alia*, levy rates on property to finance the operational expenditure of the Municipality
3. **AND WHEREAS** in terms of section 62(1)(f)(ii) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003 as amended (hereinafter referred to as "the MFMA"), the Municipal Manager of the Municipality appointed in terms of section 82 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998 (hereinafter referred to as "the Structures Act"), must, in his capacity as the accounting officer of the Municipality, ensure that the Municipality has and implements a municipal property rates policy
4. **AND WHEREAS** the Municipality:
 - 4.1. Must, in terms of section 3(1) of the MPRA, adopt a policy consistent with the MPRA on the levying of rates on rateable property within the municipal area of the Municipality
 - 4.2. Must, in terms of section 6(1) of the MPRA, adopt by-laws to give effect to the implementation of its rates policy
 - 4.3. Must, in terms of section 5(1) of the MPRA, annually review, and may, if necessary, amend this policy. Proposals for reviewing this policy must be considered by the Municipality in conjunction with its annual operating budget
 - 4.4. May, in terms of section 22 of the MPRA, levy an additional rate on property in a special rating area and, in doing so, may differentiate between different categories of property
5. **NOW THEREFORE**, this policy has been drafted in compliance with the provisions of sections 3(1) and 6(1) of the MPRA, and must be read within the context of the MPRA, and in as far as required, supplemented and amplified by the MPRA.

THE CITY OF MATLOSANA

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY RATES POLICY

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

1. DEFINITIONS

In this policy, except where the context otherwise indicates, or it is expressly stipulated otherwise, the following words and expressions shall have the respective meanings assigned to them hereunder, and words or expressions to which a meaning has been assigned in terms of the provisions of section 1 of the MPRA will have the meaning assigned thereto by the said act. All headings are included for convenience only and shall not be used in the interpretation of any of the provisions of this policy.

NO.	WORD/EXPRESSION	DEFINITION
"A"		
1.1	"Account"	Means the account furnished to an owner by the Municipality once the owner becomes liable for the payment of rates and which reflects the amount due to the Municipality by such owner in respect of the rates, and depending on the context may also refer to an "account" as defined in terms of the provisions of the Customer Care, Credit Control & Debt Collection Policy and Tariff and Municipal Property Rates By-Laws of the Municipality.
1.2	"Agent"	In relation to property, means a person appointed by the owner of such property: (a) to receive rental or other payments in respect of the property on behalf of the owner; (b) to make payments in respect of the property on behalf of the owner.
1.3	"Agricultural / farming property"	Means property, which is used for agricultural and/or farming purposes, but excludes any portion thereof that is used commercially for the hospitality of guests and excludes the use of the property for the purpose of eco-tourism or for the trading in or hunting of game.
"C"		
1.4	Category	1.4.1. In relation to property, means a category of properties determined in terms of section 8; 1.4.2. in relation to owners of properties, means a category of owners determined in terms of section 15 (2);

1.5	"Certificate of occupancy"	Means the certificate of occupancy issued by the Municipality in terms of the provisions of section 14 of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, Act 103 of 1977.
1.6	"Consent use"	Means the purpose for which land may lawfully be used and on which buildings may be erected and used only with the consent of the Municipality.
1.7	"Council"	Means the Municipal Council of the Municipality as referred to and constituted in terms of the provisions of section 157 of the Constitution.
1.8	"Current monthly rates"	Means the rate levied on a property in the month immediately preceding the month in which application for a rebate has been made, where such application is required in terms of this policy, and in all other events, the month preceding the month in which the rebate will come into operation.
"D"		
1.9	Date of valuation	Means the date determined by City of Matlosana in terms of Sect 31 (1)
"E"		
1.10	"Exemption"	In relation to the payment of a rate, means an exemption granted by the Municipality in terms of the provisions of section 15 of the MPRA.
"F"		
1.11	"financial year"	Means the period commencing on the 1 st day of July in any calendar year and ending on the 30 th day of June of the following calendar year.
"G"		
1.12	Government or State owned property Public Service Purpose	In so far as, it relates to property owned and used by the State, means property owned and used by the National Government and North West Provincial Government for the provision of community type services, including but not limited to police stations, hospitals. All other property owned and utilised by the State will be classified in accordance with its zoning i.e. business for offices, residential for housing schemes etc. Public Service Purpose in relation to the use of a property, means property owned and used by an organ of state such as: Hospitals and Clinics

		<p>Schools and Pre-schools and early childhood development centres</p> <p>National and Provincial Libraries and Archives</p> <p>Police Stations</p> <p>Correctional Facilities and</p> <p>Courts of Law</p>
"I"		
1.13	"Income Tax Act"	Means the Income Tax Act, Act 58 of 1962 as amended.
"M"		
1.14	"MFMA"	Means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003 as amended.
1.15	"MPRA"	Means the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, Act 6 of 2004 as amended by Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Amendment Act, Act 29 of 2014.
1.16	"MPRA Rate Ratio Regulations"	Means the Municipal Property Rates Act: Regulations on the Rate Ratio between Residential and Non-Residential Properties promulgated in terms of the provisions of section 83 of the MPRA and published in GNR195 in GG 33016 of 12 March 2010.
1.17	"Municipality"	<p>Means the CITY OF MATLOSANA (also referred to as the "COM"), a local government and legal entity with full legal capacity as contemplated in section 2 of the Systems Act, read with the provisions of Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and sections 12 and 14 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998, with its main place of business and the offices of the Municipal Manager, as envisaged in terms of the provisions of section 115(3) of the Systems Act, at corner of Braam Fisher and Emily Hobhouse Streets, Klerksdorp, North West Province, and includes:</p> <p>1.17.1. Its successor in title; or</p> <p>1.17.2. A functionary exercising a delegated power or carrying out an instruction, in the event of any power being delegated as contemplated in terms of the provisions of section 59 of the Systems Act; or</p> <p>1.17.3. An authorised service provider fulfilling a responsibility assigned to it by the Municipality through a service delivery agreement.</p>

1.18	"Municipal property"	Means property owned by, vested in or under the control and management of the Municipality.
"N"		
1.19	"Non-residential property"	Means all properties (including all undeveloped properties) other than those defined as "residential property".
"O"		
1.20	"Owner"	<p>Means:</p> <p>1.20.1. In relation to 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, means a person in whose name ownership of the property is registered;</p> <p>1.20.2. In relation to a right registered against immovable property in the name of a person, excluding a mortgage bond registered against the property, means a person in whose name the right is registered;</p> <p>1.20.2.1. In relation to a time sharing interest contemplated in the Property Time-sharing Control Act, Act 75 of 1983, means the management association contemplated in the regulations made in terms of section 12 of the Property Time-sharing Control Act, and published in Government Notice R327 of 24 February 1984;</p> <p>1.20.2.2. In relation to a share in a share block company, the share block company as defined in the Share Blocks Control Act, Act 59 of 1980;</p> <p>1.20.3. In relation to buildings, other immovable structures and infrastructure referred to in section 17 (1) (f), means the holder of the mining right or the mining permit;</p> <p>1.20.3. In relation to a land tenure right registered in the name of a person or granted to a person in terms of legislation, means a person in whose name the right is registered or to whom it was granted in terms of legislation; or</p> <p>1.20.4. In relation to public service infrastructure, means the organ of state which owns or controls that public service infrastructure as envisaged in the definition of "publicly controlled",</p>

		<p>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:</p> <p>1.20.4.1. A trustee, in the case of a property in a trust excluding state trust land;</p> <p>1.20.4.2. An executor or administrator, in the case of a property in a deceased estate;</p> <p>1.20.4.3. A trustee or liquidator, in the case of a property in an insolvent estate or in liquidation;</p> <p>1.20.4.4. A judicial manager, in the case of a property in the estate of a person under judicial management;</p> <p>1.20.4.5. A curator, in the case of a property in the estate of a person under curatorship;</p> <p>1.20.4.6. 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;</p> <p>1.20.4.7. A lessee, in the case of a property that is registered in the name of a municipality and is leased by it;</p> <p>or</p> <p>A lessee, in the case of property to which a land tenure right applies and which is leased by the holder of such right; or</p> <p>1.20.4.8. 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.</p>
“P”		
1.21	“Public service infrastructure”	Means public service infrastructure as defined in the Municipal Property Rates Act, Act 6 of 2004 as amended.
“R”		
1.22	“Rateable property” and “property”	<p>Means property on which the Municipality may in terms of the provisions of Sections 1, 2 and 7 of the MPRA levy a rate, excluding property fully excluded from the levying of rates in terms of the provisions of Section 17 of the MPRA and including</p> <p>1.22.1. immovable property registered in the name of a person, including, in the case of a sectional title scheme, sectional title unit registered in the name of a person;</p> <p>1.22.2. A right registered against immovable property in the name of a person, excluding a mortgage bond registered against property;</p>



CITY OF MATLOSANA

FUNDING & RESERVE POLICY

2020/2021

FUNDING POLICY 2020/21

1. APPLICATION AND SCOPE

The Funding Policy is applicable to the City of Matlosana Municipality.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

- To ensure the operating and capital budgets of council are appropriately funded
- To ensure that provisions and reserves are maintained at the required levels to avoid future year unfunded liabilities

Funding of capital and operating budget

- (a) The budget may be financed only from:
- i. realistically expected revenues, based on current and previous collection levels;
 - ii. cash-backed funds available from previous surpluses where such funds are not required for other purposes; and
 - iii. borrowed funds in respect of the capital budget only.

3. CAPITAL BUDGET

- (a) municipality may spend money on a capital project only if the money for the project has been appropriated in the capital budget.
- (b) The envisaged sources of funding for the capital budget must be properly considered and the Council must be satisfied that this funding is available and has not been committed for other purposes.
- (c) Before approving a capital project, the Council must consider:
- i. the projected cost of the project over all the ensuing financial years until the project becomes operational,
 - ii. future operational costs and any revenues, which may arise in respect of such project, including the likely future impact on operating budget (i.e. on property rates and service tariffs).
- (d) Before approving the capital budget, the council shall consider:
- i. the impact on the present and future operating budgets of the municipality in relation to finance charges to be incurred on external loans,
 - ii. depreciation of fixed assets,
 - iii. maintenance of fixed assets, and
 - iv. any other ordinary operational expenses associated with any item on such capital budget.
- (e) Council shall approve the annual or adjustment capital budget only if it has been properly balanced and fully funded.
- (f) The capital expenditure shall be funded from the following sources:

Revenue or Surplus

- If any project is to be financed from revenue this financing must be included in the
- cash budget to raise sufficient cash for the expenditure.
- If the project is to be financed from surplus there must be sufficient cash Available at time of execution of the project

External loans

- External loans can be raised only if it is linked to the financing of an asset;
- A capital project to be financed from an external loan can only be included in the budget if the loan has been secured or if can be reasonably assumed as being secured;
- The loan redemption period should not exceed the estimated life expectancy of the asset. If this happens the interest payable on the excess redemption period shall be declared as fruitless expenditure;
- Interest payable on external loans shall be included as a cost in the revenue budget;
- Finance charges relating to such loans shall be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or votes to which the projects relate.

Grant Funding

- Non capital expenditure funded from grants
 - ° must be budgeted for as part of the revenue budget;
 - ° Expenditure must be reimbursed from the funding creditor and transferred to the operating and must be budgeted for as such.
- Capital expenditure must be budgeted for in the capital budget;
- Interest earned on investments of Conditional Grant Funding shall be Capitalised if the conditions state that interest should accumulate in the fund.
- If there is no condition stated, the interest can then be allocated directly to the revenue accounts.
- Grant funding does not need to be cash backed but cash should be secured before spending can take place.

