



# Prince Albert Municipality

DRAFT

**Tariff Policy**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

A tariff policy must be compiled, adopted and implemented in terms of Section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000, such policy to cover, among otherthings, the levying of fees for municipal services provided by the municipality itself or by way of service delivery agreements.

Prince Albert Municipality wishes to achieve the following objectives by adopting this tariff policy:

- (a) To comply with the provisions of section 74 of the Systems Act.
- (b) To prescribe procedures for calculating tariffs where the municipality wishes to appoint service providers in terms of section 76(b) of the Systems Act.
- (c) To give guidance to the councillor for financial matters regarding tariff proposals that must be submitted to the council annually during the budget process.

## 2. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- 2.1 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.
- 2.2 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 (except in the case of the relief measures for poor households and deserving categories of users approved by the municipality from time to time).
- 2.3 The municipality shall ensure that its tariffs are fairly applied throughout the municipal region.
- 2.4 Tariffs for the four major services rendered by the municipality, namely:
  - \* electricity
  - \* water
  - \* sewerage (waste water)
  - \* refuse removal (solid waste),

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.

- 2.5 The municipality shall, as far as circumstances reasonably permit, ensure that the tariffs levied in respect of the four major services further generate an operating surplus each financial year. Such surpluses shall be applied in relief of property rates and for the partial financing of general services or for the future capital expansion of the service concerned, or both. The modesty of such surplus shall prevent the service tariffs concerned from being viewed as concealed taxes.
- 2.6 The municipality shall develop, approve and at least annually review an indigency support programme for the municipal area. This programme shall set out clearly the municipality's cost recovery policy in respect of the tariffs which it levies on registered indigents, and the implications of such policy for the tariffs which it imposes on other users and consumers in the municipal region.
- 2.7 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.
- 2.8 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.
- 2.9 The municipality shall ensure that its tariffs shall be readily understandable by all users affected by the tariff policy.
- 2.10 The municipality undertakes to render its services cost effectively in order to ensure the best possible cost of service delivery.
- 2.11 In the case of directly measurable services, namely electricity and water, 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. Annual increase of rates will apply to all charges that occur after 1 July of each year and may include consumption in respect of a previous reading period.**

In addition, the municipality shall levy monthly availability charges for the services concerned, and these charges shall be fixed for each type of property as determined in accordance with the detailed policies set out below. Generally, consumers of water and electricity shall therefore pay two charges: one, relatively minor, which is unrelated to the volume of consumption and is levied because of the availability of the service concerned; and another directly related to the consumption of the service in question.

- 2.12 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.

- 2.13 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, address the demands which both future expansion and variable demand cycles and other fluctuations will make on service delivery.
- 2.14 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. To this end the municipality shall install demand meters to measure the maximum demand of such consumers during certain periods. 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.

### **3. CALCULATION OF TARIFFS FOR MAJOR SERVICES**

- 3.1 In order to determine the tariffs which must be charged for the supply of the four major services (water, electricity, refuse removal and sewerage) the municipality shall identify all the operational costs of the undertakings concerned, including specifically the following:
- (i) Cost of bulk purchases in the case of electricity.
  - (ii) Distribution costs.
  - (iii) Distribution losses in the case of electricity and water.
  - (iv) Depreciation expenses.
  - (v) Maintenance of infrastructure and other fixed assets.
  - (vi) Administration and service costs, including:
    - (a) service charges levied by other departments such as finance, human resources and legal services;
    - (b) reasonable general overheads, such as the costs associated with the office of the municipal manager;
  - (vii) Adequate contributions to the provisions for bad debts and obsolescence of stock;
  - (viii) The cost of approved indigency relief measures
  - (ix) 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 municipal area.
- 3.2 In addition, in order to determine such tariffs, the Municipality must take into account 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.
- 3.3 The municipality shall provide the first 50kWh of electricity per month and the first 6 kl of water per month free of charge to consumers who have registered as indigents in terms of the municipality's indigency relief programme. The municipality shall further consider relief in respect of the tariffs for sewerage and refuse removal for such registered indigents to the extent that the council deems such relief affordable in terms of each annual budget.
- 3.4 The tariff structure as in paragraphs 4 to 7 below will, where possible, be used to determine tariffs.

