

ITEM 20/2021

TABLING OF THE DRAFT MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FRAMEWORK 2021/2022 TO 2023/2024:

VIRTUAL SPECIAL COUNCIL: 31 MARCH 2021

1. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this report is to table the draft 2021/2022 to 2023/2024 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework and policies to Council for consideration in terms of Section 16 of Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

2. BACKGROUND:

The draft Budget has been compiled within the framework of the MFMA, MFMA Circulars (No 107 dated 4th Dec 2020 and No 108 dated March 2021) of the Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003, and the National Treasury and Budget Regulations.

There was a national economic down turn that came as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic as a result a national lockdown was declared by the national government which resulted in lower or no income for households which affected payment for municipal rates and services. The cash flow of the municipality was negatively affected by this new reality. The effect was a contraction of the local economy.

The following macro-economic forecast was considered when preparing the 2021/2022; 2022/2023; and 2023/2024 MTREF municipal budget.

Macroeconomic performance and projections. 2019-2024:

Fiscal Year	2019/2020 Actuals	2020/2021 Estimate	2021/2022 Forecast	2022/2023 Forecast	2023/2024 Forecast
CPI Inflation	4.1%	3.3%	3.9%	4.2%	4.4%

The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) stipulates that municipalities should budget for realistically anticipated revenue. This therefore means that the expenditure should be based on revenue that is expected to be collected. The current budget of the municipality is unfunded and in terms of the Treasury requirements the budget has to be funded. The Municipality has to curtail expenditure, enhance revenue in order to move towards a funded budget.

3. DISCUSSION:

In compiling the 2021/2022 MTREF, consideration must be given to the realities facing Merafong City Local Municipality. Sound financial principles as the present

and future strategy to address the current negative working capital of the municipality. The current liabilities (Short-term debts) of the municipality exceed the current assets (short-term ownerships). The municipality is currently unable to meet its obligations as it comes due.

For the municipality to be sustainable the current situation has got to be addressed to move to a positive working capital.

Though the municipality is facing financial challenges the minimum service delivery requirements as stipulated by the Municipal Systems Act must be achieved by the municipality.

The following are the key focus areas taken into consideration with the compilation of the budget.

Key Focus areas for the 2021/2022 budget process:

- Local government conditional grants and municipal revenue strength
- Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA)
- Changes to the structure of local government allocations
- Addressing unfunded budgets in the local government
- Division of revenue outlook

One of the major risks of the municipality remains the collection of revenue. A turnaround strategy has been adopted by the Council to address this shortcoming. The situation has to improve or the service delivery targets set by the Council will not be met. Furthermore, the municipality has undertaken various customer care initiatives to ensure that communities are involved in the process.

In terms of the MFMA Circular 107& 108, Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) the allocations of conditional grants to local government are going to be reduced. The amounts are reprioritised by National Government and this would mean that projects plan for the municipality may have to be deferred to future years.

MFMA Circular 107& 108 indicated that equitable share allocation to local government will decline by 4.4%. This will negatively affect the subsidization of free basic services to indigent households as these services are funded from this grant. The reduction comes amid the increase in bulk services of water and electricity.

On annual basis, the mSCOA is reviewed to address the implementation challenges and correct chart related errors. Version 6.5 has been implemented for the 2021/22 MTREF.

The main challenges experienced during the compilation of the 2021/2022 MTREF can be summarised as follows:

- The growing debtors book and the impairment thereof;
- The ageing infrastructure;
- The need to reprioritise projects and expenditure within the existing resources;
- The increased cost of bulk water and electricity (due to tariff increases from Rand Water and Eskom), which is placing upward pressure on service tariffs to residents.
- The increase to other services, refuse and sanitation should recover the cost of delivering the service;
- The capital project of the municipality is funded from conditional grants because the municipality is not in the position to contribute towards capital expenditure because of its financial situation. It is projected that the 2021/2022 MTREF capital expenditure will be funded from grants.

