



CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY
TARIFF POLICY
2025/2026

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1. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of this policy are to ensure that-

- All consumers within a specific category are treated equally and reasonably.
- The income base of the municipality is optimally safeguarded by only approving exemptions, reductions and rebates that are reasonable and affordable.
- The principles supporting the Councils Mission, Vision and IDP are supported.
- Municipal tariffs are set in a manner that promotes the provision of reliable, sustainable and affordable services to all.

2. DEFINITIONS

In this tariff policy, unless the context otherwise indicates –

“agricultural property” Means a property that is used primarily for agricultural purposes but, without derogating from section 9, of the Municipal Property Rates Act (Act 6 of 2004) excludes any portion thereof that is used commercially for the hospitality of guests, and excludes the use of the property for the purpose of eco-tourism or for the trading in or hunting of game;

“availability tariff” means where vacant properties are not connected to the municipal infrastructure but can reasonably be connect to the service

“basic charge” also referred to as a minimum charge, is the recovery of the distribution and billing-related costs, which include having a distribution system in place, plus the cost of the meter, servicing and reading the meter, mailing the bills and maintaining customer records;

“business” means the activity of buying, selling or trading in goods or services and includes any office or other accommodation on the same erf, the use of which is incidental to such business, with the exclusion of agriculture, farming or, inter alia, any other business consisting of cultivation of soils, the gathering in of crops or the rearing

of livestock or consisting of the propagation and harvesting of fish or other aquatic organisms;

This definition includes accommodation establishment (Bed and Breakfasts, Guesthouses and Self Catering).

“Business unit” in relation to any premises, means a building or section of a building occupied or used for shops, offices, etc.

“industrial consumers” means industrial undertakings, factories, warehouses, workshops, scrap yards, wine cellars, abattoirs, dairy processing plants, fish markets and suchlike consumers;

“community service” means services in respect of which the tariffs are set at a level that the costs of the services are not recovered fully from public service charges and are of a regulatory nature;

“consumer”. **“Consumer”** means any occupier of a property to which the Municipality has agreed to supply services or already supplies services to, or when the occupier is not the responsible person, then the owner of the property;

“the council” means Cederberg Municipal Council, and "municipal council" shall have a corresponding meaning;

“domestic consumers” means a customer who, primarily for residential purposes, occupies a dwelling, structure or premises;

“due date”–

- (a) in relation to accounts payable monthly on a recurring basis, the last day of the month which follows on the month during which an account is rendered;
- (b) in relation to accounts payable annually, 31st July unless otherwise provided by any other law; and
- (c) in all other instances, as and when demand for payment is made by the Municipality;

“economic services” means services in respect of which the tariffs are set at a level that the total costs of the services are recovered from customers;

“educational institutions” means schools and suchlike institutions;

“fixed costs” means costs which do not vary with consumption or volume produced;

“indigent households” means a household that complies with the following condition:

- (a) a household with a total monthly income of not more than three (3 times) the monthly Government old age pension;

“MFMA” means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003);

“minimum charge” shall refer to the minimum amount payable by the consumer in respect of a particular service irrespective of the extent to which the service is used during any given period of time.

“MSA” means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act no 32 of 2000);

“Non-residential” means all property other than those defined as residential.

“owner” in relation to a property, means the person in whose name the property is registered in the Deeds Registry and such owner's successors;

“Premises” means any erf, immovable property or property which is capable of receiving municipal services whether it is receiving such services or not and whether occupied or not

“Property” means-

- (a) immovable property registered in the name of a person, including, in the case of a sectional title scheme, a sectional title unit registered in the name of a person;
- (b) a right registered against immovable property in the name of a person, excluding a mortgage bond registered against the property;
- (c) a land tenure right registered in the name of a person or granted to a person in terms of legislation;
- (d) public service infrastructure

“Place of public worship” means property used primarily for the purposes of congregation, excluding a structure that is primarily used for educational instruction in which secular or religious education is the primary instructive medium:

Provided that the property is –

- (a) registered in the name of the religious community;
- (b) registered in the name of a trust established for the sole benefit of a religious community; or
- (c) subject to a land tenure right.