## 4. WATER

- 4.1 The categories of water consumers as set out below shall be charged at the applicable tariffs, as approved by the council in each annual budget.
- 4.2 Because water is a scarce national resource, and this municipality is committed to the prudent conservation of such resources, the tariff levied for domestic consumption of water shall escalate according to the volume of water consumed.
- 4.3 The tariff applicable to domestic consumption of water shall not exceed 75% per kl of the tariff applicable to other consumers.
- 4.4 Categories of consumption shall be as follows:
- (i) All domestic water consumers registered as indigents with the municipality shall receive free the first 6 (six) kl of water consumed per month. Thereafter a stepped tariff per kl as determined by the council, subject to 4.3, from time to time shall be applicable on metered water consumption per month, according to the categories set out below:
    - (a) More than 6 kl but not more than 15 kl;
    - (b) More than 15 kl but not more than 30 kl;
    - (c) More than 30 kl but not more than 50 kl;
    - (d) More than 50 kl but not more than 100 kl;

- (ii) All Residential consumers shall be charged for actual water consumption at a stepped tariff per kl as determined by the council, from time to time on water consumption per month, according to the categories set out below:
  - (a) Not exceeding 6 kl;
  - (b) More than 6 kl but not more than 15 kl;
  - (c) More than 15 kl but not more than 30 kl;
  - (d) More than 30 kl but not more than 50 kl;
  - (e) More than 50 kl but not more than 100 kl;
- (iii) A basic charge per water meter, as determined by the council from time to time, shall be charged on all water consumers, except registered indigents.
- (iv) Residential group housing tariff (flats, schools, retirement villages) once off choice
- (v) Commercial, Industrial, State properties
  - 0 - 75kl
  - 76 - 150 kl
  - above 150 kl
- (vi) Sport Clubs /Municipal Properties
  - 0 - 150 kl
  - above 150 kl

#### 4.5 Drought tariffs

- (i) Council will charge drought tariffs in instances of water scarcity according to special tariffs included in the budget for the specific financial year.
- (ii) When drought tariffs are implemented the free 6 kl water to indigent households will not be applicable.
- (iii) Drought tariffs will be implemented during peak-season from November to March. Meter reading cycle for water used during November billed in December will be the first month of drought tariffs and Billing for water use in March billed in April will be the last month drought tariffs. This can change subject to council approval and water scarcity.

## 5. ELECTRICITY

5.1 The various categories of electricity consumers, as set out below, shall be charged at the applicable tariffs, as approved by the council in each annual budget.

5.2 Categories of consumption and charges shall be as follows:

- (i) With the single exception of registered indigents, all electricity consumers shall be billed for their electricity consumption at the tariff applicable to the category in which the particular consumer falls;
- (ii) The tariff for domestic consumption of electricity shall not exceed 75% per kWh of the tariff applicable to other consumers. All other consumers, including businesses, industries and institutional consumers, shall pay the same tariff per kWh;
- (iii) All domestic electricity consumers of the municipality who are registered as indigents with the municipality shall receive free the first 50kWh (fifty) of electricity consumed per month;
- (iv) All domestic electricity consumers other than registered indigents may additionally be billed a basic charge per meter installed.

The special exemption applicable to certain users of prepaid meters is made in order to encourage the installation of such meters;

- (v) All commercial, industrial and other non-domestic properties shall additionally be billed a monthly basic charge per meter installed and, where applicable, a demand charge appropriate to their respective levels of consumption.