4. OPERATING BUDGET

- (a) The municipality shall budget in each annual and adjustments budget for the contribution to:
 - i. provision for accrued leave entitlements equal to 100% of the accrued leave
 - ii. entitlement of officials as at 30 June of each financial year,
 - iii. provision for bad debts in accordance with its rates and tariffs policies
 - iv. provision for the obsolescence and deterioration of stock in accordance with its stores management policy
 - v. Depreciation and finance charges shall be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or votes to which the projects relate.
 - vi. At least 5% of the operating budget component of each annual and adjustments budget shall be set aside for maintenance.
- (b) When considering the draft annual budget, council shall consider the impact, which the proposed increases in rates and service tariffs will have on the monthly municipal accounts of households.

- (c) The impact of such increases shall be assessed on the basis of a fair sample of randomly selected accounts.
- (d) The operating budget shall reflect the impact of the capital component on:
 - depreciation charges
 - repairs and maintenance expenses
 - interest payable on external borrowings
 - other operating expenses.
- (e) The chief financial officer shall ensure that the cost of indecency relief is separately reflected in the appropriate votes.

5. UNSPEND CONDITIONAL GRANTS

5.1 Criteria for the rollover of conditional grant funds

Section 22 of the 2019 Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) requires that any conditional grants which are not spent at the end of the municipal financial year must revert to the National Revenue Fund, unless the receiving officer, provincial treasury and transferring national officer proves to the satisfaction of National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to identifiable projects, in which case the funds may be rolled over.

When applying to retain unspent conditional allocations committed to identifiable projects or requesting a rollover in terms of section 22(2) of the DoRA, municipalities must include the following information with their submission to National Treasury:

1. A formal letter, signed by the accounting officer must be addressed to the National Treasury requesting the rollover of unspent conditional grants in terms of section 22(2) of the 2019 DoRA;
2. A list of all the projects that are linked to the unspent conditional grants and a breakdown of how much was allocated and spent per project;
3. The following evidence indicating that work on each of the projects has commenced, as applicable to the specific rollover(s):
 - a) Proof that the project tender was published and the period for tender submissions closed before 31 March;
 - b) Proof that a contractor or service provider was appointed for delivery of the project before 31 March; or
Proof of a project tender, appointment of contractor or service provider for delivery of service before 30 June in cases where additional funding was allocated during the course of the final year of the project;
 - d) Incorporation of the Appropriation Statement;
 - e) Evidence that all projects linked to an allocation will be fully utilised by 30 June 2020 (attach cash flow projection for the applicable grant).
4. A progress report (also in percentages) on the status of each project's implementation that includes an attached, legible implementation plan);
5. The value of the committed project funding, and the conditional allocation from the funding source;
6. Reasons why the grants were not fully spent during the year of original allocation per the DoRA;
7. Municipalities must not include previous year's unspent conditional grants as a rollover request. Rollover of rollovers will not be considered;
8. An indication of the time-period within which the funds are to be spent if the roll over is

- approved; and
9. Proof that the Municipal Manager and Chief Financial Officer are permanently appointed.

5.2 Unspent conditional grant funds for 2019/20

The process to ensure the return of unspent conditional grants for the 2019/20 financial year will be managed in accordance with section 22 of the DoRA. In addition to the previous MFMA Circulars, the following practical arrangements will apply:

Step 1: Municipalities must submit their June 2020 conditional grant expenditure reports according to section 71 of the MFMA reflecting all accrued expenditure on conditional grants and further ensure that expenditure reported to both National Treasury and national transferring officers reconcile.

Step 2: When preparing the Annual Financial Statements, a municipality must determine the portion of each national conditional grant allocation that remained unspent as at 30 June 2020. These amounts **MUST** exclude all interest earned on conditional grants, retentions and VAT related to conditional grant spending that has been reclaimed from SARS, which must be disclosed separately.

Step 3: If the receiving officer wants to motivate in terms of section 22(2) of the 2019 DoRA that the unspent funds are committed to identifiable projects, the roll over application pack must be submitted to National Treasury by 31 August 2020. National Treasury will not consider any rollover requests that are incomplete or received after this deadline.

Step 4: National Treasury will confirm in writing whether or not the municipality may retain any of the unspent funds as a rollover based on criteria outlined above by 22 October 2020 or whether it will agree to any alternative payment arrangement or schedules.

Step 5: National Treasury will communicate the unspent conditional grants amount by 05 November 2020. A municipality must return the remaining unspent conditional grant funds that are not subject to a specific repayment arrangement to the National Revenue Fund by 18 November 2020.

Step 6: Any unspent conditional grant funds that should have, but has not been repaid to the National Revenue Fund by 18 November 2020, and for which a municipality has not requested a repayment arrangement, will be offset against the municipality's 02 December 2020 equitable share allocation.

All other issues pertaining to Appropriation Statement and reporting on approved roll overs are addressed in the Annexure to MFMA Circular No. 86.



CITY OF MATLOSANA

VIREMENT POLICY **~~(SHIFTING OF FUNDS)~~** **POLICY**

2020/2021

CITY OF MATLOSANA

VIREMENT POLICY

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VIREMENT POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

The compilation of a virement policy is based on the guidelines issued in Budget Circular No 51 published by National Treasury. The MFMA as amended and the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations seek to move municipalities away from the traditional approach of appropriating/approving budgets by line item. The aim is to give the heads of municipal departments and programmes greater flexibility in managing their budgets. To further facilitate this, each municipality must put in place a council approved virements policy, which should provide clear guidance to managers of when they may shift funds between items, projects, programmes and votes.

- 1.1 *Webster's New Millennium™ Dictionary of English defines "Virement" as "a regulated transfer or re-allocation of money from one account to another, especially public funds."*
- 1.2 A virement represents a flexible mechanism to effect budgetary amendments within a Municipal financial year.
- 1.3 Changing circumstances and priorities during a financial period may give rise to a need to virement (transfer) funds within or between approved Votes, as defined in the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) as amended. The treatment of such instances may, however, be dependent on whether an adjustment budget is required or not.

2. PURPOSE

- 2.1 The Chief Financial Officer has a statutory duty to ensure that adequate policies and procedures are in place to ensure an effective system of financial control. A municipality's virement policy and its underlying administrative process within the system of delegations is one of these controls.

- 2.2 Section 81(1)(d) of the MFMA states inter alia that "The Chief Financial Officer of a municipality-...must advise senior managers and other senior officials in the exercise of powers and duties assigned to them in terms of section 78 or delegated to them in terms of section 79;..."
- 2.3 It is the responsibility of each senior manager of each Directorate to which funds are allocated, to plan and conduct assigned operations so as not to expend more funds than budgeted and to ensure that funds are utilised effectively and efficiently.
- 2.4 Section 78(1)(b) of the MFMA states inter alia that "Each senior manager of a municipality and each official of a municipality exercising financial management responsibilities must take all reasonable steps within their respective areas of responsibility to ensure-...(b) that the financial and other resources of the municipality are utilised effectively, efficiently, economically and transparently;"
- 2.5 This policy aims to provide guidelines to senior management in the use of virements as a mechanism in their day-to-day management of their budgets. In addition, it specifically aims to empower senior managers with an efficient financial – and budgetary system to ensure optimum service delivery within the current legislative framework of the MFMA and the municipality's system of delegations.

3 DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 **Accounting Officer (MFMA)**
"- (a) in relation to a municipality, means the municipal official referred to in section 60;"
- 3.2 **Chief Financial Officer (MFMA)**
"a person designated in terms of section 80(2)(a)"
- 3.3 **Senior Manager**
Section 56 of the Systems Act states inter alia that: "Appointment of managers directly accountable to municipal managers - (a) a municipal council, after consultation with the municipal manager, appoints a manager directly accountable to the municipal manager..."
- 3.4 **"Municipal Council"** or "council" means the council of a municipality referred to in section 18 of the Municipal Structures Act;
- 3.5 **Approved Budget (MFMA)**
"- means an annual budget-
(a) approved by a municipal council; or
(b) approved by a provincial or the national executive following an intervention in terms of section 139 of the Constitution, and includes such an annual budget as revised by an adjustments budget in terms of section 28;"
- 3.6 **"Budget transfer"** means transfer of funding within a vote subject to limitations.
- 3.7 **"Capital budget"** means a financial plan catering for large and long-term sums for investment in property, plant and machinery, over a period greater than the period considered under an operating budget.

- 3.8 **Operating budget** An operating budget is the annual budget of an activity stated in terms of Budget Classification Code, functional/sub-functional categories and cost accounts. It contains estimates of the total value of resources required for the performance of the operations in terms of revenue and expenditure including reimbursable work or services for others;
- 3.9 **Cost Centre**
Cost centre is a cost collector which represents a logical point at which cost (expenditure) is collected and managed by a responsible cost centre owner.
- 3.10 **Financial year**
The 12 month period between 1 July and 30 June.
- 3.11 **Vote (MFMA)**
“(a) one of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality; and
(b) which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the department or functional area concerned.”
- 3.12 **"Overspending"**-
a) means causing the operational or capital expenditure incurred by the municipality during a financial year to exceed the total amount appropriated in that year's budget for its operational or capital expenditure; as the case may be;
b) in relation to a vote, means causing expenditure under the vote to exceed the amount appropriated for that vote; or
c) in relation to expenditure under section 26 of the MFMA, means causing expenditure under that section to exceed the limits allowed in subsection (5) of this section;
- 3.13 **Virement**
The process of transferring an approved budgetary provision from one operating cost element or capital project to another within a vote during a municipal financial year and which results from changed circumstances from that which prevailed at the time of the previous budget adoption.

4 LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS

Chapter 4 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003, states that the approval of the budget/appropriation is the responsibility of Council. This does not mean the approval of every line item but rather the approval of the budget which will give effect to the planned strategic priorities of the municipality's (IDP & SDBIP). There is no legislation that prevents Council from delegating authority to other levels as far as line items are concerned.

The process, format and other compliance requirements are regulated by the Municipal Finance Managements Act, No. 56 of 2003, the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations and National Treasury MFMA Circular No.51.

5 OBJECTIVES OF POLICY

This policy shall give effect to the requirements and stipulations of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Municipal Budget and Reporting Framework in terms of the Approved

budget.

The policy sets out the virement principles and processes which City of Matlosana will follow during a financial year.

These virements will represent a flexible mechanism to effect budgetary amendments within a municipal financial year.

6. VIREMENT RESTRICTIONS

In terms of Circular 51 issued by National Treasury, the following principles must be incorporated into municipal virements policies:

- Virements should not be permitted in relation to the revenue side of the budget;
- Virements between votes should be permitted where the proposed shifts in funding facilitate sound risk and financial management (e.g. the management of central insurance funds and insurance claims from separate votes);
- Virements from the capital budget to the operating budget should not be permitted;
- Virements towards personnel expenditure should not be permitted;
- Virements to or from the following items should not be permitted: bulk purchases; debt impairment, interest charges; depreciation, grants to individuals, revenue foregone, insurance and VAT;
- Virements should not result in adding 'new' projects to the Capital Budget;
- Virements of conditional grant funds to purposes outside of that specified in the relevant conditional grant framework must not be permitted; and
- There should be prudent limits on the amount of funds that may be moved to and from votes and sub-votes (e.g. not more than 5 per cent of the budget may be moved to or from a vote, programme, project etc.).

An approved virement does not give expenditure authority outside of what is allowed by Council's Supply Chain Management Policy.

Virements will only be approved if they facilitate and promote sound risk and financial management.

7. BUDGET TRANSFERS

The amount of a saving under a main expenditure category of a vote that may be transferred to another main expenditure category may not exceed ten per cent (10%) of the amount appropriated under that main expenditure category. Savings in an amount appropriated for capital expenditure may not defray operational expenditure.

7.1 TRANSFERS FROM REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

As per directive from National Treasury only transfers to Repair and Maintenance votes will be allowed. No transfers from Repair and Maintenance to any other cost functions like Salaries; General Expenditure will be allowed.

7.2 YEAR-END TRANSFERS

This policy make provision for the transfer of funds at any financial year end to avoid any unauthorised expenditure. Such transfers must be approved within the framework set out in the delegations below.