“public benefit organisations” means an organisation conducting specified public benefit activities as defined in the Act and registered in terms of the Income Tax act for tax reductions because of those activities;

“Public Service Purposes” in relation to the use of a property, means property owned and used by an organ of state as –

- (a) hospitals or clinics;
- (b) schools, pre-schools, early childhood development centres or further education and training colleges;
- (c) national and provincial libraries and archives;
- (d) police stations;
- (e) correctional facilities; or
- (f) court of law,

but excludes property contemplated in the definition of “public service infrastructure”.

“resident” means a person who ordinarily resides in the town area

“residential unit” means a unit comprising of a number of rooms, used for residential purposes, contained within an approved multi-residential unit development (i.e. Sectional Title, Single Title cluster developments, Gated Villages, Block of Flats with unregistered individual ownership of units), and which includes any other portion of the property apportioned to that unit in terms of exclusive use, which shall include a garage or any other outbuildings (excludes single rooms used in Hostels, Old Age Homes, etc.)

“service charge” means the charged levied for the provision of a service on a daily, monthly or annual basis;

“special agreements” means special tariff agreements entered into with categories of consumers making significant economic contributions to the community and that create job opportunities;

“sport and recreation facilities” means properties used exclusively for sport and recreation purposes including sport club, golf club and sport ground which are metered separately for water and electricity consumption;

“total cost” means the sum of all fixed and variable costs associated with a service;

“trading services” means services referred to in paragraph (7)(a) and in respect of which the tariffs are set at a level that the Council makes a profit on the delivery of the services;

“units consumed” means the number of units consumed of a particular service and are measured in terms of the tariff structure reflected in paragraph 9;

“variable costs” means costs that vary with consumption or volume produced;

“VAT” means Value-Added Tax in terms of the Value-Added Tax Act, 1991, as amended.

3. ABBREVIATIONS

Kg – Kilogram

Kl – Kilolitre, 1000 litres

kVa – KiloVolt Ampere

kWh – Kilowatt Hour

m³ - Cubic meter

4. PURPOSE OF THIS POLICY

(1) The Cederberg Municipality wishes to achieve the following objectives by adopting this tariff policy:

- (a) To comply with the provisions of section 62 (1)(f) of the MFMA.
- (b) To comply with the provisions of section 74 of the MSA.
- (c) To prescribe procedures for calculating tariffs where the municipality wishes to appoint service providers in terms of section 76(b) of the MSA.
- (d) To give guidance to the Executive Mayor regarding tariff proposals that must be submitted to the council annually during the budget process.

5. TARIFF PRINCIPLES

- (1) In setting its annual tariffs the council shall at all times take due cognisance of the tariffs applicable elsewhere in the economic region, and of the impact which its own tariffs may have on local economic development.
- (2) The Municipality wishes to record that the following tariff principles will apply:
 - (a) Service tariffs imposed by the municipality shall be viewed as user charges and shall not be viewed as taxes, and therefore the financial ability of the relevant user of the services to which such tariffs relate, shall not be considered as a relevant criterion. The municipality shall ensure that its tariffs are uniformly and fairly applied throughout the municipal region.
- (3) Tariffs for service charges rendered by the municipality, namely:
 - (a) Electricity
 - (b) Water
 - (c) Sanitation / Sewerage
 - (d) Refuse

shall as far as possible recover the expenses associated with the rendering of each service concerned. The tariff, which a particular consumer or user pays shall therefore be directly related to the standard of service received and the quantity of the particular service used or consumed.

- (4) The municipality shall, as far as circumstances reasonably permit, ensure that the tariffs levied in respect of service charges generate an operating surplus each financial year of between 1% to 10% or such percentage as the council may determine at the time that the annual operating budget is approved. Such surpluses shall be applied for the future capital expansion of the service

concerned, for the partial financing of general services and in relief of property rates and or, or both.

