



MOGALE CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY  
**PROPERTY RATES**  
**POLICY**

2026/2027

GT481

APPROVED

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# SECTION A: INTRODUCTION, DEFINITIONS AND PRINCIPLES

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The municipality needs a reliable source of revenue to provide basic services and perform its functions. Property rates are the most important source of general revenue for the municipality. Revenue from property rates is used to fund services that benefit the community as opposed to individual households. These include installing and maintaining streets, roads, sidewalks, lighting and storm drainage facilities, building and operating clinics, parks, recreational facilities and cemeteries. Property rates revenue is also used to fund municipal administration such as computer equipment and stationery, and costs of governance, such as council and community meetings, which facilitate community participation on issues of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and municipal budgets.

Municipal property rates are set, collected, and used locally. Revenue from property rates is spent within a municipality, where the citizens and voters have a voice in decisions on how the revenue is spent as part of the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and budget processes, which a municipality invites communities to provide input prior to Municipal Council adoption of the budget.

## 2. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

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

2.2 In terms of Section 229 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (No.108 of 1996), a municipality may impose rates on property.

In terms of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (No. 6 of 2004) a municipality in accordance with:

2.2.1 Section 2(1), may levy a rate on property in its area; and

2.2.2 Section 2(3), must exercise its power to levy a rate on property subject to-

- i. Section 229 and any other applicable provisions of the Constitution.
- ii. Provisions of the Property Rates Act, and any regulations promulgated in terms thereof; and
- iii. The rates policy.

2.3 In terms of Section 4 (1) (c) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (No. 32 of 2000), the municipality has the right to finance the affairs of the municipality by imposing, *inter alia*, rates on property.

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

2.5 This policy is subject to the stipulations of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (No. 6 of 2004) as amended and any regulations promulgated in terms thereof from time to time.

### 3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 “**Act**” means the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No. 6 of 2004).

3.2 “**Agent**,” in relation to the owner of a property, means a person appointed by the owner of the property-

3.2.1 to receive rental or other payments in respect of the property on behalf of the owner;  
or

3.2.2 to make payments in respect of the property on behalf of the owner.

3.3 “**Agricultural Properties**” refers to a property that is predominantly and regularly used in the generation of a bona fide farmer’s main income from farming activities on an agricultural property.

3.4 “**Annually**” means once every financial year.

3.5 “**Bona fide farmer**” Is the registered owner of agricultural land which is predominantly used for agricultural purposes and who is also registered as such with the South African Revenue Services.

3.6 “**Business and/or Commercial properties**” means the use of property for the activity of buying, selling or trading in commodities, goods or services on a property and includes any office or other accommodation on the same property, the use of which is incidental to such activity, but does not include the business of agriculture, farming, or any other business consisting of the cultivation of soils, the gathering in of crops, the rearing of livestock or the propagation and harvesting of fish or other aquatic organisms.

Where a property cannot be categorized in accordance with the list of categories, such property will be categorized as “Business and Commercial.”

3.7 “**Category**”

3.7.1 In relation to property, means a category of properties determined in terms of Section B point 8 of this policy; and

3.7.2 In relation to owners of properties, it means a category of owners determined in terms of Section B point 8 of this policy.

3.8 “**Cent in the Rand**”: Means an amount as contemplated in Section 11(1) of the Municipal Rates Act.

3.9 “**Child-headed household**” means a household where the main caregiver of the said household is younger than 18 years of age. Child-headed household means a household headed by a child as defined in the section 28(3) of the Constitution.

“**Consent use**” means a special permission granted by a municipality to allow a property owner to use land for a purpose not ordinarily permitted under its existing zoning, without changing the zoning itself.

3.10 “**Current monthly rates**”: Means the rate levied on a property divided into monthly

payments.

3.11 **“Demolition Certificate”** A certificate issued by Building Control when the buildings on the property are demolished. The category of properties where the buildings are demolished will be changed as per the date of the demolition certificate, to vacant land.

3.12 **“Definitions, words and expressions”** as used in the Act are applicable to this policy document wherever it is used.

3.13 **“Dwelling”** means a house (or structure) designed to accommodate an individual occupier (s) or a family, where such house/structure includes outbuildings associated therewith.

3.14 **“Educational (Private)”** means a school, pre-school, Technikon or place that provide education that is established and primarily supported by nongovernmental agency or a group of private individuals and is under the financial and managerial control of a private body, accepting mostly fee-paying pupils.

3.15 **“Grant-in-aid”** means an additional grant awarded to persons who are in receipt of an old age grant, disability grant or war veteran’s grant, and are unable to take care of themselves.

3.16 **“Improvement”** means any building or structure on or under a property excluding a structure constructed solely for the purpose of rendering the property suitable for the erection of any immovable structure thereon, and buildings, structures and equipment or machinery referred to in Section 46 (3) of the Act.

3.17 **“Indigent”** as defined in terms of the Indigent Management Policy of the Mogale City Municipality.

**“Industrial”** means property used for a branch of trade or manufacturing, production, assembly, processing or storing (warehousing) of finished or partially finished products from raw material or fabricated parts or the holding thereof in respect of which capital and labour are involved. It includes any office or other building on the same site, the use of which is usually incidental to, or reasonably necessary in connection with the use of such factory but shall not include noxious industrial uses and public garages.

3.18 **“Land reform beneficiary”**, in relation to a property, means a person who acquired the property through –

- 3.18.1 the Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993); or
- 3.18.2 The Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994);
- 3.18.3 Holds the property subject to the Communal Property Associations Act, 1996 (Act No. 28 of 1996).
- 3.18.4 Holds or acquires the property in terms of such other land tenure reform legislation.

3.19 **“Land tenure right”** means an old order right or a new order right as defined in section 1 of the Communal Land Rights Act, 2004 (Act No.11 of 2004).

3.20 **“Market Value”** in relation to a property, means the amount the property would have realized if sold on the date of valuation in the open market by a willing seller to a willing buyer.

3.21 **“Mining”**, means any operation or activity for the purpose of extracting any mineral on, in or under the earth, water or any mineral residue deposit, whether by underground or open working

or otherwise and includes any operation or activity incidental thereto and or property used for mining operations as defined in the Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2, (Act No.28 of 2002).