7.3 CAPITAL BUDGET TRANSFERS

- a) Only virements which relate to projects approved as part of annual or adjustments budgets, will be permitted.
- b) No virements that will results in the adding of "new" projects onto the Capital Budget, will be allowed.
- c) Virements must be between projects of similar funding sources (e.g. grant funded ↔ grant funded).
- d) Implementation of the project from which funds are viremented may not be prejudiced (i.e. must not hinder completion of the project).
- e) Motivations for virements should clearly state the reason for the saving within the "giving" project, as well as the reason for the additional amount required.

8. DELEGATIONS ON CAPITAL BUDGETS

A Capital Budget is approved per line items or per project. This in effect means that Council does not allow any discretion to an official other than delivering on the decision. Any saving or shortfall must be reported to Council for Council to decide on the future utilisation of the savings as well as to seek additional funds for the execution of a project in the case of a shortfall in the budgeted amount to complete the project. Because of the fact that Council in fact decide on the individual projects or purchases this cannot be delegated and any discussion around such an item and changes must be approved by the Council.

9. DELEGATION ON VIREMENTS TRANSFERS ON IN - OPERATING BUDGETS

9.1 VIREMENTS TRANSFERS BETWEEN VOTES (FUNCTIONS)

A "Vote" in terms of the MFMA ~~National guidelines~~ is defined ~~determined~~ as one of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of funds ~~money~~ for different departments or functional areas. This specifies the total amount that is appropriate for the purpose of the department or functional area.

Council therefore ~~only~~ decide on the total amount that is allocated to that specific function and classifies it as a vote, because council approves the "vote" only the shifting of funds within the "vote" can be delegated to Executive Mayor in consultation with the Accounting Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. As far as the reallocation of funds between "Votes" is concerned, it cannot be delegated and Council has to decide on each of them.

9.2 VIREMENTS TRANSFERS BETWEEN COST CENTRES

Transfer of ~~between~~ line item budgets between cost centres within a specific "Vote" is delegated to the Executive Mayor. ~~through a procedure that must be informed by the Budget Steering Committee.~~ The Executive Mayor is a chairperson of the Budget Steering committee where he/she will play their political oversight and where he/she can be informed by the Accounting Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and other senior functional managers. Any transfer of funds between cost centres by the Executive Mayor must be informed in writing by comments from the Accounting Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. The amount of transfer by the Executive Mayor is limited to R 1 000 000 ~~R300 000~~ per line item and any amount larger that this must be

approved by Council. It is also a requirement that any transfer approved by the Executive Mayor be reported to full Council on a monthly basis.

9.3 VIREMENTS TRANSFERS BETWEEN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES WITHIN COST/FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES

The transfer of budgets between different categories within a functional or cost centre can be delegated. ~~Although no legal prevention exists to delegate such a function it can create a strategic problem.~~ The approval will then be signed by the Municipal Manger ~~Executive Mayor (as chairperson of the budget steering committee)~~ on condition that a report for information must be submitted to Council every quarter. Any transfer application must be accompanied by comments from the Accounting Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. Transfers in terms of this delegation is limited to R 500 000 ~~R300 000~~ per line item. In cases where this amount is exceeded, it will have to be submitted to the Executive Mayor or Council for approval.

9.4 VIREMENTS TRANSFERS WITHIN CATEGORIES

The transfer of budgeted amount within categories is delegated to the Senior Manger ~~Accounting Officer~~ and can only be considered on advice in writing by the Chief Financial Officer who will report to the Budget Steering Committee on a monthly basis on all transfers that were approved. The Accounting Officer can delegate his authority to the Chief Financial Officer. The maximum amount that can be transferred in term of this delegation is R 200 000 per case. Anything above that amount must be referred to the Accounting Officer ~~Executive Mayor~~ for approval under his/her limitation of R 250 000 ~~R300 000~~ per case. Anything above R 250 000 ~~R 300 000~~ must be referred to the Municipal Manager, Executive Mayor or Council for approval. ~~The transfer of funds between line items within the category "General Expenses" and "Maintenance" up to a maximum of 10% of the budgeted line item amount can be delegated to senior management and manager budget office by the Accounting Officer.~~

10. GENERAL

The purpose of this delegation is to improve the pace at which service delivery is done and to make functionaries more accountable for their actions. The delegation can be withdrawn at any stage for whatever reason.

Virements between existing line items or from existing line items to new line items as prescribed in the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (MSCOA) be allowed to eventually comply fully with the line items as per MSCOA within the parameters of the above delegations.

11. DEVIATION FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THIS POLICY

The Accounting Officer or his/her delegated official(s), may, deviate from the provisions(s) of this policy, where there is an existence of bona fide organizational or operational requirements.

12. IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS POLICY

This policy shall be implemented after adoption by Council and it will be applicable to City of Matlosana as from 1 July 2020.

		1.22.3. A land tenure right registered in the name of person of granted to a person in terms of legislation, or d) public service infrastructure.
1.23	"Ratepayer"	Means any owner of rateable property as well as any owner of rateable property held under sectional title, situated within the municipal area of the Municipality.
1.24	"Rates"	Means a municipal rate on property levied in terms of section 229(1) (a) of the Constitution and section 2(1) of the MPRA.
1.25	"Rebate"	Means a discount granted in terms of the provisions of section 15 of the MPRA on the amount of the rate payable on the property.
1.26	"Reduction"	Means the lowering in terms of the provisions of section 15 of the MPRA of the amount for which the property was valued and the rating at that lower amount.
1.27	"Registered Indigent"	Means a person who has applied to the Municipality in terms of the Indigent Policy of the Municipality to be registered as a Registered Indigent, whose application was approved by the Municipality, and who is indicated as a Registered Indigent on the Indigent Relief Register, as contemplated in terms of the Indigent Policy of the Municipality
1.28	"Residential property"	<p>Means property which is:</p> <p>1.28.1. Used exclusively for residential purposes, with not more than 2 (two) dwelling 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); or</p> <p>1.28.2. A unit registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, used exclusively for residential purposes, and includes any unit in the same sectional title scheme registered in the name of the same owner which is used together with the residential unit as if it were one property, for example a garage or domestic worker's quarters (any such grouping shall be regarded as one residential property for rate rebate or valuation reduction purposes and for clearance application purposes); or</p>

		<p>1.28.3 Owned by a share-block company and used predominantly (60% or more) for residential purposes; or</p> <p>1.28.4. A retirement scheme or life right scheme used predominantly (60% or more) for residential purposes; or</p> <p>1.28.5. A residence used for residential purposes situated on property used for or related to educational purposes;</p> <p>1.28.6. Vacant Residential Property;</p> <p>However, excludes hostels, old age homes, guesthouses and any vacant land, not zoned as "residential", irrespective of its zoning or intended usage.</p>
"S"		
1.29	"school"	Means a school as defined in terms of the South African Schools Act, Act 84 of 1996 as amended and includes both a public school or an independent school that enrolls learners in one or more grades from grade R (Reception) to grade twelve and a public school.
1.30	"Sectional Titles Act"	Means the Sectional Titles Act, Act 95 of 1986 as amended.
1.31	"Structures Act"	Means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998 as amended.
1.32	"Systems Act"	Means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 as amended.
"T"		
1.33	"technical and other colleges"	Means a public college and a private college as contemplated in the Further Education and Training Colleges Act, Act 16 of 2006.
1.34	"the/this policy"	Means the Municipal Property Rates Policy of the Municipality as adopted by the Municipality in terms of the provisions of section 3(1) of the MPRA.
1.35	"threshold"	Means the amount, determined from time to time by the Municipality during its annual budget process referred to in section 12(2) of the MPRA, to be deducted from the market value of residential properties, resulting in rates to be determined on the balance of the market value of such properties only.
"V"		
1.36	"vacant land"	Means a property without any improvements thereto excluding Agricultural land

1.37	“valuation roll”	Means a valuation roll prepared in terms of the provisions of section 30 of the MPRA or a supplementary valuation roll prepared in terms of the provisions of section 78 of the MPRA.
“Z”		
1.38.	“zero rated”	Means the Value Added Tax Rate at which property rates are levied
1.39	“zoning”	Means the purpose for which land may lawfully be used or on which buildings may be erected or used, or both, as contained in the applicable Land Use Management Scheme, or any revision or amendment thereof, and “zoned” has a corresponding meaning, provided that where a property carries multiple zoning rights, the categorisation of such property will be in accordance with the highest rating category.

2. AIM AND PURPOSE

- 2.1. This policy constitutes the policy as contemplated in terms of the provisions of section 3(1) of the MPRA and the aim and purpose of this policy is as set out in the provisions of section 3(3) of the MPRA.
- 2.2. The aim of this policy is to:
- 2.2.1. Ensure that all owners of rateable property are informed about their liability for rates;
 - 2.2.2. Specify relief measures for ratepayers who may qualify for relief or partial relief in respect of the payment of rates through exemptions, reductions and rebates as contemplated in terms of the provisions of section 15 of the MPRA;
 - 2.2.3. Empower the Municipality to specify a threshold at which rating in respect of residential properties may commence as provided for in terms of the provisions of section 15(1)(a) of the MPRA, which it is authorised to do;
 - 2.2.4. Set out the criteria to be applied by the Municipality when it:
 - 2.2.4.1. Increase or decreases rates
 - 2.2.4.2. Levies differential rates on different categories of property;
 - 2.2.5. Provide for categories of public benefit organisations, approved in terms of the provisions of section 30(1) of the Income Tax Act, Act 58 of 1962 (hereinafter referred to as “the Income Tax Act”), which are ratepayers, and who may apply to the Municipality for relief from rates;
 - 2.2.6. Recognise the State, organs of state and the owners of public service infrastructure as property owners;
 - 2.2.7. Encourage the development of property;

- 2.2.8. Ensure that all persons liable for rates are treated equitably as required by the MPRA; and
- 2.2.9. Provide that any rebate is to benefit the owner in occupation of the property.

3. TITLE AND APPLICATION

- 3.1. This policy is known as the Municipal Property Rates Policy of the City of Matlosana.
- 3.2. This policy revokes all previous policies, decisions and/or *ad hoc* clauses within any other policy, regarding the subject matter of this policy.

4. COMMENCEMENT AND VALIDITY

This policy shall come into force and effect on the first implementation of the general valuation roll to be prepared by the Municipality in terms of the provisions of section 30, read with section 31 of the MPRA. This policy shall form part of the Municipality's budget related policies when such budget is tabled in the Council of the Municipality in terms of the provisions of section 16(2) of the MFMA for approval, in order to allow for the Council of the Municipality to consider and approve this policy in terms of the provisions of section 24(1) of the MFMA. Once this policy is approved by the Council, the general valuation roll to be compiled by the Municipality will be compiled taking account of the principles and provisions of this policy in as far as *inter alia* the different categories of properties and special rating areas are concerned.

5. RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY

The responsible authority for the adoption, publication and implementation of this policy is the Municipality, and where applicable the Council of the Municipality.

CHAPTER 2

RATING PRINCIPLES AND CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY

6. OPERATIONAL BACKGROUND AND PRINCIPLES

- 6.1. This policy has been prepared to ensure equitable treatment by the Municipality in the levying of rates on property owners, including owners under sectional title as contemplated in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, as well as any other person who may become liable for the payment of rates based on the guiding principles of equity, affordability, poverty alleviation, social and economic development, financial sustainability and cost efficiency.
- 6.2. This policy must be read in conjunction with the provisions of the Land Use Management Scheme and the Town Planning and Townships Ordinance 15 of 1986, and any other applicable legislation, including, but not limited to, the MFMA, the Systems Act, and any legislation that replaces any of the aforementioned acts or ordinance.
- 6.3. The Municipality is required by the terms of section 16(1) of the MFMA, read with section 24(1) of the MFMA, to approve an annual operating budget prior to the commencement of every financial year. The income from rates must be used to finance in full or in part, the annual operating expenditure of the Municipality as reflected in such budget.
- 6.4. As provided in the MPRA, the Municipality has elected to differentiate between various categories of property and property owners. Some categories of property and categories of owners are granted relief from rates. The Municipality does, however, not grant relief from rates in respect of payments for rates to any category of owners or properties on an individual basis, other than by way of an exemption, rebate or reduction provided for in this policy.
- 6.5. Rates are levied in accordance with the provisions of the MPRA as a cent-in-the-rand based on the property value determined for a property as contained in the valuation roll and supplementary valuation roll.

7. ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET

- 7.1. Rates and rate ratios shall be levied and established as part of the approved annual budget of the Municipality and shall remain valid and in force and effect until amended, changed or varied by the Council.
- 7.2. In terms of the provisions of section 28(6) of the MFMA a municipal tax may not be increased during a financial year, except when required in terms of a financial recovery plan.
- 7.3. The Municipality must consider the levying of rates annually during the budget process as contemplated in section 12(2) of the MPRA.
- 7.4. Rate increases must be used to finance the increase in operating costs of the municipal services and facilities of the Municipality.
- 7.5. In determining the level of increases or decreases in rates, the criteria to be applied may include the following:
 - 7.5.1. The inflation rate as indicated by the consumer price index, excluding mortgage bonds;
 - 7.5.2. The financing of increased operating expenditure in the budget of the Municipality;
 - 7.5.3. The financing of additional maintenance expenditure included in the operating budget of the Municipality;
 - 7.5.4. The financing of additional depreciation charges included in the operating budget of the Municipality;
 - 7.5.5. The additional cost of servicing debt included in the operating budget of the Municipality;
 - 7.5.6. The augmentation of any revenue shortfall;
 - 7.5.7. The financing from the annual operating budget of expenditure related to anything the Municipality is lawfully empowered to do for which provision has to be made in the budget;
 - 7.5.8. The taking into consideration of the medium term budget growth factors as determined by National Treasury;

7.5.8.1. The valuation roll; and

7.5.8.2. Any other relevant factor.

7.6. Also in determining the level of increases or decreases in rates and in order to assist the Municipality in dealing with the criteria as set out above, the Municipality will refer to the following classifications:

7.6.1. Services:

7.6.1.1. Trading services (as referred to in the Tariff Policy);

7.6.1.2. Non-trading services (as referred to in the Tariff Policy).

7.6.2. Expenditure:

7.6.2.1. Salaries, wages and allowances;

7.6.2.2. Bulk purchases;

7.6.2.3. General expenditure;

7.6.2.4. Repairs and maintenance;

7.6.2.5. Capital charges;

7.6.2.6. Contribution to fixed assets;

7.6.2.7. Contribution to funds;

7.6.2.7.1. Impaired debts;

7.6.2.7.2. Working capital; and

7.6.2.7.3. Statutory funds;

7.6.2.8. Contribution to reserves;

7.6.2.9. Gross expenditure (7.6.2.1 to 7.6.2.8.);

7.6.2.10. Less charge-out (inter-departmental charge-outs);

7.6.2.11. Net expenditure (7.6.2.1.) less (7.6.2.8.);

7.6.2.12. Income; and

7.6.2.13. Surplus/deficit [difference between (xi) and (xii)].

7.6.3. Cost centres (to which the costs associated with rendering the service can be allocated):

7.6.3.1. By department;

7.6.3.2. By section/service; and

7.6.3.3. By division/service.

- 7.7. Differential rates may be levied in terms of the provisions of section 8 of the MPRA according to the permitted use or, where applicable, the actual use of the property concerned.
- 7.8. In addition to the criteria specified above, the following criteria may be taken into account in determining whether a differential rate should be applied:
- 7.8.1. The need to promote economic development;
 - 7.8.2. Any administrative advantages in applying a differential rate; and
 - 7.8.3. The need to alleviate the rates burden on the owners of any particular category of property specified in this policy.
- 7.9. Rates are levied in accordance with the MPRA as an amount in the Rand based on the market value of all rateable property as reflected in the valuation roll and any supplementary valuation roll, as contemplated in terms of Chapters 6 and 8 of the MPRA, respectively.
- 7.10. The rate levied by the Municipality on a residential property with a market value below a prescribed valuation level may, instead of a rate determined as set out in the afore stated paragraph, be a uniform fixed amount per property.

8. CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY FOR LEVYING OF DIFFERENTIAL RATES

- 8.1. The Municipality may levy different rates for different categories of rateable property provided that, the maximum ratio to the rate on residential property which may be imposed on agricultural/farming property, public service infrastructure property and public benefit organisation property may not exceed the ratio as published in terms of the MPRA Rate Ratio Regulations.
- 8.2. All rateable property will be classified within a specific category and will be rated upon the said classification, which will be in accordance with the actual use thereof, unless otherwise stated in this policy.

- 8.3. For purposes of levying different rates based on the permitted use of properties in terms of the provisions of section 8(1) (b) of the MPRA, read with sections 3(3) (b) and 3(3) (c) of the MPRA, the following categories of property are determined, as well as the main criteria to be used in order to determine the category of the property:

8.3.1. **Residential property:**

Means property that is:

- 8.3.1.1 Used exclusively for residential purposes, with not more than 2 (two) dwelling 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); or
- 8.3.1.2. A unit registered in terms of the **Sectional Titles Act**, used exclusively for residential purposes, and includes any unit in the same sectional title scheme registered in the name of the same owner which is used together with the residential unit as if it were one property, for example a garage or domestic worker's quarters (any such grouping shall be regarded as one residential property for rate rebate or valuation reduction purposes and for clearance application purposes); or
- 8.3.1.3. Owned by a share-block company and used predominantly (60% or more) for residential purposes; or
- 8.3.1.4. A retirement scheme or life right scheme used predominantly (60% or more) for residential purposes; or
- 8.3.1.5. A residence used for residential purposes situated on property used for or related to educational purposes;
- 8.3.1.6. Vacant Residential Property;

However, excludes hostels, old age homes, guesthouses and any vacant land, not zoned as "residential", irrespective of its zoning or intended usage.

8.3.2. **Business and commercial property:**

Refers to property on which the activity of buying, selling or trading in goods and/or services occurs, but excludes a property that forms part of the multi-purpose category, as referred to in sub-paragraph (3)(k) below. It includes any office or other accommodation on the same property, the

use of which is incidental to the business, but excludes the business of mining. It further includes (and may include such sub-categories for) hotels, early development centres, private schools, private clinics, hospitals, guesthouses, bed and breakfast establishments and any vacant land which is being used for storage or parking in line with the zoning of such property and may also include a sub-category for vacant land zoned for business or commercial purposes in terms of the Land Use Management Scheme.

8.3.3. Industrial property:

Refers to property on which a trade or manufacturing, production assembling or the processing of finished or partially finished products from raw materials or fabricated parts occurs on such a large scale which involves significant capital and labour resources and may also include a sub-category for vacant land zoned for industrial purposes in terms of the Land Use Management Scheme.

8.3.4. Mining property:

Refers to property used for mining purposes or purposes incidental to mining operations as defined in the Mineral & Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002, and including any building, other immovable structures and infrastructure above the surface required for purposes of mining and may also include a sub-category for vacant land zoned for mining purposes or purposes incidental to mining operations in terms of the Land Use Management Scheme, but excludes mining rights or a mining permit as defined in the Mineral & Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002.

8.3.5. Public service infrastructure property:

Refers to property utilised to accommodate public infrastructure of the following kinds (sub categories):

8.3.5.1. National, provincial or municipal public roads;

8.3.5.2. Water or sewer pipes, ducts or other conduits, dams, water supply reservoirs, water treatment plants or water or sewage pumps forming part of a water, waste water or sewer network serving the public;

8.3.5.3. Power stations, power sub-stations or power lines forming part of an electricity network;

8.3.5.4. Railway lines forming part of a national railway network;

- 8.3.5.5. Communication towers, masts, exchanges or lines forming part of a communication network;
- 8.3.5.6. Runways or aprons at the municipal airport of the Municipality;
- 8.3.5.7. Any other publicly controlled infrastructure as may be prescribed;
- 8.3.5.8. Rights of way, easements or servitudes in connection with infrastructure mentioned in sub-paragraphs (3) (e) (i) to (3) (e) (viii) above; or
- 8.3.5.9. Public open spaces;

but with the exemption that the public service infrastructure property referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (e), (g) and (h) of the definition of "public service infrastructure", as contained in section 1 of the MPRA, may not be rated in terms of section 17(1) (a), to the extent set out in the sliding-scale contained in section 93(1) of the MPRA.

8.4. Municipal properties:

Refers to property owned by, vested in or under the control and management of the Municipality and will consist of the following 2 (two) sub-categories:

8.4.1. Municipal property: not rateable:

The following types of property owned by, vested in or under the control and management of the Municipality are not rateable:

- 8.4.1.1. Public service infrastructure owned by the Municipality, including those referred to in sub-paragraph (3) (e) above;
- 8.4.1.2. Waste-dump sites;
- 8.4.1.3. Municipal burial grounds and adjacent public open space within the burial ground precinct;
- 8.4.1.4. Property used for the provision of public parks and zoned as public open space and includes undeveloped municipal property that is for the purposes of this policy deemed to be public open space;
- 8.4.1.5. Property used for culture, sporting and recreational facilities other than property subject to a registered lease in terms of the Formalities in respect of Leases of Land Act, Act 18 of 1969, in which case the area subject to the lease shall be separately rated; and
- 8.4.1.6. Municipal housing schemes.

8.4.2. Municipal property: rateable:

The following types of property owned by, vested in or under the control and management of the Municipality are rateable:

8.4.2.1. Property leased to third parties in terms of a lease registered in terms of the Formalities In Respect of Leases of Land Act, Act 18 of 1969. Where property owned by the Municipality is leased to a third party, the rating thereof shall be the prevailing rating applied to the principle property; and

8.4.2.2. Municipal property used for purposes other than those specified in sub-paragraph (f) (i) above.

8.5. Agricultural/farming property:

Property in this category is limited to agricultural/farming property zoned as agricultural/farming and used exclusively for agricultural purposes with the property owner deriving his principal source of income from the produce of the land on such property, but excludes any portion thereof that is used commercially for the hospitality of guests and excludes the use of the property for the purpose of eco-tourism or for the trading in or hunting of game. Agricultural/farming property not used for bona fide agricultural/farming purposes shall be rated according to the actual use thereof which include agricultural/farming property utilised commercially for the hospitality of guests, and/or eco-tourism or for the trading in or hunting of game. This category may be sub-categorised to provide for "Agricultural Residential", "Agricultural Business", "Agricultural Industrial", "Agricultural Game Farming", and may include a sub-category for vacant land zoned for agriculture or agricultural purposes in terms of the Land Use Management Scheme.

8.6. State-owned or organ of state-owned property (also referred to as "Government Property") and used for public service purposes:

8.6.1. Property owned by the state or an organ of state is rateable and will be categorised according to the zoning or use of the property; and

8.6.2. If property owned by the state or an organ of state is zoned or used for residential purposes, the rates must, after presentation of a certificate of occupancy, be levied in terms of the residential

tariff. The rebate afforded to state owned properties of organ of state owned properties does not apply to properties zoned or used for residential purposes as the rebate relating to residential properties already applies to such properties.

- 8.6.3 Public Service Purpose in relation to the use of a property, means property owned and used by an organ of state such as:
- Hospitals or Clinics
 - Schools, Pre-schools, Early childhood development centres or further education and training colleges
 - National and Provincial Libraries and Archives
 - Police Stations
 - Correctional Facilities and
 - Courts of Law

Other categories *offices *roads *post office *vacant land *agricultural *church *cell towers which will be levied under the relevant other categories???

8.7. Smallholdings used for:

8.7.1. Exclusively used for agricultural/farming purposes:

Refers to a smallholding used predominantly (60% or more) for bona fide agricultural/farming purposes.

8.7.2. Residential purposes:

Refers to a smallholding used for residential purposes only.