- (5) In line with the principles embodied in the Constitution and in other legislation pertaining to local government, the municipality may differentiate between different categories of users and consumers in regard to the tariffs which it levies. Such differentiation shall, however, at all times be reasonable, and shall be fully disclosed in each annual budget.
- (6) The municipality's tariff policy shall be transparent, and the extent to which there is cross-subsidisation between categories of consumers or users shall be disclosed to users.
- (7) The municipality shall ensure that its tariffs shall be readily understandable by all users affected by the tariff policy.
- (8) The municipality undertakes to render its service costs effectively in order to ensure the best possible cost of service delivery.
- (9) The consumption of such services shall be properly metered by the municipality, and meters shall be read, wherever circumstances reasonably permit, on a monthly basis. The charges levied on consumers shall be proportionate to the quantity of the service which they consume.
- (10) The municipality shall levy monthly availability or basic charges for the services concerned, and these charges shall be fixed for each type of property as determined in accordance with the detailed policies. Generally, consumers of water and electricity shall therefore pay two charges: one, which is unrelated to the volume of consumption and is to recover the distribution on costs; and another directly related to the consumption of the service in question.

In considering the costing of its water, electricity and sewerage services; the municipality shall take due cognisance of the high capital cost of establishing and expanding such services, and of the resultant high fixed costs, as opposed to variable costs of operating these services. The municipality therefore undertakes to plan the management and expansion of the services carefully in order to ensure that both current and reasonably expected future demands are

adequately catered for, and that demand levels which fluctuate significantly over shorter periods are also met. This may imply that the services may at times or for certain periods operate at less than full capacity, and the costs of such surplus capacity must also be covered in the tariffs which are annually levied.

- (11) The municipality shall, by adopting what is fundamentally a two-part tariff structure, namely a fixed minimum charge coupled with a charge based on consumption, endeavour to address the demands which both future expansion and variable demand cycles and other fluctuations will make on service delivery.
- (12) Part of the municipality's tariff policy for electricity services will be to ensure that those consumers who are mainly responsible for peak demand, and therefore for the incurring by the municipality of the associated demand charges from Eskom, will have to bear the costs associated with these charges. Such consumers shall therefore pay the relevant demand charge as well as a service charge directly related to their actual consumption of electricity during the relevant metering period.
- (13) A property used for multiple purposes must for purposes of these tariffs be assigned to a category determined by the council for properties used for a purpose corresponding with the dominant use of the property if the municipality cannot readily make an apportionment in relation to the services concerned and the categories of users.
- (14) In order to provide the municipality with appropriate security for payment of amounts owing to it from time to time for services rendered, the Council shall impose a system of deposits payable by customers. The deposits shall be set with due regard to the potential financial risk associated with the amounts owing from time to time. The level of the deposits shall be revised annually depending on the defaults instances.

6. CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS

- (1) Separate tariff structures may be imposed for the following categories of consumers (which the council may change):
 - (a) domestic consumers;

- (b) commercial consumers;
 - (c) industrial consumers;
 - (d) municipalities;
 - (e) consumers with whom special agreements were made;
 - (f) educational institutions; and
 - (g) public benefit organisations and suchlike institutions.
 - (h) place of worship
 - (i) public service purpose properties
 - (j) PSI users
 - (k) Agricultural
 - (l) construction site
- (2) Where substantially different demands are made on the infrastructure to provide a service to a specific group of users within a category or the standard of services required by such users, the Council may, after having considered a report by the Municipal Manager or the relevant Director, determine differentiated tariffs for the different consumers within the specific category.
- (3) The differentiation must be based on one or more of the following elements; infrastructure costs, volume usage, availability and service standards.
- (4) If, for purposes of determining the tariff applicable to a particular user or category of users, the user or category of users has not specifically by definition been included under a defined category of users, the Chief Finance Officer shall, by applying the closest match principle, determine the category under which the user or category of users fits in best taking into account the nature of the service concerned and the user or category of users involved.

7. SERVICE AND EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATIONS

Service classification

The Chief Financial Officer may, subject to the guidelines provided by the National Treasury and the Executive Mayoral Committee of the council, make provision for the following classification of services:

(a) Trading services

Water.