3.22 **“Monument”** means any property declared under National Monuments Act No. 28 Of 1969 to be a national monument and includes, for the purposes of Section 12, any property provisionally so declared for a period of five years from the date of the provisional declaration.

3.23 **“Multiple use purpose”** in relation to a property, means the use of a property for more than one purpose, subject to section 9 of the Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004 (as amended).

3.24 **“Municipality”** means the Mogale City Local Municipality.

3.25 **“Municipal property”** refers to all properties owned by or vested in the Municipality. Municipal owned properties utilized by the municipality for the functioning and business in the provision of community services, are non-ratable. However, properties owned by or vested in the Municipality that are used for residential, business, commercial, or industrial purposes are considered ratable and categorized according to its use.

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

3.26.1 a property which was incorrectly omitted from a valuation roll and for that reason was not rated before that date; and

3.26.2 a property identified by the Minister by notice in the Gazette where the phasing-in of a rate is not justified.

3.27 **“Non-Profit Organisation”** are **tax-exempt or charitable**, meaning **they do not pay income** tax on the money that they receive for their **organization**. They can operate in religious, scientific, research, or educational settings.

3.28 **“Non-permitted use”** refers to any use of property that is inconsistent with or in contravention with the permitted use. In such cases and without condoning the non-permitted use thereof, the property shall be valued as through it is being used for such non-permitted purposes. This applies to properties where the current use is higher than the permitted use by zoning/consent.

3.29 **“Occupier”** means a person in actual occupation of a property, regardless of whether they have the legal right to occupy the property.

3.30 **“Owner”**

3.30.1 in relation to a property referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of “property”, means a person in whose name ownership of the property is registered.

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

3.30.3 in relation to a land tenure right referred to in paragraph (c) of the definition of

“property”, means a person in whose name the right is registered or to whom it was granted in terms of legislation; or

3.30.4 in relation to public service infrastructure referred to in paragraph (d) of the definition of “property”, means the organ of state which owns or controls that public service infrastructure as envisaged in the definition of “publicly controlled”, provided that a person mentioned below may for the purposes of this Act be regarded by a municipality as the owner of a property in the following cases:-

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

3.31 **“Office bearer”**: In relation to place of public worship, means the primary person who officiates at that place of worship.

3.32 **“Official residence”** in relation to a place of public worship, refers to:

3.32.1 A portion of the property used for residential purposes,

3.32.2 One residential property, if the residential property is not located on the same property as the place of public worship, registered in the name of religious community, in the name of trust established for the sole benefit of a religious community and used as place of residence for an office bearer.

3.33 **“Pensioner”** for purposes of this Rates Policy and eligibility for old age rebate, pensioner means any owner of a ratable property who has reached the age of 60 years or more during the Municipality’s financial year.

3.34 **“Places of Worship”** means a property registered in the name of and used primarily as a place of public worship by a religious community, including an official residence registered in the name of that community which is occupied by an office-bearer of that community who officiates services at that place of worship.

3.35 **“Privately owned townships serviced by the owner”** means single properties, situated in an area not ordinarily being serviced by the municipality, divided through sub-division or township establishment into (ten or more) full title stands and / or sectional units and where all services inclusive of water, electricity, sewerage and refuse removal and roads development are installed at the full cost of the developer and maintained and rendered by the residents of such estate.

3.36 **“Private Open Space”** in which the general public has no right of access that is located in

an enclosed residential development and registered in the Body Corporate / Developers/ Homeowners Association name will be categorised as residential.

3.37 **“Private Roads”** in which the general public has no right of access that is located in an enclosed residential development and registered in the Body Corporate / Developers/ Homeowners Association name will be categorised as residential.

3.38 **“Protected Area”** means an area that is or must be listed in the register referred to in Section 10 of the Protected Areas Act.

3.39 **“Protected Area’s Act”** means the National Environmental Management: protected areas act, 2003.

3.40 **“Property” means –**

3.40.1 (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.

3.40.2 A right registered against immovable property in the name of a person, excluding a mortgage bond registered against the property.

3.40.3 A land tenure right registered in the name of a person or granted to a person in terms of legislation; or

3.40.4 Public service infrastructure.

3.41 **“Public Benefit Organization (PBO)”** refers to property owned by public benefit organizations and used for any specified benefit activity listed in item 1 (welfare and humanitarian), item 2 (health care), and item 4 (education and development) of the Ninth Schedule to the Income Tax Act.

3.42 **“Public Open Space”** means an open space to which the public has access and includes, inter alia, a park, garden, play park, recreational park or square.

3.43 **“Public Service Infrastructure”** means publicly controlled infrastructure as defined in the Act:

3.43.1 National, provincial or other public roads on which goods, services or labor move across a municipal boundary.

3.43.2 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.

3.43.3 power stations, power substations or power lines forming part of an electricity scheme serving the public.

3.43.4 gas or liquid fuel plants or refineries or pipelines for gas or liquid fuels, forming part of a scheme for transporting such fuels.

3.43.5 railway lines forming part of a national railway system.

- 3.43.6 communication towers, masts, exchanges or lines forming part of a communications system serving the public.
- 3.43.7 runways or aprons at national or provincial airports.
- 3.43.8 breakwaters, sea walls, channels, basins, quay walls, jetties, roads, railway or infrastructure used for the provision of water, lights, power, sewerage or similar services of ports, or navigational aids comprising lighthouses, radio navigational aids, buoys, beacons or any other device or system used to assist the safe and efficient navigation of vessels.
- 3.43.9 any other publicly controlled infrastructure as may be prescribed; or
- 3.43.10 rights of way, easements or servitudes in connection with infrastructure mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (i);
- 3.44 **“Properties owned by an organ of state and used for public service purposes”** in relation to the use of a property, means property owned and used by an organ of state such as:-
- 3.44.1 Hospitals & Clinics
- 3.44.2 Schools & Pre-Schools
- 3.44.3 National & Provincial Libraries and Archives
- 3.44.4 Police Stations
- 3.44.5 Correctional Facilities and
- 3.44.6 Courts of law.
- 3.45 **“Ratable property”** means property on which the municipality may in terms of Section 2 of the Act levy a rate, excluding property fully excluded from levying of rates in terms of Section 17 of the Act.
- 3.46 **“Residential property”** means improved property that: -
- 3.46.1 Is used predominantly for residential purposes including any adjoining property registered in the name of the same owner, which cannot be sold separately and is used together with such residential property as if it were one property. Any such grouping shall be regarded as one residential property for rates rebate or valuation reduction purposes.
- 3.46.2 Is a unit registered in terms of the Sectional Title Act and used predominantly for residential purposes.
- 3.46.3 Is owned by a share-block company and used solely for residential purposes.
- 3.46.4 Is a residence used for residential purposes situated on property used for or related to educational purposes.