8.7.3. Multiple Purposes use:

Refers to a smallholding used predominantly for residential purposes but has significant portions of the property devoted to purposes that fall within other categories of property, but excludes hostels, old age homes, guesthouses, bed and breakfast establishments, and any vacant land irrespective of its zoning or intended usage.

8.7.4. Industrial purposes:

Refers to a smallholding used for industrial purposes.

8.7.5. Business and commercial purposes:

Refers to a smallholding, which is used for business and or commercial purposes.

8.7.6. Any other purpose than those specified above:

Such smallholdings will be categorised in terms of any of the property categories referred to in this policy, which is in accordance with its predominant use.

8.8. Property used for Multiple Purposes:

Refers to a property which is used for more than one purpose and such property will be rated in accordance with the highest tariff applicable to the permitted use thereof.

8.9. Educational:

Refers to property owned by educational institutions which are registered with the South African Revenue Services, in terms of the provisions of section 30 of the Income Tax Act and which provide education and development services as contemplated in terms of Part 1, section 4 of the Ninth Schedule to that Act and may include sub categories such as "private school", "crèche", "early development centres".

8.10. Public benefit organisation property and used for specified public benefit activities:

Refers to property owned by a public benefit organisation and hospitality industries used for specified public benefit activities as listed in Part 1 of the Ninth Schedule to the Income Tax Act.

8.11. Property used for religious purposes:

Refers to property registered in the name of and used solely as a place of public worship, as defined in section 1 of MPRA, by a religious community, including an official residence, as defined in section 1 of the MPRA, registered in the name of such community which is occupied by an office-bearer of such community who officiates at services at that place of public worship.

8.12. Private Vacant land

Refers to a property without any improvements thereto except agricultural properties.

8.13. Private open space

Refers to parks in private developed towns.

8.14. Private roads

Refers to roads in private developed towns.

8.15. Guesthouses

Refers to properties exclusively being utilized for bed and breakfast purposes.

9.1. In determining the category of a property referred to in sub-paragraph (8.4.1.) above, the Municipality will take into consideration the following criteria, or a combination thereof:

9.1.1. The actual dominant use of the property concerned;

9.1.2. Conditions for township establishment and land use rights pertaining to the property;

9.1.3. The geographical area in which the property is situated;

9.1.4. The nature and extent of the improvements on the property.

10. In order to ensure certainty and consistency in the application of the criteria mentioned in sub-paragraph (9) above, the Municipality will endeavour to apply the above criteria uniformly and in order of priority as follows:

10.1. Properties must firstly be categorised in accordance with its permitted land use in terms of the Land Use Management Scheme;

10.2. In addition to the land use of a property, the actual dominant use of a property may also be used to categorise, or to narrow or confirm the category of such property. An inspection of the property concerned may be undertaken in order to obtain such information;

10.3. Where the dominant and permitted use of a property differ, the actual dominant use will supersede the permitted use and will be valued and rated according to the current usage; and

10.4. The geographical area where a property is situated, as well as the nature and extent of any improvements made to such property, may also be considered to categorise the property.

11. Property that is used in conflict to its zoning will be rated at the tariff applicable to properties used for business and commercial purposes.

12. Any property not falling within the ambit of the categories referred to above, shall be deemed to be business and commercial for the purposes of levying a rate.

CHAPTER 3

DIFFERENTIAL RATING, EXEMPTIONS, REDUCTIONS AND REBATES

9. DIFFERENTIAL RATING

- 9.1. The Municipality will apply a differential rating system based on the different property categories set out in paragraph 8 above, by means of a set rate to be applied to each category of property, provided that the maximum ratio to the rate on residential property which may be imposed on agricultural/farming property, public service infrastructure property and public benefit organisation property may not exceed the ratio as published in terms of the MPRA Rate Ratio Regulations.
- 9.2. The criteria for the implementation of the differential rating system on different categories of properties will be according to:
- 9.2.1. The nature and use of the property;
 - 9.2.2. The sensitivity to rating of the category of property;
 - 9.2.3. The extent of municipal services and infrastructure available to the property;
 - 9.2.4. The nature and extent of reductions and rebates applicable to the owners of the category of property;
 - 9.2.5. The promotion of social and economic development; and
 - 9.2.6. Whether the property is being used for the use permitted for the property by the provisions of the Land Use Management Scheme of the Municipality.

10. CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY OWNERS FOR PURPOSES OF EXEMPTIONS, REDUCTIONS AND REBATES AND THE CRITERIA FOR EXEMPTIONS, REDUCTIONS AND REBATES

For purposes of exemptions, reductions and rebates from the payment of a rate levied on the different categories of property as contemplated in terms of the provisions of section 15(1) of the MPRA, the following categories of property owners and the criteria to be applied for the granting of exemptions, reductions and rebates to these categories of property owners are determined:

10.1. Exemptions:

The following properties are either exempted from paying rates, or the owners thereof may apply to the Municipality to be exempted from the paying of rates as indicated below:

10.1.1. An owner of residential property:

- 10.1.1.1. Low cost residential properties used for residential purposes are only fully exempted if the owner of such a property is a registered Indigent in terms of the Municipality's Indigent Policy receiving indigent support. This is an important part of the Indigent Policy of the Municipality that is aimed primarily at alleviating poverty;
- 10.1.1.2. All residential properties with a market value of less than the amount annually determined by the Municipality in the Tariff Policy are exempted from paying rates. The impermissible rates contemplated in terms of section 17(1) (h) of the MPRA are included in the amount referred to above as annually determined by the Municipality;
- 10.1.2.3. Owners of residential properties earning an income below certain thresholds as determined and as set out in the Tariff Schedule as referred to in the Tariff Policy and By-Law of the Municipality.

10.1.2. Property owned by the Municipality:

The Municipality is exempted from paying rates in respect of the property referred to in sub-paragraph 8(3) (f) (i) above.

10.1.3. Property owned by Public Benefit Organisations:

The following Public Benefit Organisations must produce the relevant proof from paying rates on property, provided a true and certified copy of a tax exemption certificate which has been issued by the South African Revenue Services as contemplated in Part 1 of the Ninth Schedule of the Income Tax Act is submitted together with such application:

10.1.3.1. State or Organ of State owned Health Care Institutions:

State owned or Organ of State owned property used solely for health care institution purposes, provided that any and all profits from the use of such property are used entirely for the benefit of such health care institution.

10.1.3.2. Welfare Institutions:

Property used exclusively as an orphanage, non-profit retirement village, 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.

10.1.3.3. Educational Institutions:

Property owned by a non-profit educational institution, registered as such in terms of the applicable legislation.

10.1.3.4. Charitable Institutions:

Property owned by a non-profit institution or organisation, which performs charitable work.

10.1.3.5. Sporting Bodies:

Property owned by an organisation which main purpose is to use such property for sporting purposes on a non-professional and non-profitable basis.

10.1.3.6. Cultural Institutions:

Property owned by an institution declared to be subject to the provisions of the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 119 of 1998.

10.1.3.7. Museums, Libraries, Art Galleries and Botanical Gardens:

Museums, Libraries, Art Galleries and/or Botanical Gardens, operated on a non-profit basis and open to the public.

10.1.3.8. Youth Development Organisations:

Property owned and used by an institution or organisation for the provision of youth leadership or a youth development programme on a non-profit basis.

10.1.3.9. Animal Welfare:

Property owned and used by an institution or organisation with the exclusive aim to protect birds, reptiles and/or animals on a non-profit basis.

10.1.4. Property used for Religious purposes:

A Property used for Religious purposes as referred to in sub-paragraph 8(3)(n) above, is exempted from the payment of rates as per the provisions of section 17(1)(i) of the MPRA.

10.1.5. Registered Indigents:

All Registered Indigents, registered in terms of the provisions of the Indigent Policy of the Municipality, shall be fully subsidised for the payment of property rates, as referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(a)(i) above as part of the indigent support such a person receives from the Municipality. The subsidy shall not be more than the applicable rate for that year, and will be applied for the duration of that particular financial year.

10.1.6. Property used for Public Service Purposes.

10.1.7. Properties to which the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999, apply, or an institution that has been declared to be subject to the Cultural Institution Act, Act 119 of 1998.

10.2. An exemption from the payment of rates will only qualify to be considered for exemption by the Municipality subject to the following conditions:

10.2.1. On application, which application must be addressed in writing to the Municipality in the prescribed manner.

10.2.2. A true and certified copy of a tax exemption certificate issued by the South African Revenue Service must be submitted together with the application;

- 10.2.3. The Municipal Manager or the person to whom the authority to approve an application for an exemption has been delegated, must consider and approve or dismiss the application;
- 10.2.4. In considering the application for an exemption the Municipality may request any such further and/or additional information and/or documentation, as it deems necessary in order to consider such application;
- 10.2.5. The Municipality reserves the right to refuse any exemption if the details provided in the application are incomplete, incorrect or false.

10.3. Reductions:

- 10.3.1. The Municipality will consider reductions from rates payable by owners of property on an *ad hoc* basis, in any of the following circumstances:
 - 10.3.1.1. Partial or total destruction of a property and/or improvements on such property; and
 - 10.3.1.2. In the event of a disaster, as defined in terms of the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002, directly or indirectly affects the property.
- 10.3.2. A reduction from rates payable by owners of property will only be granted by the Municipality subject to the following conditions:
 - 10.3.2.1. The owner of a property in respect of which a reduction is applied for must apply in writing to the Municipality for such reduction, and the onus will rest on such applicant to prove to the satisfaction of the Municipality that such property has been totally or partially destroyed or affected by a disaster as contemplated in sub-paragraph (10.3.1.1. and 10.3.1.2.) above. Such owner will further have to indicate to which extent the property can still be used and the impact on the value of the property;
 - 10.3.2.2. The percentage of the reduction granted and the period for which the reduction will be granted, if any, is solely within the discretion of the Municipality;
 - 10.3.2.3. The Municipal Manager or the person to whom this authority to approve an application for a reduction has been delegated, must consider and approve or dismiss the application; and
 - 10.3.2.4. In considering the application for a reduction the Municipality may request any such further and/or additional

information and/or documentation as it deems necessary in order to consider such application

10.4. **Rebates:**

The Municipality will consider rebates from rates payable on certain categories of property and/or for certain categories owners of property, on the following basis:

10.4.1. **Categories of property:**

10.4.1.1. **Agricultural/farming property:**

- 10.4.1.1.1. The owners of agricultural/farming property may be granted a rebate subject to such owner providing the Municipality with the prescribed information as set out in **Schedule "B"** and in the format provided in **Schedule "B"**;
- 10.4.1.1.2. The prescribed information provided in the format of **Schedule "B"**, must be submitted to the Municipality before the 30 September of the current financial year
- 10.4.1.1.3. Rebates may be granted by utilizing the criteria as set out and referred to in paragraphs 3.1 to 3.2 of **Schedule "A"**.
- 10.4.1.1.4. Rebates may be granted but the owner's account must be up to date.

10.4.2. **Public Service Infrastructure Property:**

~~A rebate of the Ratio in relation to residential property of 1:0.25 (Government Gazette 12 March 2010 No. 33016) by the provisions of section 17(1)(a) of the MPRA will be granted by the Municipality for Public Service Infrastructure property as they provide essential municipal services to the local community.~~

Public Service Infrastructure Property as per definition, relates to essential services and shall therefore be exempted from property rates (Sec 93A of MPRA Amendments)

10.4.3. **Categories of owners:**

10.4.3.1. Retired and/or Disabled Persons Rate Rebate:

Retired and/or disabled persons qualify for special rebates according to their monthly household income as referred to and set out in paragraph 3.4 of **Schedule "A"**. To qualify for this rebate a property owner must comply with the following requirements:

- 10.4.3.1.1. Occupies the property as his/her normal and only residence;
- 10.4.3.1.2. Be at least 60 years of age or have been awarded a disability pension from the Department of Social Development or other approved pension funds;
- 10.4.3.1.3. Be in receipt of a total monthly household income from any and all sources (including income of spouses of owner) as set out in paragraph 3.2 of **Schedule "A"**;
- 10.4.3.1.4. Not be the owner of more than one property;
- 10.4.3.1.5. 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;
- 10.4.3.1.6. Property owners must apply to the Municipality for the rebate on the prescribed application form as set out in **Schedule "C"** and provide such documents as required therein;
- 10.4.3.1.7. This application must be submitted to the Municipality before the end of September of the current financial year
- 10.4.3.1.8. The Municipal Manager or the person to whom the authority to approve the application for a rebate has been delegated, must consider and approve or dismiss the application;
- 10.4.3.1.9. In considering the application for a rebate the Municipality may request any such further and/or additional information and/or documentation as it deems necessary in order to consider such application;
- 10.4.3.1.10. The Municipality reserves the right to refuse rebates if the details supplied in the application form are incomplete, incorrect or false; and
- 10.4.3.1.11. The extent of the rebate is set out in paragraph 3.2 of **Schedule "A"**.