Electricity.

(b) Economic services

Solid waste.

Waste water.

(c) Community services

(i) Air pollution.

(ii) Firefighting services.

(iii) Local tourism.

(iv) Town planning.

(v) Municipal public works, only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities and to administer functions specially assigned to them under the Constitution or any other law.

(vi) Stormwater management system in built-up areas.

(vii) Trading regulations.

(viii) Fixed billboards and the display of advertisements in public places.

(ix) Cemeteries.

(x) Control of public nuisances.

(xi) Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public.

(xii) Facilities for accommodation, care and burial of animals.

(xiii) Fencing and fences.

(xiv) Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public.

(xv) Local amenities.

(xvi) Local sport facilities.

(xvii) Municipal parks and recreation.

(xviii) Municipal roads.

(xix) Noise pollution.

(xx) Pounds.

(xxi) Public places.

(xxii) Street trading/street lighting.

(xxiii) Traffic and parking.

(xxiv) Building control.

(xxv) Licensing of motor vehicles and transport permits.

(xxvi) Nature reserves.

(d) Subsidised services

- (i) Libraries and museums.
- (ii) Proclaimed roads.
- (iii) Street lights.

Expenditure classification

Expenditure will be classified in the following categories:

(a) Subjective classification:

- (i) Salaries, wages and allowances;
- (ii) Bulk purchases;
- (iii) General expenditure;
- (iv) Repairs and maintenance;
- (v) Capital charges (interest and redemption)/depreciation;
- (vi) Contribution to fixed assets;
- (vii) Contribution to funds:
 - (a) Bad debts;
 - (b) Working capital; and
 - (c) Statutory funds.
- (viii) Contribution to reserves;
- (ix) Gross expenditure;
- (x) Less charge-out;
- (xi) Net expenditure;
- (xii) Income; and
- (xiii) Surplus/Deficit.

(b) Objective classification:

- (i) Cost centres will be created to which the costs associated with providing the service can be allocated:
- (ii) Department.
- (iii) Section/service.
- (iv) Division/service.
- (v) The subjective classification of expenditure each with a unique vote will be applied to all cost centres.

(c) Cost elements

- (a) The following cost elements will be used to calculate the tariffs:
- (i) Fixed costs which consist of the capital costs (interest and redemption) on external loans as well as internal advances and or depreciation whichever are applicable and any other costs as determined by the Council from time to time.
- (ii) Variable cost: This includes all other variable costs.
- (iii) Total cost: consist of the fixed cost and variable cost.

8. TARIFF TYPES

In determining the type of tariff applicable to the type of service the municipality shall make use of the following options or a combination of the same.

Single tariff:

This tariff shall consist of a cost per unit consumed.

Cost related two to three part tariff: electricity

This tariff shall consist of two to three parts. Management, capital, maintenance and operating costs will be recovered by grouping certain components together e.g. management, capital and maintenance costs may be grouped together and be recovered by a fixed charge, independent of consumption for all classes of consumers, while the variable costs may be recovered by a unit charge per unit consumed. Three part tariffs will be used to calculate the tariff for electricity and to provide for maximum demand and usage during limited demand.

Inclining block tariff: electricity

This tariff is based on consumption levels being categorised into blocks, the tariff being determined and increased as consumption levels increase. This tariff will only be used to subsidised free basic services and to prohibit the exorbitant use of a commodity. The first step in the tariffs will be calculated at break-even point. Subsequent steps will be calculated to yield profits and to discourage excessive use of the commodity.

Declining block tariff: electricity

This tariff is the opposite of the inclining block tariff and decreases as consumption levels increase. The first step will be calculated by dividing the fixed and variable cost and profit, determined by council from time to time, by the volume consumed. This tariff will only be used for special agreements.

Regulating tariff: electricity

This tariff is only of a regulatory nature and the municipality may recover the full or a portion of the cost associated with rendering the service.

Time-of-use tariff: electricity

This tariff is based on fixed charges and seasonally and time differentiated energy and demand charges.