3.46.5 For the purpose of this rates policy, it excludes hostels, communes, boarding and lodging undertakings, places of instruction, hotels, guesthouses, and any vacant land irrespective of its zoning or intended use.

3.47 **“Special Use”** means land used or a building designed or used for any use other than one of the uses specifically defined and mentioned in the Krugersdorp Town Planning Scheme 1980. Split values and category will apply according to the use of the property.

3.48 **“State trust land”** means land owned by the state-

3.48.1 In trust for people communally inhabiting the land in terms of a traditional system of land tenure;

3.48.2 over which land tenure rights were registered or granted; or

3.48.3 which is earmarked for disposal in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994).

**“Vacant land”** means any property, regardless of its zoning or existing land use, on which no permanent immovable structures have been erected, or on which only partially completed buildings exist.

3.49 **“Zoning”**: Division of privately owned urban areas into different zones (such as residential, commercial and industrial) according to the specified land use. Each zone is regulated as to the density, location, size, and type of buildings permitted.

#### **4. PRINCIPLES**

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

4.2 As allowed in the Act, the Municipality has chosen to differentiate between various categories of property and categories of owners of property as contemplated in clauses 7 and 9 of this policy. Some categories of property and categories of owners are granted relief from rates as contemplated in clauses 11 to 12 of this policy. The municipality does not grant relief in respect of payments for rates to any category of owners or properties, or to owners of properties on an individual basis.

4.3 There would be no phasing in of rates based on a new valuation roll, except as prescribed by legislation and in accordance with clause 15 of this policy.

4.4 The rates policy for the municipality is based on the following principles:

4.4.1 Equity

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

4.4.2 Affordability

The ability of a person to pay rates will be taken into account by the municipality. In dealing with

the poor/indigent ratepayers the municipality will provide relief measures through exemptions, reductions or rebates.

#### 4.4.3 Financial Sustainability

Rating of property will be implemented in a way that:

- i. It supports sustainable local government by providing a stable and buoyant revenue source within the discretionary control of the municipality; and
- ii. Supports local social economic development

#### 4.4.4 Cost Efficiency

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

#### 4.4.5 Poverty Alleviation

Poverty alleviation refers to initiatives that the Municipality has, which are meant to improve the quality of life for those people currently living in poverty. The Municipality has an indigent program which is administered through the Indigent Management Policy and is aimed at providing financial relief on municipal service charges for those earning below a certain income.

### **5. SCOPE OF THE POLICY**

This policy guides the annual setting (or revision) of property rates. It does not make specific property rates proposals. Details pertaining to the applications of the various property rates are published annually in the Provincial Gazette and the municipality's schedule of tariffs, which must be read in conjunction with this policy.

### **6. APPLICATION OF THE POLICY**

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

### **7. PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO FINANCING OF SERVICES**

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

#### 7.1.1 Trading services

- i. Water
- ii. Electricity

7.1.2 Economic services

- i. Refuse removal
- ii. Sewerage disposal

7.1.3 Community and subsidised services

These include all those services ordinarily being rendered by the municipality excluding those mentioned in paragraph 6

7.2 Trading and economic services as referred to in clauses (7.1.1) and (7.1.2) must be ring fenced and financed from service charges whilst community and subsidized services referred to in clause (7.1.3) will be financed from surpluses on trading and economic services, regulatory fees, rates and rates related income.

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## **SECTION B: CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY**

### **8. APPLICATION OF PROPERTY CATEGORY**

In determining the category of a property, the municipality shall take the **current actual use into consideration**.

The Municipal Valuer of Mogale City will be responsible for the categorising of ratable properties and the maintenance thereof, and any change in the actual use of the property may result in a change of category.

8.1 All relevant information, including circumstantial evidence, may be taken into consideration to determine for what purpose the property is being used. A physical inspection may be done to acquire the necessary information.

8.2 The geographical area in which a property is situated may be used to assist in the categorisation of a property. However, the geographical area as a criterion should not be used in isolation.

8.3 Different rates may be levied in respect of the following categories of ratable properties and such rates will be determined on an annual basis during the compilation of the annual budget.

#### **8.4 Property Categories**

8.4.1 Agricultural Properties

8.4.2 Business & Commercial Properties

8.4.3 Industrial Properties

8.4.4 Mining Properties

8.4.5 Multiple use Properties

8.4.6 Public Service Purpose

8.4.7 Residential Properties

8.4.8 Vacant Stands

#### **Other Categories:**

8.4.9 Monuments/Protected Areas

8.4.10 Municipal Properties

8.4.11 Places of Worship

8.4.12 Public Benefit Organisation

8.4.13 Public Service Infrastructure

## 9. CLARIFICATION OF CATEGORIES

### 9.1 Agricultural

- 9.1.1 Property used primarily for agricultural purposes will be categorized as Agricultural. Transactional documentation of farming activities must be available and submitted to the Valuation Division for consideration.
- 9.1.2 Any portion of an agricultural property that is used commercially for the hospitality of guests, eco-tourism, or for the trading in or hunting of game will be categorized as "Business and Commercial".

Any agricultural property that is used for anything other than agricultural property as defined, such as for residential, industrial, business and commercial, or any other purpose, is not eligible to be rated at the 1: 0.25 ratio applicable for agricultural properties in the Regulations. The properties that are outside the meaning of agricultural property as defined should be rated based on actual use.