11. **COST TO THE MUNICIPALITY DUE TO EXEMPTIONS, REDUCTIONS, REBATES, EXCLUSIONS, PHASING-IN AND THE BENEFIT THEREOF TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY**

- 11.1. The Municipal Manager must ensure that all exemptions, reductions, rebates and the phasing-in of certain rates, as contemplated in terms of the provisions of sections 15 and 21 of the MPRA, are appropriately disclosed in the annual operating budget, annual financial statements and annual report of the Municipality and that such exemptions, reductions, rebates and phasing-in of

certain rates are clearly indicated on the rate account which is submitted to every respective property owner liable to pay rates to the Municipality.

- 11.2. The Municipal Manager must also disclose all costs in respect of such exemptions, reductions, rebates and/or phasing-in of rates.
- 11.3. The benefit in respect of and the reasons and criteria for the granting of certain exemptions, reductions, rebates and/or phasing-in of certain rates to the various property owners includes, but is not limited to:
 - 11.3.1. The promotion of local economic development, which includes the promotion of business investments within the municipal area of the Municipality;
 - 11.3.2. Job creation for the local community;
 - 11.3.3. The promotion of service delivery by *inter alia* farmers;
 - 11.3.4. Poverty alleviation of indigent individuals;
 - 11.3.5. Social and moral development, including assistance to religious institutions, sporting bodies, educational institutions and/or other non-governmental organisations which promote health and/or other benefits to the local community; and
 - 11.3.6. Improved local economic growth.

11.4. IMPERMISSIBLE RATES

- 11.4.1. The Municipality may not levy a rate on:
 - 11.4.1.1. National, Provincial or other public roads on which goods, services and/or labour move across a municipal boundary;
 - 11.4.1.2. Water or 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;
 - 11.4.1.3. Railway lines forming part of a National railway system;
 - 11.4.1.4. Runways, aprons and the air traffic control unit at the municipal airport, including the vacant land, known as the obstacle free zone surrounding the airport, which must be vacant for air navigation purposes;
 - 11.4.1.5. On those parts of a special nature reserve, national park or nature reserve within the meaning of the National Environmental Management:

Protected Areas Act, Act 57 of 2003, or of a national botanical garden within the meaning of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, Act 10 of 2004, which are not developed or used for commercial, business, agricultural or residential purposes, provided that:

- 11.4.1.5.1. The exclusion from rates lapses if the declaration of that property as a special nature reserve, national park, nature reserve or national botanical garden, or as part of such a reserve, park or botanical garden, is withdrawn in terms of the applicable Act mentioned in that subsection;
- 11.4.1.5.2. If the property in respect of which the declaration is withdrawn is privately owned, the owner, upon withdrawal of the declaration, becomes liable to the municipality concerned for any rates that, had it not been for the exclusion set out in sub-paragraph (f), would have been payable on the property, notwithstanding section 78 of the MPRA, during the period commencing from the effective date of the current valuation roll of the municipality;
- 11.4.1.5.3. If the property was declared as a protected area after the effective date of the current valuation roll, rates are payable only from the date of declaration of the property;
- 11.4.1.5.4. The amount for which an owner becomes liable in terms of paragraph 11.4.1.5.2. and 11.4.1.5.3. must be regarded as rates in arrears, and the applicable interest on that amount is payable to the municipality;
- 11.4.1.5.5 Paragraphs 11.4.1.5.2 to 11.4.1.5.4. above apply only if the declaration of the property was withdrawn because of:
 - 11.4.1.5.5.1. A decision by the private owner for any reason to withdraw from the agreement concluded between the private owner and the state in terms of the Protected Areas Act, and in terms of which the private owner initially consented to the property being declared as a protected area; or
 - 11.4.1.5.5.2. A decision by the state to withdraw from such agreement because of a breach of the agreement by the private.
- 11.4.1.6. On mining rights or a mining permit within the meaning of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002, excluding any

building, other immovable structures and infrastructure above the surface of the mining property required for purposes of mining;

11.4.1.7. On a property belonging to a land reform beneficiary or his or her heirs, dependants or spouse provided that this exclusion lapses:

11.4.1.7.1. Ten years from the date on which such beneficiary's title was registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds; or

11.4.1.7.2. Upon alienation of the property by the land reform beneficiary or his or her heirs, dependants or spouse;

11.4.1.8. On the first **R50 000** of the market value of a property assigned in the valuation roll or supplementary valuation roll of a municipality to a category determined by the municipality:

11.4.1.8.1. For residential properties; or

11.4.1.8.2. For properties used for multiple purposes, provided one or more components of the property are used for residential purposes; or

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

(*see exemptions page 26 detailed)

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL PROVISIONS

12. SPECIAL RATING AREAS

- 12.1. The Municipality may, if and when it deems necessary, by means of a Council resolution determine special rating areas in consultation with the relevant communities as provided for in terms of the provisions of section 22 of the MPRA.
- 12.2. The following matters shall be attended to in consultation with the property owners within the area where the Municipality considers imposing such special rating area:
- 12.2.1. The proposed boundaries of the special rating area;
 - 12.2.2. Statistical data in respect of the area concerned and any such further information as may be required by the property owners who owns property within the proposed special rating area;
 - 12.2.3. Information in respect of the proposed improvements and/or upgrades, clearly indicating the estimated costs of each respective improvement and/or upgrade;
 - 12.2.4. The proposed financing of the improvements and/or upgrades;
 - 12.2.5. The priority of improvements and/or upgrades, if applicable;
 - 12.2.6. The socio economic factors of the relevant property owners concerned;
 - 12.2.7. The different categories of property;
 - 12.2.8. The amount of the proposed special rating;
 - 12.2.9. The details regarding the implementation of the special rating;
 - 12.2.10. The additional income which will be generated by means of the special rating; and
 - 12.2.11. The precise manner in terms of which the Municipality will utilize the additional income so generated.

- 12.3. A committee of property owners who own property within the proposed special rating area, consisting of 6 (six) **Property owners** must be established in order to advise and consult the Municipality with regard to such proposed special rating area. This committee will be elected by the inhabitants within the proposed special rating area concerned, who must be at least 18 (eighteen) years of age. The election of the committee will commence under the guidance of the Municipal Manager. The committee will serve in an advisory capacity only and will have no executive powers.
- 12.4. The consent required from the property owners who own property within the proposed special rating area, must be obtained in writing or by means of a formal voting process under the auspices of the Municipal Manager. The majority vote is regarded as 50% plus 1 (one), of the property owners concerned. Each property owner, being the receiver of the monthly account for the municipal rate, will have 1 (one) vote each.
- 12.5. In determining the special additional rates the Municipality shall differentiate between different categories as referred to in paragraph 8 above.
- 12.6. The additional rates levied must be utilized for the purpose of improving or upgrading the specific area only and not for any other purpose.
- 12.7. The Municipality shall establish separate accounting and other record-keeping systems, compliant with GAMAP/GRAP, for the identified area and the property owners concerned shall be kept informed of progress with projects and financial implications on an annual basis.
- 12.8. Council may approve a rebate, reduction or exception in a determined amount and for a determinable period to a specific property owner to set off or reduce any amounts payable by the Municipality to the property owner whether under a services agreement or otherwise.

13. RATE INCREASES

- 13.1. In terms of the provisions of section 17(3)(a)(ii) of the MFMA and section 24(2)(c) (1) of the MFMA, read with section 28(6) of the MFMA, the Municipality may only consider the increase of rates annually during the drafting and adoption of its annual budget.
- 13.2. Income derived from the increasing of rates must be used by the Municipality to finance any increase in operating costs of subsidized municipal services and/or any increase in the rendering of municipal services to the local community.
- 13.3. The following annual adjustments may be considered and/or made in respect of subsidized municipal services and/or the rendering of municipal services to the local community:
- 13.3.1. Salary and/or wage increases as agreed with the South African Local Government Bargaining Council;
 - 13.3.2. Salary increases of managers directly accountable to the Municipal Managers in terms of the provisions of section 56 of the Systems Act;
 - 13.3.3. Inflation adjustments in respect of general expenditure, repairs, maintenance and/or contributions to statutory funds, and
 - 13.2.4. Additional depreciation costs, interest on and/or reduction of loans associated with the assets obtained by the Municipality during the previous financial year.
- 13.4. Extraordinary expenditure in respect of community municipal services which was not expected or budgeted for may be financed by an increase of property rates.
- 13.5. The Municipality must take into consideration the ability of ratepayers to afford any proposed increase of rates prior to implementing any increase of property rates.

- 13.6. Any and all increases of property rates must be communicated to the local community in terms of paragraph 14 of this policy and the applicable provisions of the MFMA.

14. NOTIFICATION OF RATES

- 14.1. In terms of the provisions of section 16(2) of the MFMA, read with the provisions of section 22 of the MFMA, the public must be informed of the rates on property which the Municipality intends to levy in the next financial year as contained in the Municipality's annual budget. The public then may submit representations regarding the contents of the said annual budget in terms of the provisions of section 22(a)(ii) of the MFMA.
- 14.2. Once the Council has, considered, in terms of the provisions of section 24(1) of the MFMA, amongst others, the representations by the public, the Council may proceed to approve the annual budget, and once it has done so the Municipality shall have levied the rate as contained in the annual budget as contemplated in terms of the provisions of section 24(2) (c) (i) of the MFMA.
- 14.3. The Municipality must give notice to the local community of the rates levied on property in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the MPRA, which in turn requires that the resolution levying the rates on property be promulgated by publishing the resolution levying the rates in the Provincial Gazette and within 60 (sixty) days after the passing of the resolution levying the rates:
- 14.3.1. in terms of the provisions of section 14(3)(a) and (b) of the MPRA, whenever a Municipality passes a resolution as referred to in subparagraph 14.3. above, the Municipal Manager must, within 60 (sixty) days after the passing of the resolution levying the rates:
- 14.3.1.1. Conspicuously display the resolution for a period of at least 30 (thirty) days:
- 14.3.1.1.1. at the Municipality's head and satellite offices and libraries; and
- 14.3.1.1.2. if the Municipality has an official website or a website available to it as envisaged in section 21B of the Systems Act, on that website; and

14.3.1.2. Advertise in the media a notice stating that:

14.3.1.2.1. a resolution levying a rate on property has been passed by the Council; and

14.3.1.2.2. the resolution is available at the Municipality's head and satellite offices and libraries for public inspection during office hours and, if the Municipality has an official website or a website available to it, that the resolution is also available on that website.

14.4. The resolution levying the rates must contain the date on which the resolution was passed, differentiate between different categories of properties and reflect the cent amount in the rand rate for each category of property.

15. PAYMENT OF RATES

15.1. A ratepayer has the option to pay the rates for which such ratepayer is liable to the Municipality in one annual instalment on or before the end of September of a given year, or to pay such rates on a monthly basis on or before the last day of the month.

15.2. If the owner of rateable property wishes to opt for the payment of rates annually in one instalment, such owner must notify the Municipal Manager in writing of such election and the owner will then become liable to the Municipality to pay the rates on an annual basis, and full payment of the rates to be received by no later than the last day of September.