9. TARIFF STRUCTURES AND METHODS OF CALCULATIONS

Calculation of Tariffs for Major Services

In order to determine the tariffs, to be charged for the supply of water and electricity, the municipality shall endeavour to include at least the operational costs of the undertakings concerned.

To determine the **basic or minimum charge** the following categories within the operating budget will be included as a basis for calculation.

Capital costs (interest on loans)

Maintenance of infrastructure and other fixed assets

Salary costs

Depreciation expenses

To determine the **unit charge** the following categories within the operating budget will be used as a basis for calculation.

Cost of bulk purchases in the case of electricity

Distribution costs (General Expenses)

Distribution losses

Administration and service costs, including:

- (i) service charges levied by other departments such as finance, human resources and legal services;
- (ii) reasonable general overheads, such as the costs associated with the office of the municipal manager;
- (iii) adequate contributions to the provisions for bad debts and obsolescence of stock;
- (iv) all other ordinary operating expenses associated with the service concerned including, in the case of the electricity service, the cost of providing street lighting in the town area.

The intended surplus to be generated for the financial year, such surplus to be applied:

- (i) as an appropriation to capital reserves; and/or
- (ii) generally in relief of rates and general services; and/or
- (iii) the cost of approved indigent relief measures.

The municipality shall provide 1 to 50 units + Basic per calendar month for free to indigent consumers / not transferable). The municipality shall further consider relief in respect of the tariffs for sewerage, water and refuse removal for such registered indigents to the extent that the council deems such relief affordable in terms of each annual budget. Multiple step inclining block tariffs are utilised to enable the consumer to exercise control over the cost to themselves.

The following tariff structure will, where possible, be used to determine tariffs:

Water

- (a) Fixed costs plus rising block tariffs will apply to all consumers

The following blocks will apply:

- (b) Tariff structure
 - (i) Properties connected to the water supply system
- (c) Method of calculation

- (i) Indigent consumers will receive the first 6 Kilolitre per month free of charge / not transferable
 - (ii) The fixed costs of the service shall consist of the costs indicated as such by the council per plot / business unit.
 - (iii) The number of users and estimated volume consumed per category will be used to determine the fixed tariff per category.
 - (iv) Where properties are not connected to the water service but can reasonably be connected to the service an **availability tariff** will be payable.
 - (v) Where council decide to make a profit on the service the profit will be added to the fixed and variable cost before tariffs are calculated.
- (d) Drought tariffs

Drought Situation (Dam Levels)

Clanwilliam Dam volume reaches 45%. Jan Dissels River Pumping Schemes reaches 45% of allowed pumping volume, all other schemes optimally utilised:

Measures as above, and in addition, the following.

Emergency tariffs shall be implemented immediately, as published in the annual tariffs list, and as follow:

All residential consumers and businesses will be charged at the water tariff as published in the annual tariff list.

Electricity

- (a) Tariff structure
 - (i) Maximum demand (kVA) plus fixed tariff plus kWh consumed.
 - (ii) Fixed tariff plus kWh consumed.
 - (iii) Unit tariff (KWh consumed) (Pre-payment meters).

(b) Method of calculation

- (i) Guidelines issued by the National Electricity Regulator from time to time will form the basis of calculating tariffs.
- (ii) To recover the capital cost of supplying electricity through a fixed charge will make electricity unaffordable to many low consumption users. Cross subsidisation between and within categories of consumers will be allowed based on the load factors of the categories and consumers within the category. Portions of the fixed costs will be recovered through an energy or time-of-use charge. To apply the abovementioned principle the cost allocation basis, cost groupings, tariff components and tariff types reflected in the following tables will be used.