The following budget principles and guidelines directly informed the compilation of the 2021/2022 MTREF:

- Addressing the unfunded budget of the municipality as prescribed by National Treasury
- Sustainability – the municipality must have sustainable revenue inflows from rate and services charges
- Budget needs to respond to basic service delivery.
- On-going costs should be funded with on-going revenues – aligning continuing expenditures with continuing revenues, on a level that can be reasonably sustained and reduce reliance on once off funding.

Review of all Council services and programs for operational efficiencies to improve service delivery and managing the cost.

- The property rates tariff will increase by a percentage not exceeding the CPI considering the hardships of property owners caused by the Covid 19 pandemic.
- The municipality is not in a position to fund capital projects from its own means.
- Implementation of Cost Containment Regulations on the following expenditure items:
 - Telephones costs.
 - The management of the fleet and usage of vehicles.
 - The management of safety clothes.
 - Furniture and Equipment
 - Computer equipment.
 - Overtime

The Council has approved Cost Containment policy in order to curtail cost. The following expenditure will not be catered for due to the financial situation of council:

- Entertainment,
- Attendance of Conferences,
- Catering at meetings,
- There will be no budget allocated to national and provincial funded projects unless the necessary grants to the municipality are reflected in the national and provincial budget and have been gazetted as required by the annual Division of Revenue Act;
- Council implemented a new valuation roll for the period 2019-2024 with effect from 1 July 2019, the objection process has not yet been finalised and this, may have an impact on the property rates revenue.

In view of the aforementioned, the following table is a consolidated overview of the proposed 2021/2022 Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework:

Table 1: Consolidated Overview of the 2021/2022 MTREF

R Thousand	Adjustment Budget 2020/2021	Budget 2021/2022	Year	Budget 2022/2023	Year	Budget 2023/2024	Year
Total Operating Revenue	R 1 841 940 151	R 1 916 525 583		R 2 031 217 118		R 2 153 408 145	
Total Operating Expenditure	R 1 730 811 895	R 1 886 090 112		R 1 999 255 519		R 2 119 210 850	
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year	R 111 128 256	R 30 435 471		R 32 261 599		R 34 197 295	
Total Capital Expenditure	R 174 606 089	R 150 392 250		R 161 924 600		R 167 789 300	

Operating Revenue:

The total operating revenue has increased by **4.04%** per cent from **R1 841 940 151** to **R1 916 525 583** which amounts to **R74 585 432** for the 2021/22 financial year when compared to the 2020/21 Adjustments Budget.

Operating Expenditure:

The total operating expenditure for the 2021/22 financial year has been appropriated at **R1 886 090 112 (R1.8 Billion)** and translates into a budgeted surplus of **R30 435 471** When compared to the 2020/21 Adjustments Budget, operational expenditure has increased by **R155 278 217** or **8.23%**.

Although council budgeted for a surplus the underlining issues of the previous years are still not addressed.

The municipality experienced serious financial constrains during the past five years and there's a possibility of a write off of debtors of R650 million.

Furthermore, the mines dispute between the mines and the municipality regarding the Valuation Roll may negatively impact the revenue of the municipality.

The prevailing culture of non-payment for municipal services in the municipal township areas is a significant cause for concern. This culture spread to newly developed townships and this placed the financial wellbeing, viability and sustainability of the municipality at a huge risk. This also impacts negatively on the ability of the municipality to service its creditors within the legislated 30 days. The table below is a reflection of the payment levels at midyear 2020/2021:

Table 2: Payment levels

	Payment Levels 01 July 2020 to December 2020						
	July'20	August'20	September'20	October'20	November'20	December'20	Average
CARLETONVILLE	94.39%	94.81%	115.08%	82.25%	84.84%	97.71%	94.85%
FOCHVILLE	76.36%	86.87%	99.11%	82.16%	91.10%	102.53%	89.69%
KHUTSONG	12.89%	7.28%	13.38%	9.84%	10.66%	57.20%	18.54%
GREENSPARK	48.23%	17.32%	20.45%	46.74%	12.99%	20.26%	27.67%
KOKOSI	38.64%	14.25%	14.07%	18%	12.37%	16.82%	19.03%
KHUTSONG SOUTH	26.75%	8.14%	7.65%	16.73%	10.07%	12.76%	13.68%
WEDELA	57.70%	36.58%	39.29%	31.55%	36.44%	58.98%	43.42%
BLYBANK	97.68%	37.36%	43.36%	56.81%	46.55%	83.15%	60.82%
WELVERDIEND	94.90%	90.36%	99.77%	74.44%	80.39%	116.23%	92.68%
FARMS	23.50%	32.31%	32.31%	35.68%	32.68%	23.98%	30.08%
ELIJAH BARAYI VILLAGE	82.89%	0.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13.81%

Another serious challenge is the impact of electricity theft and the by-passed pre-paid electricity meters which is currently in excess of 13900 meters.

The table below is an indication of pre-paid meters by-passed per area.

Table 3: Electricity Losses

	Meters Installed	No Purchase	% no purchase
Blybank	576	372	64.59%
Carletonville	5677	872	15.36%
Fochville	3155	507	16.07%
Greenspark	781	556	71.19%
Khutsong	56	36	64.29%
Khutsong South	8953	7,436	83.06%

Kokosi	6032	5,103	84.60%
Oberholzer	753	100	13.28%
Pretoriusrus	126	11	8.73%
Waters Edge	11	1	9.09%
Wedela	3474	1,849	53.23%
Wolverdiend	425	89	20.95%
Wonderfontein	5	3	60%
	30024	16935	56.41%

The average loss on electricity for the six months ended December 2020 is 46.38% compared to 44.46% for the 2018/2019 financial year. The municipality is exploring alternative options to address the above mentioned situation.

With regards to water losses, good progress has been made during the current financial year with reduction of water losses. The average loss of water for the six months ended December 2020 was 32.09% compared to 28.02% for the financial year 2019/2020. It is anticipated that the trend to improve will continue during the new financial year due to the implementation of the Water Turnaround Strategy.

The capital budget for 2021/2022 financial year will amount to R R150 392 250. This will be funded from grants and subsidies.

Table 4: Capital Expenditure

Project No.	Project Description	Proposed Budget 2021'2022 (Provisional)
P620	PMU Operational Expenses	3 501 750
P722(4)	Khutsong Roads and Storm water Phase 4	1 800 000
P722(5)	Khutsong Roads and Storm water Phase 5	10 000 000
P722(6)	Khutsong Roads and Storm water Phase 6	700 000
P723(4)	Kokosi Roads and Storm Water Phase 4	250 000
P723(5)	Kokosi Roads and Storm Water Phase 5	4 500 000
P723(6)	Kokosi Roads and Storm Water Phase 6	850 000
P724(4)	Wedela Roads and Storm Water Phase 4	250 000
P724(5)	Wedela Roads and Storm Water Phase 5	7 000 000
P724(6)	Wedela Roads and Storm Water Phase 6	650 000
P731(2)	Sludge drying Beds- Khutsong WWTW	5 500 000
P732(S2)	Khutsong North Water & Sewer Reticulation S2	17 000 000
P732(S3)	Khutsong North Water & Sewer Reticulation S3	1 000 000
P704(4)	Street light Merafong Phase 2 (Phase 5)	7 000 000
P745	Upgrade of Access Road to Carletonville Landfill Site	4 033 250
P(New)	Development of new Kokosi Cemetery	6 000 000
	TOTAL	66 533 250

	Integrated National Electrification Program (INEP)	
P(New)	Khutsong South Substation 11KV	11 219 000
	TOTAL	11 219 000
	Water services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	
P729	Replacement of Khutsong Reservoir	40 000 000
	TOTAL	40 000 000
	Mining Towns Allocation (HSG)	
P	Khutsong South Ext. 5 Outfall Sewer	10 000 000
P	Khutsong South Installation of Bulk Electricity	5 000 000
P	Khutsong South Installation of Bulk Water	6 000 000
P	Khutsong South Ext. 5&6 Internal Road and Storm Water	5 000 000
P	Kokosi Ext.6 Installation of Water meters	4 000 000
	TOTAL	30 000 000
	Movable Assets	
1106	Furniture and Equipment	2 460 000
	TOTAL	2 460 000
	GRAND TOTAL	150 392 250

4. ORGANISATIONAL AND PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS:

None

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The proposed budget reflects the Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework for the municipality.