15.3. Interest on arrear rates will be levied and payable as set out in terms of the provisions of section 75A(1)(b) of the Systems Act, read with section 97(1)(e) of the Systems Act and the applicable provisions of the Credit Control & Debt Collection Policy and by-laws of the Municipality.

15.4. If the owner of rateable property fails neglects or refuses to pay such rates, which owes and due to the Municipality, the Municipality must recover such rates in accordance with the provisions of its Customer Care, Debt Collection and Credit Control Policy of the Municipality, read with the provisions of Chapter 9 of the Systems Act.

- 15.5. Arrear rates may be recovered from any tenants or occupiers of a rateable property or their agent as set out in terms of the provisions of sections 28 and 29 of the MPRA. (Read together with the Customer Care, Debt Collection and Credit Control Policy)

16. PAYMENT OF RATES ON PROPERTY IN SECTIONAL TITLE SCHEMES

- 16.1. Rates on property in respect of a sectional title scheme, shall be levied on the individual sectional title units in the scheme and not on the property as a whole.
- 16.2. The rate levied on a sectional title unit is payable and must be recovered from the owner of such unit or the holder of a right contemplated in section 25 or 27 of the Sectional Titles Act, Act 95 of 1986, and no rates in respect of any such unit or right may be recovered from the established body corporate of the scheme.
- 16.3. The provisions of sub-paragraph (2) above do not exempt a body corporate of a sectional title scheme from the payment of rates on a sectional title unit in respect of which such body corporate is the owner.
- 16.4. A body corporate which controls a sectional title scheme may not apportion and collect rates contemplated in terms of the MPRA from the owners of the sectional title units in such scheme.
- 16.5. The common area of the property in sectional title schemes, shall be proportionally divided and included into each sectional title unit and these proportioned common area shall be payable by the owners of the specific sectional title units.

17. ACCOUNTS TO BE FURNISHED

- 17.1. The Municipality must furnish every owner of rateable property liable for the payment of such rates with a written account therefore, which account must provide:
- 17.1.1. The amount due for such rates;
 - 17.1.2. The date upon or before which the rates are payable;
 - 17.1.3. The manner in terms of which the rates was calculated;
 - 17.1.4. The municipal value of the property for which the account was furnished
 - 17.1.5. The percentage or amount of any applicable exemptions, reductions and/or rebates.
- 17.2. An owner of rateable property who/which is liable for the payment of such rates remains liable for the payment thereof, irrespective of whether or not such owner received an account furnished by the Municipality therefore.
- 17.3. An owner contemplated in sub-paragraph (2) above, must enquire and attempt to obtain such account from the Municipality for the payment thereof and is responsible for enquiring and ascertaining from the Municipality, monthly and timeously, the amount due to the Municipality should no account be received.
- 17.4. Where a rateable property is owned by 2 (two) or more owners, the Municipality may recover the applicable property rate therefore from anyone of the owners in order to reduce its administrative costs and in terms of the provisions of section 24(2) (a) of the MPRA.
- 17.5. The Municipality and the ratepayer have the rights in respect of accounts, as set out in terms of the provisions of section 102 of the Systems Act and the provisions of the Customer Care, Debt Collection and Credit Control Policy of the Municipality dealing with accounts.

18. FREQUENCY OF VALUATION

- 18.1. The Municipality must prepare a new valuation roll at least every 5 (five) financial years, and reserves the right to extend the validity of the valuation roll to 7 (seven) financial years in terms of the provisions of section 32(2) (b) of the MPRA No 6 of 2004 as amended.
- 18.2. Supplementary valuations will be done on a continuous basis to ensure that the valuation roll is properly updated, as provided for in terms of the provisions of section 78 of the MPRA.

19. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

This policy may only be adopted once the Municipality has followed a process of community participation, in accordance with the provisions set out in Chapter 4 of the Systems Act and section 4(2) of the MPRA, and the Municipality must further take all comments and representations received as a result of the community participation process into account when it considers the adoption of this policy.

20. REGISTER OF PROPERTY

The Municipality must compile, maintain and display a register of properties in accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the MPRA.

21. CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

- 21.1. Prior to a residential property being eligible for a rebate, a certificate of occupancy must have been issued in respect thereof, by the Municipality.
- 21.2. The onus of obtaining a certificate of occupancy rests with the owner of a property.

22. ILLEGAL USE OF PROPERTY

- 22.1. If a property is used for a use, other than that permitted for the property by the applicable provisions of the Land Use Management Scheme (also referred to as the "illegal use of the property"), the Municipality will be entitled to levy on the property concerned the highest tariff provided for in the differential rate categories of the Municipality.
- 22.2. 22.2.1. The owner of property contemplated in sub-paragraph (22.1.) above then bears the onus of satisfying the Municipality that the illegal use of the property has ceased and may request in writing from the Municipality to proceed to reinstate the levying of rates against the property as per the valuation roll;
- 22.2.2. Such a request in writing by the owner of the property must be accompanied by an affidavit by the owner of the property, confirming that the illegal use of the property has been ceased and that the property is being used for the use allowed for the property in terms of the provisions of the Land Use Management Scheme;
- 22.2.3. The Municipality shall consider the request and if the cessation of illegal use of the property is verified and if the request is approved, the Municipality will reinstate the levying of rates against the property as per the valuation roll.

23. INSPECTION OF AND OBJECTIONS TO ENTRIES INTO THE VALUATION ROLL OF THE MUNICIPALITY

- 23.1. Once the Municipality has given notice in terms of the provisions of section 49 of the MPRA that the valuation roll is open for public inspection, any person may within such period stated in section 49(1)(a) of the MPRA, in terms of the provisions of section 50(1) of the MPRA:
- 23.1.1. Inspect the roll during office hours;
- 23.1.2. Upon payment of a fee as approved by Council, request the Municipality during office hours to provide an extract from the roll; and

- 23.1.3. May lodge an objection with the Municipal Manager against any matter reflected in, or omitted from the roll.
- 23.2. An objection as contemplated in sub-paragraph 23.1.3.above, must be in relation to a specific individual property and not against the valuation roll as a whole.
- 23.3. The lodging of an objection **does not defer liability for the payment of rates** beyond the date determined therefore.
- 23.4. All objections received shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in terms of the provisions of section 51 to section 54 of the MPRA.

24. BY-LAWS TO GIVE EFFECT TO RATES POLICY

The Municipality must adopt by-laws to give effect to the implementation of this policy.

25. POLICY REVIEW

This policy must be reviewed annually by the Council of the Municipality as prescribed in terms of the provisions of section 5 of the MPRA.

SCHEDULE "A" – REBATE ON RATES

NO.	CATEGORY / DESCRIPTION	APPLICABLE REBATE
1.	<u>Exemptions:</u>	
1.1	<u>Residential</u> A Municipality may not levy a rate on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first R15 000.00 of the market value of a property assigned in the valuation roll or supplementary valuation roll is compulsory exempted from the levying of rates as per the provisions of section 17(1)(h) of the MPRA. • An additional R35 000.00 rebate be granted on the general rate subject thereto; • that the residential property has been developed by way of a habitable house. • that the property is used for only residential purposes. 	R 50,000.00 Ratio 1:1 in terms of the provisions of section 19(1)(b) of the MPRA
2.	<u>Reductions:</u>	
	in the event of a disaster, as defined in terms of the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002, directly or indirectly affects the property	
3.	<u>Rebates:</u>	
3.1	<u>Public Service Infrastructure</u>	Ratio 1:0.25 in terms of the provisions of section 19(1)(b) of the MPRA
3.2	<u>Public Benefit Organizations</u>	Ratio 1:0.25 in terms of the provisions of section 19(1)(b) of the MPRA

3.3	<u>Agricultural/Farming Land</u>	Ratio 1:0.25 in terms of the provisions of section 19(1)(b) of the MPRA
3.3.1.		
	The owner's account must be up to date in order to qualify for a rebate	
	No municipal roads next to property	7.5%
	No municipal sewerage to the property	7.5%
	No municipal electricity to the property	7.5%
	No water supply to the property by the Municipality	15%
	No refuse removal provided by the Municipality	7.5%
3.3.2.	<u>The contribution to job creation</u>	5%
	If the owner is providing permanent residential property to the farm workers and such property is registered in the name of such farm workers.	5%
	If such residential properties are provided with potable water.	5%
	If the owner has provided electricity to the residential properties of his farm workers.	5%
3.4.	<u>Retired and/or disabled persons on residential property only:</u>	
	Owner with a gross monthly income from R 0 – R 3,380.00	100%
	Owner with a gross monthly income from R 3,381.00 – R 7, 500.00	40%
	Owner with a gross monthly income from R 7,501.00– R 10,500.00	30%
	Owner with a gross monthly income from R 10,501.00 – R12 ,500.00	20%
	Owner with a gross monthly income from R 12 ,501 .00– R14 ,000.00	10 %

**AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY REBATE APPLICATION****SCHEDULE "B"**

NAME: _____ CONTACT NR: _____
POSTAL ADDRESS: _____ NAME OF FARM: _____
ACCOUNT NR: _____ PORTION NR: _____
SARS/INCOME TAX NR: _____

SCHEDULE OF REBATES

<u>CATEGORY/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PROPOSED REBATE</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
<u>REBATES ON AGRICULTURAL LAND</u>			
Municipal roads next to the property	7.5%		
Municipal sewerage to the property	7.5%		
Municipal electricity	7.5%		
Water supply to the property by the municipality	15%		
Refuse removal provided by the municipality	7.5%		
<u>SUB TOTAL</u>			
<u>CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELFARE OF FARM WORKERS</u>			
Contribution to job creation	5%		
Permanent residential property provided to the farm workers	5%		
Residential property provided with portable water	5%		
Residential property provided with electricity	5%		
<u>SUB TOTAL</u>			
<u>TOTAL</u>			

PLEASE NOTE: Qualifying requirements are that the owner should provide proof that he/she is registered as a *bona Fide* farmer with SARS and that the owner's account is up to date.

If the application form is completed incorrectly, no rebate will be granted.

Declaration:

I, _____ (Full names and surname)

Declare under oath:

1. That the above answers and declarations are correct.
2. That should any of the above change, I will, without delay inform the Chief Financial Officer accordingly.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

I, _____ hereby certify
(full names and surname)

That before I administer an affidavit the above questions were enquired of the applicant and the answers have been written in the applicant's presence.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

SCHEDULE "C"

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY/ SLEGS VIR KANTOOR GEBRUIK

INCOME PER MONTH/ INKOMSTE PER MAAND

PENSION/ PENSIEN

OTHER/ ANDER

TOTAL/ TOTAAL

VALUATION/ WAARDASIE

REBATE / KORTING

ACC NO/ REK NO
REGISTERED OWNER FROM/ GEREISTREERDE EIENAAR

VANAF



ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 15(2) PROPERTY RATES LAW NO 6 OF 2004 AS AMENDED/
INGEVLGE ARTIKEL 15(2) EIENDOMSBELASTINGWET NO 6 VAN 2004 SOOS GEWYSIG.

THE CITY OF MATLOSANA/ DIE STAD VAN MATLOSANA
APPLICATION FOR PARTIAL REBATE OF ASSESMENT RATES/ AANSOEK OM GEDEELTELIKE
KWYTSKELDING VAN EIENDOMSBELASTING.

Surname/Van:

Full Names/Volle Name:

Identification Number/Identiteit Nommer:

Residential Address/Woon adres:

Married Status/Huwelikstatus:

Contact Numbers/Kontak Nommers: Cell: (h) (w)

Sworn Affidavit/Beëdige Verklaring

Herby confirm under oath that:/Verklaar onder eed

1. I am the registered owner of Erf/Holding/ Ek is die gereistreerde eienaar van erf:

Account Number/Rekening Nommer:

Extention/Uitbreiding:

2. I am 60 years of age or older on 1 July of the particular Financial year/ Ek is 60 jaar oud of ouer op 1 Julie van die betrokke Belasting jaar

Y/J

N

3. If I am medically unfit and receive a disability grant I will provide the relevant documentation /Indien ek permanent medies ongeskik is om te werk sal ek die nodige bewyse aanheg.