Cost groupings	Underlying cost-allocation bases		
	Capacity costs: expressed as Rands/kVa /month	Variable costs: expressed as Cents/kWh	Customer specific costs: expressed as rands /customer/month
Purchase cost	√	√	
Capital costs	√	√	√
Support costs	√		√

Tariff components				
Tariff types	Fixed charge (rands/customer/ month)	Energy charge (cents/kWh)	Time-of-use energy charge expressed as (cents/kWh)	Capacity charge expressed as (rands/kVa/ month)
One-part single energy rate tariff (Lifeline tariff)		√		
Two-part tariff	√	√		

Two-part time-of-use tariff	√		√	
Three-part tariff	√	√		√
Three-part time-of-use	√		√	√

(iii) The one-part single energy rate tariff:

1. For the one-part single energy rate tariff, all costs are expressed in a single cents/kWh charge. The recommended methodology for allocating costs into this tariff is as follows:
2. The rands/kVa/month cost must be allocated into a cents/kWh charge through consideration of the average load factor of the types of customer who are likely to use the one-part single energy rate tariff.
3. The rands/customer/month fixed cost should also be allocated into the cents/kWh charge and allocated to the kWh purchase costs in such a way as to ensure that at a level of monthly consumption of 400 kWh, the full amount of the fixed costs would have been recovered through the cents/kWh charge.

(iv) The two-part tariff:

1. The rands/kVa/month charge must be allocated into a cents/kWh charge through consideration of the average load factor of the types of customer who are likely to choose the two-part tariff. This reallocated charge must then be added to the kWh purchase charge.
2. The rands/customer/month charge is not reallocated into other tariff elements.
3. The tariff then consists of a fixed monthly charge plus a variable charge related to metered kWh consumption.

(v) The two-part time-of-use tariff:

1. The rands/kVa/month charge must be reallocated into different time-of-use cents/kWh charges through consideration of the load curve of the customer in relation to the load curve of the supplier. Such

reallocated charges must then be added to the kWh purchase charges, as appropriate.

2. The rands/customer/month charge is not reallocated.

(vi) The three-part tariff:

1. The rands/kVa charge recovers the capital cost elements. Some of this cost must be reallocated into different tariff elements.
2. The cents/kWh charge therefore recovers the full variable costs as well as a portion of the reallocated rands/kVa costs.
3. The rands/customer/month charge is not reallocated.

(vi) The three-part time-of-use tariff:

1. As with the standard three-part tariff, a portion of the rands/kVa/month charge is reallocated into the various time-of-use cents/kWh charges. The amount of the reallocation takes place with regard to the customer's load factor. The time-variation of the capacity costs is taken into account in the reallocation of the rands/kVa charge into the various time-of-use cents/kWh charges.
2. The cents/kWh charge therefore recovers the full variable costs as well as a portion of the reallocated rands/kVa charges.
3. The rands/customer/month charge is not reallocated.

Where council decides to make a profit on the service the profit will be added to the fixed and variable cost before tariffs are calculated.

Where properties are not connected to the electricity service but can reasonably be connected to the service an availability tariff will be payable. The Town Electrical Engineer will annually determine the tariff.

Solid Waste (Refuse removal)

(a) Tariff structure

- (i) Basic Charge per category of consumer
- (ii) Per Removal (per wheelie bin, per removal per week) outside town area.
- (iii) Special Rates

(b) Method of calculation

- (i) The costs per unit of measurement will be determined by dividing the total costs of the service by the total volume of refuse disposed of during the year. The total cost of the service includes the removal cost plus the operating cost associated with the service.
- (ii) The cost associated with the removal of bulk containers will be determined by calculating how many of the smallest removal units will be absorbed by a specific container.
- (iii) A monthly rental for the usage of a bulk container will be determined by discounting the purchase price of a bulk container over 5 years at an interest rate applicable to municipal loans. An additional 15% will be charged as an administration charge.
- (iv) After council has consulted with owners or occupiers of commercial and industrial undertakings which do not make use of the standard black bags or mass containers, tariffs will be determined based on the estimated volume that will be removed per month.
- (v) Costs for once-off removals will be calculated per truckload.
- (vi) Private dumping at the disposal site will be allowed after a tariff based on the estimated volume of the dumping has been paid.
- (vii) A refuse removal tariff will be raised and is payable by all owners or occupiers of each situated on the waste removal network, irrespective of whether they making use of the service of the council or any other service provider or those who have applied to be connected whether such owner or occupier uses the refuse removal service or not or those who are not connected to the distribution networks to whom a refuse removal service is rendered on request.
- (viii) No refuse removal tariffs will be raised in areas where council has not introduced a refuse removal service.