### 9.2 Business and Commercial

Refers to properties used for the purchase, sale, or exchange of commodities, goods, or services. This includes any office or related facility on the same property that supports such activities. However, it excludes businesses related to agriculture, farming, or any operations involving soil cultivation, crop harvesting, livestock rearing, or the propagation and harvesting of fish or other aquatic organisms.

Lodges and entertainment venues, overnight accommodation and related activities are included in this category.

Properties used for private Education (i.e. school, pre-school, Technikon or place that provide education that is established), and primarily supported by non-governmental agency or a group of private individuals and under the financial and managerial control of a private body, will be categorized as business and commercial.

Any property earmarked for development registered in the name of the developer will be categorised as Business and Commercial properties.

Where a property cannot be categorized in accordance with the list of categories such property will be categorized as "Business and Commercial".

### 9.3 Industrial properties

This category includes properties used for industrial purposes, which are intended for trade, manufacturing, production, assembly, or processing of finished or partially finished products using raw materials or fabricated components. These activities require both capital and labor investment.

It also includes properties used for:

The **storage** and **warehousing** of products, vehicles and goods on the premises and any office or similar facility on the same property that serves a supporting role for these activities.

#### 9.4 Mining Properties

Property used for mining purposes or purposes incidental to mining operations.

#### 9.5 Monuments/Protected Areas (Impermissible Rate)

9.5.1 “**Monument**” means any property declared under the National Monuments Act No. 28 Of 1969 to be a national monument and includes, for the purposes of section 12, any property provisionally so declared for a period of five years from the date of the provisional declaration, which are not developed or used for commercial, business, agricultural or residential purposes, in which case the use of the property will prevail.

9.5.2 “**Protected Areas**” means parts of a special nature reserve, national park or nature reserve within the meaning of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act no. 57 of 2003), or a national botanical garden within the meaning of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act no. 10 of 2004), which are not developed or used for commercial, business, agricultural or residential purposes, in which case the use of the property will prevail.

#### 9.6 Multiple-use Properties

Properties with multiple uses will be **valued** based on their different **actual** uses, with the market value of the property apportioned accordingly. The Municipal Valuer will determine this apportionment in accordance with Section 9(2)(a) and (b) of the MPRA. **Rates** will be levied based on the distinct **actual** uses of the property, with each portion categorized according to its specific use and the corresponding market value allocation.

#### 9.7 Municipal Properties

All properties owned by or vested in the Municipality. These Municipal owned properties utilized by the municipality for the functioning and business in the provision of community services, are considered non-ratable. However, properties owned by or vested in the municipality that are used for residential, business, commercial, or industrial purposes are **considered** ratable and categorized according to its use.

#### 9.8 Places of Worship

Properties used for anything other than public worship will be categorised according to the actual use of the property. The property must be registered in the name of and used primarily as a place of public worship by a religious community, including an official residence registered in the name of that community which is occupied by an office-bearer of that community who officiates at services at that place of worship.

#### 9.9 Public Benefit Organization (PBO):

Non-profit organizations used for specified public benefit activity must meet the following criteria to be categorized as Public Benefit Organization (PBO):

- 9.9.1 The organisation must be a PBO that qualifies for tax exemption meaning that they do not pay income tax on the money that they receive for their organization.

9.9.2 The Public Benefit Organization must provide a specified public benefit activity as set out in item 1 (welfare and humanitarian), item 2 (health care), and item 4 (education and development) of the ninth Schedule of the Income Tax Act.

9.9.3 The property must be registered in the name of the non-profit organization.

#### 9.10 Public Service Infrastructure

Property owned by the National or Provincial Government and includes parking areas & pedestrian walkways,

Additionally, it includes the following properties as prescribed in the Act:

- a) National, provincial or other public roads on which goods, services or labour moved across a municipal boundary.
- b) 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.
- c) power stations, power substations or power lines forming part of an electricity scheme serving the public.
- d) gas or liquid fuel plants or refineries or pipelines for gas or liquid fuels, forming part of a scheme for transporting such fuels.
- e) railway lines forming part of a national railway system.
- f) communication towers, masts, exchanges or lines forming part of a communications system serving the public.
- g) runways or aprons at national or provincial airports.
- h) breakwaters, sea walls, channels, basins, quay walls, jetties, roads, railway or infrastructure used for the provision of water, lights, power, sewerage or similar services of ports, or navigational aids comprising lighthouses, radio navigational aids, buoys, beacons or any other device or system used to assist the safe and efficient navigation of vessels.
- i) any other publicly controlled infrastructure as may be prescribed; or
- j) rights of way, easements or servitudes in connection with infrastructure mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (i).

#### 9.11 Public Service Purpose

Properties **owned by the National and Gauteng Provincial Government** used for the provision of community-type services, will it be categorised as Public Service Purpose.

- a) Hospitals & Clinics
- b) Schools & Pre-Schools
- c) National & Provincial Libraries and Archives
- d) Police Stations
- e) Correctional Facilities and
- f) Courts of law

Property owned by the National and Gauteng Provincial Government is ratable and will be

categorised according to the use of the property, i.e. if the property is owned by the National and Gauteng Provincial Government and has a zoning which permits the provision of residential accommodation, the property will be categorized as "residential".

#### **9.12 Residential Properties**

Property that is used predominantly for residential purposes including any adjoining property registered in the name of the same owner, which cannot be sold separately and used together with such residential property as if it were one property. Any such grouping shall be regarded as one residential property for rates rebate or valuation reduction purposes.

- 9.12.1 A unit registered in terms of the Sectional Title Act and used predominantly for residential purposes.
- 9.12.2 Owned by a share-block company and used solely for residential purposes.
- 9.12.3 Residence used for residential purposes situated on property used for or related to educational purposes.

For the purpose of this rates policy, excludes hostels, communes, boarding and lodging undertakings, places of instruction, hotels, guesthouses, and any vacant land irrespective of its zoning or intended use.