6. COMMUNICATIONS IMPLICATIONS:

In terms of section 75 of the MFMA, the municipality is required to publish its tabled budgets on the Website.

Section 24(3) of the MFMA, read together with regulation 20(1), requires that the tabled annual budget must be submitted to both National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury ***within ten working days*** after the council has considered the annual budget.

7. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS:

The budget is prepared and submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the MFMA in terms of the approved budget process plan and MFMA Circulars 107 and 108.

8. OTHER DEPARTMENTS / BODIES CONSULTED:

To be published for consultation

RECOMMENDED:

1. That Council takes cognisance of the Draft Budget tabled in terms of section 16(2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003) and considers the following:
 - 1.1 The budget of the municipality for the financial year 2021/2022 MTREF and the multi-year and single-year capital appropriations as set out in the following tables:
 - 1.1.1 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)
 - 1.1.2 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)
 - 1.1.3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue by source and expenditure by type)
 - 1.1.4 Multi-year and single-year capital appropriations by municipal vote and standard classification and associated funding by source
 - 1.2. The financial position, cash flow budget, cash-backed reserve/accumulated surplus, asset management and basic service delivery targets are approved as set out in the following tables:
 - 1.2.1 Budgeted Financial Position
 - 1.2.2 Budgeted Cash Flows
 - 1.2.3 Cash backed reserves and accumulated surplus reconciliation
 - 1.2.4 Asset management
 - 1.2.5 Basic Service Delivery measurements
2. That Council, acting in terms of section 75A of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) considers the proposed tariffs with effect from 01 July 2020:
 - 2.1 The tariffs for property rates – Detailed below
 - 2.2 The tariffs for electricity – Detailed below
 - 2.3 The tariffs for the supply of water – Detailed below
 - 2.4 The tariffs for sanitation services – Detailed below
 - 2.5 The tariffs for solid waste services – Detailed below
3. That Council, acting in terms of 75A of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) considers the tariffs with affect from 1 July 2021 as contained in the Tariff Policy.
4. That Council considers:
 - 4.1 The annual Operating Revenue budget of **R1 916 525 583** and Operating Expenditure budget of **R1 886 090 112** including Operational Transfers and excluding capital transfers for the 2020/2021 Financial Year be considered, which will result in a surplus of **R30 435 471.**

4.2 The annual Capital Budget of **R150 392 250**, including capital transfers for the 2021/2022 Financial Year.

5. That Council consider the following in respect of Assessment Rates and charges:

a) Property Rates

The property rates be levied in accordance with Council policies, unless otherwise indicated, and the Local Government Municipal Property Rates Act 2004 and the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 2003.

b) General Valuation Roll

Property rates be based on values indicated in the new General Valuation Roll. The Roll is updated for properties affected by land sub-divisions, alterations to buildings, demolitions and new buildings (improvements) through Supplementary Valuation Rolls. All values are as at the date of the roll, being July 2019.

c) Rebates and concessions

Rebates and concessions are granted to certain categories of property usage or property owner

d) **Definitions**

The definitions and listing of categories are reflected in the Rates Policy, the table below is a summary of the categories and proposed tariff structure.