(c) Reallocation of consumers due to excessive consumption.

Where a consumer is found exceeding the tariff applicable to their category of solid waste for which they are levied.

1. They will be moved to the appropriate corresponding tariff category.
2. They may approach Council for reinstatement to the original tariff. Subject to evidence provided.

Waste Water (Sewerage/emptying of conservancy tanks)

Tariff structure Properties connected to the sewerage reticulation network or tanker vehicle per load.

(a) Method of calculation

A fixed basic charge and standard levy will be payable for each property connected to the sewerage reticulation network per plot / per business unit.

1. Residential
2. Commercial, Business & Warehouse
3. Hotels & Holiday Accommodation
4. Old age homes & Churches
5. School, Hostels, Day Care & Hospital
6. Sport club, Golf club & Sport ground
7. Government, Municipal
8. Construction sites

(ii) Where properties are not connected to the sewerage network but can reasonably be connected to the service an fixed availability tariff charge will be payable.

(iii) Charge per toilet

(iv) Special Rates

(iii) Tariff Structure for Industrial Effluent

The by-law of Cederberg Municipality for Water Supply, Sanitation Services and Industrial Effluent, as published in the Western Cape Provincial Gazette no. 6181 on 22 October 2004 makes the following provisions:

- a) Any person or entity discharging industrial effluent, shall pay to the Municipality any prescribed charges as per section 65 (1) & (2);
- b) Such a person or entity shall provide all such information as may be required by the Municipality to enable it to assess the tariffs or discharges due to the municipality as per section 67 (1) (e);

Therefore, industries classified as wet industries (water intensive industries) shall, in addition to domestic sanitation tariff, pay a treatment cost based on the following formula:

$$B = 0.85V[R \times \text{COD}]/1000$$

B = Treatment cost

V = Volume of water used in kilolitre

R = Cost of treating of 1 Kilogram COD in $\frac{R}{\text{kilogram}} \text{COD}$

COD = Chemical oxygen demand in milligram per litre

For industries classified as wet industries and equipped with a flow measurement device to record the effluent volume, the following shall apply:

$B = V[R \times \text{COD}]/1000$

B = Treatment cost

V = Volume of water used in kilolitre

R = Cost of treating of 1 Kilogram COD in $\frac{R}{\text{kilogram}} \text{COD}$

COD = Chemical oxygen demand in milligram per litre

Sewerage tariffs shall be levied monthly.

Industrial Effluent Tariff: R7.00/kilogram COD (Excl. VAT)

(iv) Tariff Structure for Trade Effluent

Minimum Trade Effluent Charge shall be levied to Garages, Butcheries, Poultry Processing, Restaurants, Automotive workshops, Take-aways and Fish Processing premises.

Minimum charges for Trade Effluent, in addition to a domestic sanitation tariff, shall be levied on a monthly basis.

Calculation of minor tariffs

- (i) All minor tariffs (being tariffs in respect of services and facilities other than the major services) shall be approved by the council in each annual budget, and shall, when deemed appropriate by the council, be subsidised by property rates and general revenues, particularly when the tariffs will prove uneconomical when charged to cover the cost of the service concerned, or when the cost cannot accurately be determined, or when the tariff is designed purely to regulate rather than finance the use of the particular service or amenity.

- (ii) All minor tariffs over which the municipality has full control, and which are not directly related to the cost of a particular service, shall annually be adjusted at least in line with the prevailing consumer price index, unless there are compelling reasons why such adjustment should not be effected.
- (iii) The following services shall be considered as subsidised services, and the tariffs levied shall cover 50% or as near as possible to 50% of the annual operating expenses budgeted for the service concerned:
 - a) burials and cemeteries
 - b) rentals for the use of municipal sports facilities
- (iv) The following services shall be considered as community services, and no tariffs shall be levied for their use:
 - a) municipal museum and art gallery
 - b) municipal reference library
 - c) municipal lending library (except for fines set out below)
- (v) The following services shall be considered as economic services, and the tariffs levied shall cover 100% or as near as possible to 100% of the budgeted annual operating expenses of the service concerned:
 - a) maintenance of graves and garden of remembrance (cremations)
 - b) housing rentals
 - c) rentals for the use of municipal halls and other premises (subject to the proviso set out below)
 - d) building plan fees
 - e) sales of plastic refuse bags
 - f) sales of refuse bins
 - g) cleaning of stands
 - h) new connection fees: electricity, water, sewerage
 - i) photostat copies and fees
 - j) clearance certificates for purposes of property transfers
 - k) town planning fees.