Y/J

N

4. If married the Bruto income of both spouses must be brought into consideration, meaning the total household income/Sou u getroud wees moet die gesamentlike inkomste in berekening gebring word d.w.s totale Bruto inkomste van die huishouding.

PLEASE NOTE/LET WEL:

IF THE APPLICATION FORM IS INCOMPLETE AND THE REQUIRED DOCUMENTS ARE NOT SUPPLIED THE REBATE WILL BE DENIED/INDIEN DIE AANSOEK VORM ONVOLLEDIG IS EN DIE NODIG DOKUMENTASIE NIE AANGEHEG IS NIE, SAL GEEN AFSLAG TOEGESTAAN WORD NIE.

- All proof of income must be provided, interest received on investments, pension or any monthly income, with the latest statement date. **NO BANK STATEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED/** Bewys van alle inkomste, rente ontvang op beleggings, pensioen, en bewys van enige ander maandelikse inkomste, moet aangeheg word. **.GEEN BANK STATE SAL AANVAAR WORD NIE.**
- If the applicants spouse is unemployed/and not receiving a monthly pension, a sworn affidavit should be handed in/ Indien die vrou werkloos of geen inkomste/pensioen ontvang nie, moet 'n beëdige verklaring ingehandig word.
- Occupy the property as his/her normal residence/ Okkupeerder van die eiendom as hom/haar normale residensie.
- The applicant must be the registered owner and the occupant of the appropriate property; which is exclusively used for residential purposes only/ Die aansoeker moet die geregistreerde eienaar en die bewoner wees van die betrokke eiendom, wat uitsluitlik gebruik word residensiële doeleindes.
- Not own more than one property/ Nie meer as een eiendom besit nie.
- Be at least 60 years of age or in receipt of a disability pension from the Department of Social Development/ Ten minste 60 jaar oud wees of in die ontvangs wees van dokumentasie 'n ongeskikheidspensioen van die Departement van Sosiale Ontwikkeling.

DECLARATION/VERKLARING:

I/EK
(Full names and surname/Volle name and van)

Declare under oath/Verklaar onder eed/bevestig plegtig:

1. That the above answers and declarations are correct/Dat die voorafgaande antwoorde en verklarings na my beste wete en oortuiging korrek is,
2. That should any of the information change I will without delay inform the Financial Service Manager accordingly/.Dat, indien enige van die voorafgaande besonderhede verander, ek die Hoof Finansiële Beampte onverwyld daarvan in kennis sal stel.

.....
SIGNATURE/HANDTEKENING

I/EKCERTIFY/ SERTIFISEER

1. That before I administer an affidavit the following questions were asked of the applicant and the answers has been written down in the applicant's presence/ Dat voordat ek die voorgeskrewe eed/bevestiging afgeneem het, ek die volgende vra aan die verklaarder gestel het en sy/haar antwoord in sy/haar teenwoordigheid neergeskryf het:
 - (1) Are you familiar with the content of the affidavit and do you understand the content? / Is u vertrou met die inhoud van bostaande verklaring en begryp u dit?
Answer/ Antwoord:
 - (2) Have you any objection to the prescribed oath? / Het u enige beswaar teen die afle van die voorgeskrewe eed?
Answer/ Antwoord:
 - (3) Do you consider the prescribed affidavit binding to your conscience? / Beskou u die voorgeskrewe eed as bindend vir u gewete?
Answer/ Antwoord:
2. That the declarer admits that he/she is familiar with the contents of the declaration and understands. I hereby certify that the declarer signed the form in my presence/ Dat die verklaarder erken dat hy/sy vertrou is met die inhoud van die verklaring en begryp. Hierdie verklaring is beëdig/bevestiging voor my en verklaarder se handtekening/duimafdruk/merk is in my teenwoordigheid daarop aangebring.

ADDRESS/ ADRES:

AREA:.....

POSITION/ AMP:

.....
COMMISSIONER OF OATHS/ KOMMISSARIS VAN EDE



CITY OF MATLOSANA

EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT POLICY

2020/2021

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1. PREAMBLE

Municipality must at all times manage its cash, expenditure and any other assets in compliance with the provision of the act and any other local government prescript made by the Minister of Finance as envisaged by the Law and legislation.

2. EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

2.1 OBJECTIVES

To promote accountability and compliance with section 65(1)(2) and 66 of the Municipal Finance Management Act No 56 of 2003 as amended

Expenditure Section within the Budget and Treasury Office must comply with the following section when dealing of the expenditure management:

MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT Act N0.56 of 2003, Chapter 8, section 65

- (1) The accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for the management of the expenditure of the municipality.
- (2) The accounting officer must for the purpose of subsection (1) take all reasonable steps to ensure—
 - (a) that the municipality has and maintains an effective system of expenditure control, including procedures for the approval, authorisation, withdrawal and payment of funds;
 - (b) that the municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system which— (i) recognises expenditure when it is incurred; (ii) accounts for creditors of the municipality; and (iii) accounts for payments made by the municipality;
 - (c) that the municipality has and maintains a system of internal control in respect of creditors and payments;
 - (d) that payments by the municipality are made— (i) directly to the person to whom it is due unless agreed otherwise for reasons as may be prescribed; and (ii) either electronically or by way of non-transferable cheques, provided that cash payments and payments by way of cash cheques may be made for exceptional reasons only, and only up to a prescribed limit;
 - (e) that all money owing by the municipality be paid within 30 days of receiving the relevant invoice or statement, unless prescribed otherwise for certain categories of expenditure;
 - (f) that the municipality complies with its tax, levy, duty, pension, medical aid, audit fees and other statutory commitments;
 - (g) that any dispute concerning payments due by the municipality to another organ of state is disposed of in terms of legislation regulating disputes between organs of state;
 - (h) that the municipality's available working capital is managed effectively and economically in terms of the prescribed cash management and investment framework;
 - (i) that the municipality's supply chain management policy referred to in section 111 is implemented in a way that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective; and
 - (j) that all financial accounts of the municipality are closed at the end of each month and reconciled with its records.

2.2.1 PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS

- ❖ The Chief Financial Officer must ensure that all contracts awarded by the Municipality stipulate payment terms that are favourable to the Municipality. The municipality will strive to ensure that all payment to creditors are made within 30 days of receiving the invoice.
- ❖ The Accounting Officer has the powers to delay payment beyond 30 days on negotiations with the creditors should the municipality be unable to pay due to any challenges that may be faced by the municipality. If the payment is done within 10 days of receiving the invoice, the municipality should negotiate a discount for early payment.
- ❖ All payments vouchers must be scanned for electronic safe keeping. Hard copies must be in sequentially filled and stored in a secured room. The Manager Expenditure must be in possession of the keys to the room or any other responsible official delegates by him/her.
- ❖ Payments must only be made on Thursdays and/or dates indicated on the payment schedule approved by the Chief Financial Officer or Deputy Director Income and Expenditure unless prior approval to effect payments on the different date is obtained from the Accounting Officer.
- ❖ No payment shall be effected prior the approval of the payment vouchers by the Chief Financial Officer, Deputy Director Income and Expenditure or any Delegated official.

2.2.2 MONTHLY RECONCILIATION

- ❖ Manager Expenditure must ensure that monthly reconciliations are prepared on a monthly basis, reviewed by Deputy Director Income and Expenditure and signed by Chief Financial Officer.

2.2.2.1 Creditors Reconciliation

- ❖ Monthly creditor's reconciliations with the relevant supporting documentation must be prepared on a monthly basis, reviewed by Deputy Director Income and Expenditure signed off by Chief Financial Officer

2.2.2.2 Vat Reconciliation

- ❖ Monthly vat reconciliation with the supporting documentations indicating the vat due or refundable to the South African Revenue Services (SARS) must be prepared and provided for review by Deputy Director Income and Expenditure and signed by Chief Financial Officer.

2.2.2.3 Salaries Reconciliation

- ❖ All the invoices of the monthly salaries related transactions between the General Ledger and the financial system must be prepared on monthly basis and provided to the Deputy Director Income and Expenditure for review and signed off by Chief Financial Officer.

2.2.3 RECONCILIATION BETWEEN CASHBOOK AND BANK STATEMENTS

2.2.3.1 Payment reconciliations

- ❖ Expenditure section must on each day following the day payments were made reconcile the cashbook and the bank specifically on the expenditure payments made and clear all the discrepancies identified by passing the relevant journal entries were required.
- ❖ The payments to creditors reflected on the bank statements must be recorded on the cashbook before the end of each day and properly reconciled.
- ❖ Implementation of SOPs will improve internal controls, address policy gaps and weaknesses, bring changes that result in higher financial maturity and capability levels, build stronger institutions that are able to sustain good financial practices and contribute towards operational efficiencies.

2.2. RETENTION

- ❖ Expenditure Section must maintain a retention register and record retention on each payment made to the projects that attract retention. Monthly reconciliation of retention register and General Ledger must be prepared, reviewed by Deputy Director Income and Expenditure and signed off by the Chief Financial Officer

2.3 SALARIES ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYEES AND COUNCILORS

MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT Act NO.56 of 2003, Chapter 8, section 66

The accounting officer of a municipality must, in a format and for periods as may be prescribed, report to the Council on all expenditure incurred by the municipality on staff salaries, wages, allowances and benefits, and in a manner that discloses such expenditure per type of expenditure, namely—

- (a) salaries and wages;
- (b) contributions for pensions and medical aid;
- (c) travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances;
- (d) housing benefits and allowances;
- (e) overtime payments;
- (f) loans and advances; and
- (g) any other type of benefit or allowance related to staff.

Salary section receive inputs on a monthly basis. Overtime submission closes on the 10th of each month and travel claims submission on the 15th of each month

Source documents used

- ❖ To add new employees on the financial system
- ❖ To terminate employees (EXIT forms from HR)
- ❖ Long service payment & unpaid leave (Leave forms from HR/ Pay Office)
- ❖ Overtime payments (overtime files from records and application for payment of overtime forms)
- ❖ Standby allowance (standby forms from records)
- ❖ Payment of service workers (Time sheets)
- ❖ Garnishee deduction (Garnishee files from records)
- ❖ Acting allowance (Acting allowance letters)
- ❖ S & T Payments prepares by Pay office
- ❖ Telephone & cell phone deduction prepared by Pay office
- ❖ Medical aid billing from medical funds
- ❖ Home loans billing from housing schemes
- ❖ Banking details changes forms from HR
- ❖ Travel logbooks from officials
- ❖ All this information must reach salary section before or on the 15th of the month
- ❖ After capturing the information on financial system is closed to stop further entries on the system
- ❖ Variance Report is printed to check variances
- ❖ Municipality Recon is printed and checked
- ❖ The variance report and municipality recon are signed to certify the correctness of payroll by Accountant Salaries information is exported to Banking system for payment to employees
- ❖ Salary is paid on the 25th of the month
- ❖ Payslips are distributed to employees

WARD COMMITTEES

- ❖ Dept of Corporate Service (Speakers Office) prepare requisition with list of ward committees
- ❖ The requisition is captured on the financial system
- ❖ Ward Committees payments are done on the end of each month.

THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS

- ❖ Third party payments are done at month end and the first week on the following month

3. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES(SOP's)

The Expenditure Management Section in Budget & Treasury Office should follow good financial practice as guided by MFMA Circular No. 87 of National Treasury.

The implementation of SOPs will improve internal controls, address gaps and weaknesses

4. IMPLIMENTATION AND REVIEW OF POLICY

This policy shall be implemented from the date of approval by Council and shall be reviewed on annual basis to ensure that it is in line with the municipality's strategic objectives and with legislation.