5.3 The categories of electricity consumers as set out below shall be charged at the applicable tariffs, as approved by the council with each annual budget. Tariff adjustments shall be effective from 1 July each year.

### **Categories of consumption and charges shall be:**

#### **Domestic Tariffs**

- **Domestic Indigent Households Prepaid**

#### **Tariff Blocks c/kWh**

Block 1 (0-50 kWh)

Block 2 (51 – 350 kWh)

Block 3 (351 – 600 kWh)

Block 4 (>600 kWh)

- **Domestic 2Part**

- o Ampere charge:

- o Energy charge:

- **Domestic 1Part**

- o Energy charge:



**Domestic Three Phase**

- o Ampere charge:
- o Energy charge:

**Commercial Tariffs**

**Business Small Conventional**

- o Ampere charge:
- o Energy charge:

**Business Medium Conventional**

- o Ampere charge:
- o Energy charge:

**Commercial/Guest House**

- o Energy charge:

**Industrial Tariffs**

**Low 40-100kVA**

- o Ampere charge:
- o Energy charge:
- o Demand charge:

**Low >100kVA**

- o Basic charge:
- o Energy charge:
- o Demand charge:

**Time of Use Large Power 11kV Connection**

- o Basic charge:
- o Energy charge:
  - Peak:
  - Standard:
  - Off-peak:

**Sports Field/Municipality and Street Lighting**

- o Energy charge:

**Private Street Lighting**

- o Fixed charge/Light:

**Small Scale Energy Generation (SSEG)**

- o Basic Charge:

- o Import Rates (Business Small)

**Low season Energy charge**

- Peak:
- Standard:
- Off-peak:

**High season Energy charge**

- Peak:
- Standard:
- Off-peak:

## o Export Rates

- Domestic Energy charge:
- Business Energy Charge:

## 6. REFUSE REMOVAL

- 6.1 The categories of refuse removal users as set out below shall be charged at the applicable tariffs, as approved by the council in each annual budget.
- 6.2 A separate fixed monthly refuse removal charge shall apply to each of the following categories of users, based on the costs of the service concerned:
- (i) Domestic users;
  - (ii) Business users
- 6.3 Registered indigents receive 100% discount on this charge.
- 6.4 For each additional residential unit, an additional domestic refuse unit removal will be levied.
- 6.5 For each sectional title units, a residential refuse charge will be levied on the separate accounts of the register owner.
- 6.6 In the event of multiple use properties refuse removal will be levied on the category of the dominant use of the property or in the event of business is being conducted from a residential property the business tariff will be levied for the refuse removal.
- 6.7 Refuse will be removed once (1) every week. A maximum of 3 bags per week for 52 week per year. 156 pick-ups per year.
- 6.8 Refuse will be levied per erf and not per accounts on the financial system.

## 7. SEWERAGE

- 7.1 The categories of sewerage users as set out below shall be charged per month at the applicable tariff as approved by the council in each annual budget.
- 7.2 Categories of usage and charges for water borne sewerage shall be as follows:
- (i) A basic (availability) charge per month shall be charged for undeveloped erven, irrespective of their permitted or intended use.
  - (ii) A fixed monthly charge based on the costs of the service shall be charged for domestic users;
  - (iii) A Fixed Monthly charge based on the cost of services shall be charged for Business/ State and Industrial users:

- (iv) Registered indigents may receive such discount on this charge as the council deems affordable when approving each annual budget;
  - (v) A fixed monthly charge shall be charged to all businesses, industries and institutional users;
  - (vi) The tariff to be charged to users may differ between Prince Albert, Leeu-Gamka and Klaarstroom, based on historic differences in rates.
- 7.3 An effluent fee shall further be payable by users where the wastewater emanating from such users requires special purification measures by the municipality. Such fees shall be based on the toxic content of the wastewater concerned and the costs of the purification.
- 7.4 Septic tank clearing charges shall be charged as per tariffs approved in the annual budget.
- 7.5 All septic tank users in the normal service route of the municipality will be charged a monthly basic fee included of 1 septic tank pump per month.
- 7.6 Monthly Basic charge will applicable per account for every Septic Tank per device on a register erf. Example 3 Septic Tanks on erf 3 Basic charges. Septic Basic will be levied per Tank installed on a erf. This basic charge will be on a use it or lose it basis.