- (vi) The following charges and tariffs shall be considered as regulatory or punitive, and shall be determined at a reasonable level (with due regard to direct and indirect costs involved, need for discouraging undesirable practices and advantages enjoyed by user) in each annual budget:
 - a) fines for lost or overdue library books
 - b) advertising sign fees
 - c) pound fees
 - d) disconnection and reconnection fees: electricity, water
 - e) penalty and other charges imposed in terms of the approved policy on credit control and debt collection.
- (v) Market-related rentals shall be levied for the lease of municipal properties defined as investment assets, not applied at Courts.
- (vi) In the case of rentals for the use of municipal halls and premises, if the municipal manager is satisfied that the halls or premises are required for non-profit making purposes and for the provision of a service to the community, the municipal manager may allow a discount on the rental that would otherwise have applied.
- (vii) The municipal manager shall determine whether an indemnity or guarantee must in each instance be lodged for the rental of municipal halls, premises and sports fields, and in so determining shall be guided by the likelihood of the municipality sustaining damages as a result of the use of the facilities concerned.
- (viii) Tariff structure:
 - a) The unit of measurement as reflected in the separate list of tariffs approved annually will be used to determine regulatory community and subsidised services.
- (ix) Overdue Amounts
 - a) The municipality may at its discretion enter into a repayment schedule with a consumer in respect of overdue amounts, which repayment schedule will be incorporated into an acknowledgment of debt in favour of the municipality and signed by the consumer.

10. CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For purposes of these tariffs the under mentioned words and expressions shall have the following meanings assigned to them unless the context otherwise requires:

“capital contributions”, the tariffs payable in respect of the water, electricity, sewerage, storm water, roads and refuse removal infrastructure of the municipality and which amounts exclude amounts payable towards the operational and maintenance costs of such infrastructure;

11. NOTIFICATION OF TARIFFS, FEES AND SERVICE CHARGES

- (1) The tariffs will be approved as part of the annual budget.
- (2) The tariffs will come into effect as and when determined by the Council.

12. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY

- (1) The principles contained in this policy will be reflected in the various budget proposals submitted to council on an annual basis, service by-laws as promulgated and adjusted by Council from time to time and the tariff by-laws referred to in section 75 of the Systems Act.
- (2) The Council may determine conditions applicable to community service of a regulatory nature. These conditions will be reflected in the standing orders of Council.

13. ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS

- (1) Where incorrect debits were raised, the accounts under query will be rectified as necessary.
- (2) Where the rates and services levied on a particular property have been incorrectly billed or omitted or false information provided by the property owner concerned or a contravention of the permitted use to which the property concerned may be put, the rates and services payable shall be appropriately adjusted. Rates will be adjusted for the period extending from the date on which the error or omission is detected back to the date on which rates were first levied

in terms of the current valuation roll. An error or omission in the levying of services tariffs will be corrected for the current financial year and six months preceding the financial year. Interest on the unpaid portion of the adjusted rates payable shall be levied at the maximum rate permitted by prevailing legislation. This section does not prevent the municipality from retrospectively levying rates and services where the municipality is able to prove the claim in a normal legal process.

- (3) Where the rates and services levied on a particular property have been incorrectly billed due to an error by the municipality, the rates and services payable shall be appropriately adjusted from the date of discovery of the error. No interest will be charged.

Summary: This document describes the Tariff Policy that will be applicable to the Cederberg Municipality, with effect from **01 July 2025**.