#### **9.13 Vacant Stands**

A property (excluding agricultural or farming land) is considered vacant if it has no immovable improvements, or on which only partially completed buildings exist regardless of its zoning or current land use. A property will remain categorized as "vacant" until an inspection confirms the presence of improvements, or a new occupation certificate is issued. A "vacant" category will include de-proclaimed mining land.

## **SECTION C: DIFFERENTIAL RATING**

### **10. DIFFERENTIAL RATING**

10.1 Criteria for differential ratings on different categories of properties will be according to: -

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

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

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

APPROVED

## SECTION D: RELIEF MEASURES RELATED TO CATEGORIES OF PROPERTIES AND CATEGORIES OF OWNERS OF PROPERTIES

### 11. CATEGORIES OF OWNERS

For the purpose of granting exemptions, reductions and rebates in terms of clauses 11, 12 and 13 respectively the following categories of owners of properties are determined:-

#### 11.1 Indigent

100% Rebate will be granted to those owners who qualify and who are registered as indigents in terms of the adopted indigent policy of the municipality.

#### 11.2 Retired and the Physically and Mentally Disabled

A pensioner who by definition is a person who will have reached the age of 60 or more during the Municipality's financial year for which the rebate will be applicable, or a person who is physically or mentally disabled and who can prove that he/she receives a social pension, or a person certified by the Health Practitioner as being physically or mentally disabled may, in terms of the Act receive a remission of 45% on the general property rates due for the financial year. The rebate is subtracted from the rates amount that remains payable after rebates are given. The rebate is granted subject to the following conditions:

- 11.2.1 The joint household income of the applicant, if any, may not exceed **R156 000 per annum** for a financial year, which amount may be reviewed during the Municipality's annual budget process.
- 11.2.2 The ratable property in question must be **owned** by the pensioner (in a case of co-ownership all owners must be qualifying pensioners as defined) and may be occupied by only the applicant and his/her spouse, if any, and by dependents with no income, or by certain people in specific circumstances at the discretion of the Manager Revenue Division. However, the ratable property excludes residential properties e.g. old age homes that are only occupied but not owned by pensioners.
- 11.2.3 **First time Applicants:** Applications for a pensioner's rebate must be submitted on the prescribed application form. An owner may apply at any time after reaching the age of 60 years, and the application must be renewed annually thereafter. Where an applicant applies for the first time during a financial year, the pensioner's rebate will be granted from the date of approval and will remain valid until 30 June of that financial year.
- 11.2.4 **Renewal applicants:** A pensioner's rebate renewal application using the prescribed pensioner's rebate application form for each subsequent financial year must be received by no later than the 30<sup>th</sup> of September of the preceding financial year. The information furnished must be substantiated by an affidavit by the applicant. If approved, the pensioner's rebate will be implemented as from 1 July until 30 June of that financial year.

- 11.2.5 Renewal applications received after 30 September (Late applications) may be considered and approved by the Municipal Manager but will be subject to a motivational letter submitted by the applicant explaining the cause of the late application.
- 11.2.6 **Pensioners older than 70 years:** A pensioner's rebate of 100% will be given to pensioners older than 70 years, provided that the property value is equal to or below **R1 500 000** (one million five hundred thousand rand) and the pensioner complies with all the specified qualifying criteria.
- 11.2.7 First time applicants, renewal applications and applications for pensioners older than 70 years, must apply annually as per "**First time Applicants**" paragraphs above on the prescribed application form.
- 11.2.8 Rebate Application forms will be made available by the Finance Department – Revenue Division or can be found on the Mogale City Local Municipality's website.
- 11.2.9 Applications can be submitted via email at [pensionerrebates@mogalecity.gov.za](mailto:pensionerrebates@mogalecity.gov.za) or physically at the Municipal Revenue Offices, including cashier satellite offices. Applications by postal mail must be sent to Finance Department – Revenue Division. The Municipality does not accept any responsibility/liability for postal items (including registered post) that is not received by 30 Sept.
- 11.2.10 The applicant must submit proof of his/her age and identity and, in the case of a physically or mentally disabled person, proof of receipt of a social pension and/or, if no such pension is received, proof of certification by a Health Practitioner.
- 11.2.11 The applicant's municipal account for the property to which the application relates must be paid in full, or if not, an arrangement to pay the debt must be in place.
- 11.2.12 The property must be categorised as residential.
- 11.2.13 If the applicant complies in all respects with these conditions, the amount remitted will be credited on the account and will be included in the monthly levy.
- 11.2.14 This rebate is subject to the availability of funds in the applicable financial year.

### 11.3 **Disaster-hit Property Owners**

Owners of property situated within an area affected by-

- 11.3.1 A disaster within the meaning of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002); or
- 11.3.2 Serious adverse social or economic conditions.
- 11.3.3 The above category of customers will be treated in terms of clause 10 of this Policy.

#### 11.4 Residential Property Owners

Owners of residential properties with a market value below the amount as determined annually by the municipality in its budget.

This category of customers will be treated in terms of clause 14.1.1 of this policy.

#### 11.5 Agricultural Property

Owners of Agricultural properties as referred to in clause 14.1.2 of this policy.

#### 11.6 Child Headed Families

Child headed families as defined in the Mogale City Local Municipality Indigent Management Policy.

11.7 **Public Service Infrastructure** as per definition, relates to essential services and rates shall be permissible in accordance with the MPRA Section 17(1)(aA) for paragraphs (c), (d), and (f) of the definition of public service infrastructure. The first 30% of the market value will not be ratable.

### 12. EXEMPTIONS AND IMPERMISSIBLE RATES

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

#### 12.1.1 Monument/Protected Areas

Properties declared as “Monuments/Protected Areas” per the relevant legislation and exclusively used as such are exempted from paying rates. Application to be categorised as a “Monument”, - the Provincial Gazette declaration, for “Protected Areas”- evidence of such, must be submitted to the Valuation Division of Mogale City Local Municipality for consideration.