Table 5: Proposed Tariff Structure

Proposed Tariff Structure - Merafong City Local Municipality			
Rates			
RATES TARIFF'S		Approved 2020/21	Proposed 2021/22
Category	Tariff	Rate c in R	Rate c in R
Residential	0141	0.0163	0.0169
Industrial		0.0395	0.0411
Business and Commercial	0140	0.0395	0.0411
Farms - Agriculture	0143	0.0041	0.0043
Mines	0142	0.0502	0.0530
PSI/80%		0.0395	0.0411
Place of Worship (100% exempt)		0.0395	0.0411
Roads/Road Reserve		0.0395	0.0411
Municipal properties	0151	100%	100%
Residential Rebate	0141	100 000	100 000
Pensioners Discount	0160	0-100%	0-100%
Residential discount	0150	0%	0%
Agricultural rebate	0143	100 000.00	100 000.00
PBO rebate		80%	80%
PSI rebate	0152	30%	30%
Government rebate	0154	20%	20%

e) Industrial / Commercial Properties – Undeveloped Land

All properties other than those defined below as residential will be rated as “non-residential” properties. This includes all undeveloped land. The cent-in-the-land for all “non-residential” properties for **2021 / 2022** is proposed to be **R 0, 0411**.

f) Residential Properties

For all residential properties, as defined per the Rates Policy, the first **R100 000** of property value will be rebated by an amount equal to the rates payable on a property of **R100 000** in value.

All residential properties, as defined per the Rates Policy. The cent in the rand for **2021 / 2022** is proposed to be **R 0, 0169c**

g) Agricultural Properties

Agricultural properties (including farms and small holdings) fall into three categories:

- Those used for residential purposes;
- Those used for industrial purposes;
- Those used for other businesses and commercial purposes

Properties in rural areas deemed to be small holdings or farms that are not used for *bona fide* farming, but are used as residential properties will be categorized as “residential”, provided that they meet the definition of a residential property as described in the Rates Policy. Such properties will qualify for the rebate of the first **R100 000** of municipal value as per the General Valuation Roll and the “rebated” cent-in-the-land. The cent-in-the-land for agricultural properties or small holdings that qualify for residential status is proposed to be **R 0, 0169c**

Properties in rural areas deemed to be small holdings or farms that are not used for *bona fide* farming, but are used for industrial or business purposes will be categorized as “business”. The cent-in-the-land for agricultural properties or small holdings that qualify for business status is proposed to be **R 0, 0411c**

Properties in rural areas deemed to be small holdings or farms that are used for *bona fide* farming, will be categorized as “agricultural. The cent-in-the-land for agricultural properties or small holdings that qualify for agricultural status is proposed to be **R 0, 0043c**

h) Public Service Infrastructure

In terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act, Council may not levy rates on the first **30%** of the market value of Public Service Infrastructure. The remainder of the market value is rated at the non-residential cent-in-the-land of **R 0, 0411c**.

i) Public Services Purposes

In terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act, Council may not levy rates on the first **20%** of the market value of Public Services Purposes. The remainder of the market value is rated at the non-residential cent-in-the-rand of **R 0, 0411c**

j) Mines

All Mine properties, as defined per the Rates Policy, will be levied a rate. The cent in the rand for **2021/22** is proposed to be **R 0, 0530c**

k) Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Rate Rebate

Registered owners of properties who are senior citizens and/or registered owners of properties who are disabled persons qualify for 40% special rebate. To qualify for the rebate(s) a property owner must be a natural person and the owner of a property which satisfies the requirements for the residential rebate and must on the 1 July of the financial year:

- occupy the property as his/her normal residence
- be at least 60 years of age or in receipt of a disability pension from the Department of Social Development;
- not be the owner of more than one property; and
- Submit the application by 30 September for this rebate for the current financial year, failing which the rebate will not be granted.

The percentage rebate granted will be determined according to the schedule below.

l) Rebates for Certain Categories of Properties / Property Users

The categories of properties qualifying for exemption and rebates are as per the Rates Policy. The table below is a summary of the proposed rebates per category:

Table 6: Proposed Rebate per category

Municipal properties	0151	100%	100%
Residential Rebate	0141	100 000	100 000
Pensioners Discount	0160	0-100%	0-100%
Residential discount	0150	0%	0%
Agricultural rebate	0143	100 000.00	100 000.00
PBO rebate		80%	80%
PSI rebate	0152	30%	30%
Government rebate	0154	20%	20%

The Budget for 2021 / 2022 has been partially funded using the estimated income from levying the rates proposed in this report.