#### 12.1.2 Municipal Properties

Municipal properties exclusively used and/or occupied by Mogale City Local Municipality are exempted from paying rates as it will increase the rates burden or service charges to property owners or consumers. However, the municipality may levy rates and taxes on its own properties if the properties fall within the following categories: -

(i) Municipal properties that have registered leases (registered against the Title Deed of the property), the lessee will be responsible for the payment of the determined property rates.

(ii) Municipal properties that have been sold by the municipality and of which possession was given to the buyer pending registration of ownership in the name of the buyer.

#### 12.1.3 Residential Properties

(Including residential properties in Privately Owned towns)

The first R300 000 is exempted on 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 for residential properties; or for properties used for multiple purposes, provided one or more

components of the property are used for residential purposes. The impermissible rates on the R15 000 contemplated in terms of section 17(1) (h) of the Property Rates Act is included in the amount referred to above as annually determined by the municipality. This is an important part of the council's indigent policy and is aimed primarily at alleviating poverty.

**12.1.4 Public Service Infrastructure** as per definition, relates to essential services and rates shall be impermissible in accordance with Section 17(1)(aA) for paragraphs (a), (b), (e), (g) and (h) of the definition of public service infrastructure.

12.2 Exemptions in 12.1.2 and 12.1.3 will automatically apply and no application is thus required. In the event of any change in use, ownership and/or status of any nature that may affect exclusion of rates hereof during a financial year, the beneficiary in receipt of such exclusion from rates must notify the municipality and immediately becomes liable for any rates payable on the property, effective from the date such change may have occurred.

12.3 The following categories of owners are exempted from rates: -

**12.3.1 Child Headed Families**

- (i) Child headed families are exempted from paying rates, according to monthly household income. To qualify for exemption the head of the family must: -
- (ii) Occupy the property as his/her normal residence.
- (iii) Not be older than 18 years of age.
- (iv) Still be a scholar or jobless; and
- (v) Be in receipt of a total monthly household income from all sources not exceeding an amount equal to twice the amount of two state pensions.
- (vi) The applications for exemption as a child headed family must be made in terms of adopted indigent policy of the municipality.

**12.3.2 Indigent Consumers**

Qualifying owners who are registered as indigents in terms of the adopted indigent policy of the municipality.

Applications for consideration as indigents must be accompanied by the following:

- (i) A certified copy of the identity document or any other proof of the applicant's age which is acceptable to the municipality.
- (ii) Sufficient proof of total household income, which must not exceed an amount equal to twice the amount of two state pensions;
- (iii) An affidavit from the applicant.
- (iv) A Letter of Authority issued by a Court of Law if not the registered owner of the property.

These applications must be made in terms of the adopted indigent policy of the municipality and must be supported by any other documents and information specified in the approved Indigent Policy of the municipality.

The municipality retains the right to refuse the exemption if the details supplied in the application form were incomplete, incorrect or false.

#### **12.4 Impermissible Rates**

In terms of section 17(1) of the MPRA), the municipality may, inter alia, not levy a rate: -

12.4.1 On those parts of a special nature reserve, national park or nature reserve within the meaning of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No.57 of 2003) or of a national botanical garden within the meaning of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004, which are not developed or used for commercial, business, or residential agricultural purposes.

12.4.2 Monuments within the meaning of the National Monuments Act No. 28 of 1969, which are not developed or used for commercial, business, or residential agricultural purposes.

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

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

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

12.4.6 Public Service Infrastructure as per definition, relates to essential services and rates shall be impermissible in accordance with the MPRA Section 17(1)(aA) for paragraphs (a), (b), (e), (g) and (h) of the definition of public service infrastructure.

### **13. REDUCTIONS**

13.1 Reductions as contemplated in section 15 of the Act will be considered on an *ad-hoc* basis in the event of the following: -

13.1.1 Partial or total destruction of a property.

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

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

13.2.1 The owner referred to in 13.1.1 shall apply in writing for a reduction and the onus will rest on such applicant to prove to the satisfaction of the municipality that his property has been totally or partially destroyed. He/ she will also have to indicate to what extent

the property can still be used and the impact on the value of the property.

- 13.2.2 Property owners will only qualify for a rebate if affected by a disaster as referred to in the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002).
- 13.2.3 Upon verification by the Municipal Valuer, the destroyed property will be treated as a vacant stand.
- 13.2.4 If rates were paid in advance prior to granting a reduction, the municipality will give credit to such an owner as from the date of reduction until the date of the lapse of the reduction or the end of the period for which payment was made whichever occurs first.

## 14. REBATES

### 14.1 Categories of properties

14.1.1 **Residential properties:** In addition to the impermissible rates of R15 000.00 as referred to in paragraph 10.1 (b) above, a further R 285 000.00 exemption in the market value of a property will be granted to an exemption of R300 000 in total. A further rebate of 45% on the tariff computed after deduction of the R50 000 exemption will be granted to all residential properties including properties owned by an organ of state and used as residential properties. Nevertheless, the R300 000 rebate on market value and the 45% rebate is not applicable to residential properties that are vacant.

i.e.: Market value (MV) of Residential property: R1000 000

Calculation:

R1000 000 (MV) – R300 000 (Exemption)  
= (R 700 000 - 45% (Rebate)) / 12months  
= factor is multiplied by “Rate in the rand” for Residential properties, representing the Rand amount for rates payable per month.

14.1.2 **Agricultural properties:** The rate applicable to agricultural properties used solely for agricultural/farming purposes only will be calculated on a ratio of 1: 0.25 to residential properties, in line with Regulation Gazette No. 32061 of March 2009. The rate takes into account the socio - economic contributions that farmers make with respect to job creation, accommodation, provision of services etc.

14.1.3 The 45% rebate applicable to residential properties will also be applicable to **farm properties used for residential purposes**. No rebate will be applicable to farm properties used for business and commercial purposes.

14.1.4 “Vacant land” as a category does not qualify for no exceptions, reductions and rebates.

14.1.5 **Public Service Infrastructure** as per definition relates to essential services and shall therefore be exempted from property rates (Section 93A of MPRA Amendments).

14.1.6 Rates for property used for **Mining purposes** shall be determined by means of a ratio of 1:2,5 in relation to residential property.

14.1.7 **Public Benefit Organisation Property (PBOs):** The rate applicable to public benefit organisation properties as listed in item 1(welfare and humanitarian), item 2(health care) and item 4(education and development) of part 1 of the ninth schedule to the Income Tax Act, No. 58 of 1962 only will be calculated on a ratio of 1: 0.25 in relation to residential properties. The property must be owned by public benefit organisation and used for the following activities:

- Item 1: Welfare and Humanitarian
- Item 2: Health Care and
- Item 4: Education and Development.

14.1.8 Public Benefit Organisation (PBO) must annually furnish (before end June of each financial year) the Municipality (Valuation Division) with their current PBO Tax exemption Certificate, failing in which the category will revert to the actual use/zoning of the property.

(i) **Welfare and Humanitarian organisations:** Properties used exclusively for the care or counselling of, or the provision of education programmes relating to, abandoned, abused, neglected, orphaned or homeless children as well as the provision of disaster relief, poverty relief, rehabilitative care or counselling or education of prisoners, community development for poor and needy persons etc. as listed in item 1 of part 1 of the Income Tax Act, No. 58 of 1962.

ii. **Health care organisations:** Properties owned and used by organisation whose sole purpose is the provision of health care services to poor and needy persons, the care or counselling of terminally ill persons with a severe physical or mental disability, and the counselling of their families in this regard, the prevention of HIV infection, the provision of preventative and education programmes relating to HIV/AIDS etc.as listed in item 2 of part 1 of the Income Tax Act, No. 58 of 1962. Private health care facilities will be categorised as Business and Commercial.

iii. **Education and Development organisations:** Properties owned and used by organisations that provide education, higher education, Adult Basic education and training, further education and training i.e. schools, higher education institutions, public or private colleges etc. as defined by the South African Schools Act, 1996, Act 84 of 1996; the Higher Education Act, 1997, (Act 101 of 1997); the Adult Basic Education and Training Act, 2000, Act 52 of 2000; the Further Education and Training Colleges Act, 2006, Act 16 Of 2006 as listed in item 4 of part 1 of the Income Tax Act, No. 58 of 1962. Private educational facilities will be categorised as Business & Commercial.

14.1.9 **Properties used for Public Service purposes:** Include hospitals and clinics, schools, pre-schools, early childhood development centres and FETs; national and provincial libraries, police stations, prisons and courts of law. These properties are involved in rendering service directly to the public and should be considered for rebates in terms of section 15 (2a) (g) of MPRA amendment Act no 29 of 2014.

## 14.2 Retired and Disabled Persons Rate Rebate

Retired and Disabled Persons qualify for special rebate of 45% according to monthly household income. A pensioner's rebate of 100% will be given to pensioners older than 70 years. The criteria for qualification will be as per 11.2 of this policy.

The extent of the rebate in terms of 14.2 shall annually be determined by the municipality and it shall be included in the annual budget.

No exemptions, reductions or rebates will be granted on the following categories of property: (including properties of similar categories situated in Privately Owned Towns):

- 14.2.1 Agricultural
- 14.2.2 Business & Commercial Properties
- 14.2.3 Industrial Properties
- 14.2.4 Mining properties
- 14.2.5 Vacant properties

## **SECTION E: LIABILITY FOR RATES**

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

15.1 The rates levied on properties shall be levied and payable on a monthly basis.

15.2 The municipality shall determine the due dates for payments and this date shall appear on the accounts forwarded to the owner/ tenant/ occupants/ agent.

15.3 Interest on arrears rates shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Credit Control and Debt Collection policy of the municipality.

15.4 If a property owner who is responsible for the payment of property rates in terms of this policy fails to pay such rates in the prescribed manner, it will be recovered from him/her in accordance with the provisions of the Credit Control and Debt Collection policy of the Municipality.

15.5 If the rates imposed on a property were incorrectly determined due to an error or omission by the municipality, false information provided by the property owner, or a violation of the property's permitted use, the payable rates shall be adjusted accordingly. This adjustment will apply retroactively from the date the error or omission is identified back to the date when rates were first levied under the current valuation roll.

15.6 In addition, where the error occurred because of false information provided by the property owner or because of a contravention of the permitted use of the property concerned, interest on the unpaid portion of the adjusted rates payable shall be levied in terms of the municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

15.7 When levying rates, a municipality must levy the rate for a financial year, and this rate lapses at the end of the financial year for which it was levied:

15.7.1 The levying of rates must form part of a municipality's annual budget process, and at this time of its budget, review the rate in the Rand with its annual budget for the next financial year.

15.7.2 The rate levied for a financial year may be increased during a financial year only when required in terms of a financial recovery plan (Section 28(6) of the MFMA).

15.7.3 A rate becomes payable from the start of a financial year.

15.7.4 The municipality shall as part of each annual operating budget determine a rate in the rand for every category.

15.7.5 Rates are levied in accordance with the MPRA as a rate in the Rand based on the market value of all ratable property as reflected in the valuation roll and any supplementary valuation roll.

## **16. ACCOUNTS TO BE FURNISHED**

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

- 16.1.1 the amount due for rates payable.
- 16.1.2 the date on or before which the amount is payable.
- 16.1.3 how the amount was calculated.
- 16.1.4 the market value of the property; and
- 16.1.5 rebates, exemptions, reductions or phasing-in (if applicable).

16.2 A person liable for payment of rates must furnish the municipality with an address where correspondence can be directed to. (E.g. postal, email etc.)

16.3 A person liable for payment of rates remains liable for such payment, whether or not such person has received a written account from the municipality. If the person concerned has not received an account, he/she must make the necessary enquiries with the municipality.

16.4 In the case of joint ownership, the municipality shall consistently minimize costs and unnecessary administration, recover rates from one of the joint owners only, provided that it takes place with the consent of the owners concerned.

## **17. PHASING IN OF RATES**

17.1 The rates to be levied on newly ratable property shall be phased in as explicitly provided for in section 21 of the Act.

17.2 The phasing-in discount on the properties referred to in section 21 shall be as follows: -

- First year : 75% of the relevant rate.
- Second year : 50% of the relevant rate; and
- Third year : 25% of the relevant rate.