Provision has been made in the Budget for 2021/ 2022 for the income forgone arising from the rebates and concessions proposed in this report as detailed in the Rates Policy.

In terms of Section 26(1) of the Municipal Property Rates Act, the payment of any amount owed emanating from the levy of rates as determined on 01 July 2021 is payable before or on 4 August 2021 and thereafter monthly before or on the date due as determined.

6. That the following electricity tariffs be considered and submitted to NERSA for consideration and approval.

Table 7: Proposed Tariff Structure

Proposed Tariff Structure - Merafong City Local Municipality				
				8.00%
Tariff Category			TARIFFS 2020'2021	TARIFFS 2021'2022
1. Domestic				
Basic Charge	0205		91.8900	99.2412
Elec sales private	0203			
Energy Charge (Conventional)	0270/'0271	Block 1 (0 - 50kWh)	1.1000	1.1880
		Block 2 (51 - 350kWh)	1.4100	1.5228
		Block 3 (351 - 600kWh)	1.9900	2.1492
		Block 4 (above 600kWh)	2.3400	2.5272
Energy Charge (Prepaid)	0290	Block 1 (0 - 50kWh)	1.1000	1.1880
		Block 2 (51 - 350kWh)	1.4100	1.5228
		Block 3 (351 - 600kWh)	1.9900	2.1492
		Block 4 (above 600kWh)	2.3400	2.5272
2a. Commercial Three Phase (11500KWh)				
Basic Charge	0202		1,026.3600	1,108.4688
Energy Charge	0272		1.8400	1.9872
*Pre-Paid	0297		2.1500	2.3220
4. Industrial				
Basic Charge:	0206/'0200		1,489.7200	1,608.8976
Energy Charge	0273		1.2400	1.3392
Demand Charge	0280		254.9300	275.3244
4. Industrial-3%				
Basic Charge:-3%	0206/'0200		1,489.7200	1,608.8976
Energy Charge -3%	0274		1.2400	1.3392
Demand Charge -3%	0282		254.9300	275.3244
5. Departmental (Own usage)				
Streetlights	0278		1.2500	1.3500
Council kWh	0275		1.2500	1.3500
6. Other				
Temporary Power	0279		2.0700	2.2356
Adverts & Displays	0204		1.0700	1.1556

7. That the following Water Tariff be considered and that the tariffs be consulted with the community of Merafong.

Table 8: Water Tariff

	Tariff code		<u>Approved 2020-2021</u>	<u>Proposed 2021-2022</u>	<u>Percentage increase</u>
Prepaid water 0 – 15 kiloliters	0390		12.98	13.63	5.00%
Prepaid water 16 – 35 kiloliters			20.50	21.93	7.00%
Prepaid water 36 – 50 kiloliters			33.44	36.08	7.90%
Prepaid water > 50kiloliters			42.35	46.59	10.00%
Residential 0 – 15 kiloliters	0370/0371		12.98	13.63	5.00%
Residential 16-35 kiloliters			20.50	21.93	7.00%
Residential 36-50 kiloliters			33.44	36.08	7.90%
Residential 50 kiloliters and above			42.35	46.59	10.00%
Business and Industrial	0372	200 Kiloliters and below	33.80	36.47	7.90%
		Above 200 Kiloliters	42.35	46.59	10.00%
Special Consumers (Schools, Churches and welfare organisations)	0373	200 Kiloliters and below	25.28	27.28	7.90%
		Above 200 Kiloliters	42.35	46.59	10.00%
Departmental	0374		22.34	24.10	7.90%
Mines Domestic	0377		22.65	24.68	8.95%
Mines Operations	0378		22.65	24.68	8.95%
Availability Charge	0375	Vacant Stands - Residential	86.44	93.36	8.00%
Availability Charge	0376	Vacant stands-business	86.44	93.36	8.00%

8. That the following Refuse Removal Tariff be considered and consulted with the community of Merafong.

Table 9: Proposed Refuse Tariffs

PROPOSED REFUSE TARIFFS					4.0%
	Tariff code		Actual 2020/2021	Proposed 2021/2022	% Increase
Residential and Business	0500	1 bin/week	193.43	201.16	4.00%
Business	0501	Bin/3 x week	505.41	525.62	4.00%
Business	0502	Bin/5 x week	848.58	882.52	4.00%
REFUSE DEPT MMH 3 X P.W.	0503		5989.99	6229.59	4.00%
REFUSE DEPT OTHER 1 X P.W. ! N	0504		193.43	201.16	4.00%
Refuse 3 x P.W. Departmental	0505		505.41	525.62	4.00%
MMH (1.75M ³) 1x per week	0510		2433.43	2530.77	4.00%
MMH (1.75M ³) 2x per week	0511		4217.95	4386.67	4.00%
MMH (1.75M ³) 3x per week	0512		5989.99	6229.59	4.00%
MMH (1.75M ³) 5x per week	0513		10856.85	11291.12	4.00%
Bulk container (30M ³) 1x per week	0520		34317.63	35690.33	4.00%
Bulk container (30M ³) 2x per week			52412.38	54508.87	4.00%
Bulk container (30M ³) 3x per week			94217.49	97986.19	4.00%
Bulk container (30M ³) 5x per week			154741.31	160930.96	4.00%
Temporary service		Per Bin	91.59	95.25	4.00%
Bulky waste		Per m ³	424.29	441.26	4.00%
Special Exemption		Per m ³	212.15	220.63	4.00%
Garden services waste		LDV/Trailer	62.40	64.89	4.00%
Small Animal Carcasses			164.86	171.46	4.00%
Bulky garden waste		per 6m ³	900.00	936.00	4.00%
Building rubble		per m ³	427.04	444.12	4.00%
240 Litre Bins	0521	Per Month for twelve months	33.21	34.53	4.00%

9. That the following Sewerage Tariff be considered and that the tariffs be consulted with the community of Merafong.

Table 10: Proposed Sewerage Tariffs 2021/22

PROPOSED SEWERAGE TARIFFS 2021/22				
				4.00%
	Tariff code	Descriptions	Approved 2020-2021	Proposed 2021-2022
Residential 0 – 15 kiloliters	0400/'0470/'0471		5.96	6.19
Residential 16-35 kiloliters			6.29	6.55
Residential 36-50 kiloliters			6.53	6.79
Max 50KL				
Pre-Paid Water Consumers	0490		151.69	157.75
Business and Industrial	0402/'0472	200 Kiloliters and below	6.46	6.72
		Above 200 Kiloliters	7.21	7.50
Departmental	0403/'0474	200 Kiloliters and below	6.46	6.72
		Above 200 Kiloliters	7.21	7.50
Special Consumers (Schools, Churches Welfare organisations;Old Age home)	0473	200 Kiloliters and below	6.12	6.37
		Above 200 Kiloliters	6.53	6.79
Basic Charge Pre-Paid Water Consumers	0490		155.00	161.20
Basic Charge (Payable by property owner)	0470		65.00	67.60
Basic Charge - Vacant Stands (Availability charge	0475		80.00	83.20

10. That council considers the miscellaneous tariffs as included in the tariff policy and that the tariffs be promulgated in terms of Sections 4 and 11(3) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) and that the current Property Rates By-law be replaced with the Property Rates By-law as recommended by CoGTA and promulgated as such.
11. That the Budget be published on the Municipal website in terms of the provisions of section 75 of the MFMA and be made public in terms of the provisions of section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 and be submitted to National Treasury, Provincial Treasury and CoGTA in accordance with the legislated requirements.
12. That a workshop will be arranged for councillors before final approval of the 2021/2022 to 2023/2024 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework and policies.