## **18. SPECIAL RATING AREAS**

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

18.2 The following matters shall be attended to in consultation with the committee referred to in clause 18.3 whenever a special rating is considered: -

- 18.2.1 Proposed boundaries of the special rating area.
- 18.2.2 Statistical data of the area concerned giving a comprehensive picture of the number of

erven with its zoning, services being rendered and detail of services such as capacity, number of vacant erven and services that are not rendered.

- 18.2.3 Proposed improvements clearly indicating the estimated costs of each individual improvement.
- 18.2.4 Proposed financing of the improvements or projects.
- 18.2.5 Priority of projects if more than one.
- 18.2.6 Social economic factors of the relevant community.
- 18.2.7 Different categories of property.
- 18.2.8 The amount of the proposed special rating.
- 18.2.9 Details regarding the implementation of the special rating.
- 18.2.10 The additional income that will be generated by means of this special rating.

18.3 A committee consisting of at least 6 members of the community of which 3 shall be women will be established to advise and consult the municipality regarding the proposed special rating referred to above. This committee will be elected by the inhabitants of the area concerned who are 18 years of age or older. No person under the age of 18 may be elected to serve on the committee. The election of the committee will materialize under the guidance of the Municipal Manager. The committee will serve in an advisory capacity only and will have no decisive powers.

18.4 The required consent of the relevant community shall be obtained in writing or by means of a formal voting process under the chairmanship of the Municipal Manager. The majority will be regarded as 50% plus one of the households affected. Each relevant household, i.e. every receiver of a monthly municipal account, will have 1 vote only.

18.5 In determining the special additional rates, the municipality shall differentiate between different categories of property as referred to in clause 8.

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

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

## **19. FREQUENCY OF VALUATION**

19.1 The municipality shall prepare a new valuation roll after every 5 (five) years, with an option to extend the validity of the valuation roll under exceptional circumstances which warrants such an extension to 7 (seven) years with the approval of the MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in the province.

19.2 In accordance with the Act, the municipality, under exceptional circumstances, may decide to extend the validity of the valuation roll to 7 (seven) years by applying for approval by the MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in the province.

19.3 Supplementary valuations are compiled on a continuous basis, however the municipality must at least once a year compile and publish a Supplementary Valuation Roll of all properties on which a supplementary valuation was done.

## **20. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

20.1 Before the municipality adopts the rates policy, the Municipal Manager will follow the process of community participation envisaged in chapter 4 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (as amended) and comply with the following requirements:

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

20.1.2 Advertise in the media a notice stating that the draft rates policy has been prepared for submission to council and that such policy is available at the various municipal offices and on the website for public inspection (property owners and interest persons may obtain a copy of the draft policy from the municipal offices during office hours at a prescribed fee per copy). Property owners and interested persons are invited to submit written comments or representations to the municipality within the specified period in the notice.

20.1.3 The council will consider all comments and/or representations received when considering the finalisation of the rates policy.

20.1.4 Public participation will take place during community meetings and consultations with various stakeholders in the vernacular to ensure optimal participation.

## **21. REGISTER OF PROPERTIES**

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

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

21.3 Part B of the register will specify which properties on the valuation roll or any supplementary valuation roll are subject to the following sections in the Property Rates Act 6 of 2004 as amended:

21.3.1 Exemption from rates in terms of section 15,

21.3.2 Rebate or reduction in terms of section 15,

21.3.3 Phasing-in of rates in terms of section 21, and

21.3.4 Exclusions as referred to in section 17.

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

21.5 The municipality will update Part A of the register during the supplementary valuation process.

21.6 Part B of the register will be updated on an annual basis as part of the municipality's budget process and during the determination of the municipal tariffs.

## **22. BY-LAWS TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE RATES POLICY**

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

## **23. ANNUAL REVIEW OF RATES POLICY**

The rates policy must be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it complies with the Municipality's strategic objectives as contained in the Integrated Development Plan and with legislation.

## **24. ENFORCEMENT/IMPLEMENTATION**

This policy will be implemented by Mogale City Local Municipality with effect from **1<sup>st</sup> July 2025**.

**25. 2025 / 2026 TARIFF & RATIOS FOR DIFFERENTIAL RATING**

<b>NO</b>	<b>PROPERTY CATEGORY</b>	<b>TARRIF</b>	<b>RATIO</b>
1.	Agricultural Properties	0.00420	1:0.25
2.	Business & Commercial Properties	0.03360	1:2
3.	Industrial Properties	0.03360	1:2
4.	Mining Properties	0.04201	1:2.5
5.	Multiple use Properties	0	0
6.	Public Service Purpose	0.03360	1:2
7.	Residential Properties*	0.01680	1:1
8.	Vacant Stands	0.06722	1:4
<b>NO</b>	<b>OTHER CATEGORY</b>	<b>TARRIF</b>	<b>RATIO</b>
9.	Monuments/Protected Areas*	0.03360	1:2
10.	Municipal Properties*	0.03360	1:2
11.	Places of Worship*	0.01680	1:1
12.	Public Benefit Organisation	0.00420	1:0.25
13.	Public Service Infrastructure*	0.00420	1:0.25

\*Rebates and/or Exceptions apply

## **SECTION F: DISCLAIMER AND DELEGATION OF POWER**

### **26. DISCLAIMER**

A rate cannot be challenged based on non-compliance with the rates policy and must be paid in accordance with the required payment provisions.

Where a ratepayer is of the opinion that the Council has failed to apply the provisions of the rates policy, he/she may raise the matter with the Municipal Manager of Mogale City.

### **27. DELEGATION OF POWER**

Safe as otherwise provided in this Property Rates Policy, the Chief Financial Officer of Mogale City shall be empowered to apply and administer all powers pursuant thereto.

### **28. ADDENDUM**

Outcomes of Objection and furnishing of reasons fee will be charged at **R500.00** (VAT inclusive) per property.

Issue of Valuation Certificates will be charged at **R500.00** (VAT inclusive) per property.

Copies of the Rate Policy can be downloaded from the MCLM website