## 8. CALCULATION OF MINOR TARIFFS

- 8.1 All minor tariffs (being tariffs in respect of services and facilities other than the major services referred to in paragraph 3(4)) 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.
- 8.2 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 affected.
- 8.3 The following services shall be considered as subsidised services, and the tariffs levied will be determined during each annual budget:
- (i) burials and cemeteries
  - (ii) rentals for the use of municipal sports facilities
- 8.4 The following services shall be considered as community services, and no tariffs shall be levied for their use:
- (i) disposal of garden refuse at the municipal tip site

- (ii) municipal libraries

8.5 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:

- (i) maintenance of graves
- (ii) housing rentals
- (iii) rentals for the use of municipal halls and other premises
- (iv) building plan fees
- (v) electricity, water, sewerage: new connection fees
- (vi) photostat copies and fees
- (vii) clearance certificates for purposes of property transfers.

8.6 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:

- (i) fines for lost or overdue library books
- (ii) advertising sign fees
- (iii) electricity, water: disconnection and reconnection fees
- (iv) penalty and other charges imposed in terms of the approved policy on credit control and debt collection
- (v) penalty charges for the submission of dishonoured, stale, post-dated or otherwise unacceptable cheques.

8.7 Market-related rentals shall be levied for the lease of municipal properties.

8.8 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 of 50% on the rental that would otherwise have applied.

8.9 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.

## 9. Leakages

If the leakage is on the consumer's side of the meter, the consumer will be responsible for the payment of all water supplied to the property. The consumer has the responsibility to control and monitor his/her water consumption.

(a) A consumer may qualify for a reduction in levy as determined by Council on his/her account in the event of a water leakage, if:

- the leakage was underground or under the foundation of the building and not easily detectable; and
- the leakage was repaired within 48 hours after detection/ notification by the municipality; and
- the consumer has not applied for discount on water leakages within the previous 12 months; and
- an authentic certificate issued by a registered plumber must reach the Municipality within 10 days after completion of repairs done with respect to a water leakage and must contain the following:
  - the date of the invoice and repair work as well as the receipt; and
  - confirmation that surface leakage was not visible; or

If repairs were done by the consumer themselves, his / her sworn affidavit must reach the municipality within 10 days after completion of repairs done with respect to a water leak and must contain the following:

- the date of the invoice and repair work as well as the receipt and/or date stamped photos proving that the leak was underground and repaired by themselves; and
- that the reading has normalised; and Confirmation
- that surface leakage was not visible.

(b) Once the Accounting Officer declares that, the dam volume has dropped to below 30%, no water charges in respect of water losses because of leakages will not be reduced;

(c) Water lost due to the meter being stolen, defective irrigation, broken geyser, leaking toilet or leaking tap cannot be considered for reduction;

(d) Council will only allow a reduction up to the difference between the levied amount of the leakage and the recalculated amount calculated as follows:

- The consumer's most recent fair 3 months' average consumption calculated on the normal tariff tiers; plus
- The usage above the average consumption calculated on the highest tariff tier of his/her average consumption.

## 9. REVIEW OF TARIFFS

9.1 Tariffs are to be reviewed annually, and any adjustments to any tariffs pursuant to such review must be reflected in the budget of the Municipality.

9.2 The Municipal Manager shall determine processes and procedures for reviewing tariffs, including any time limits for the completion of any step of any such process or procedure.

## 10.COMING INTO EFFECT OF ADJUSTMENTS

Unless the Council determines otherwise, any adjustment made to any tariff shall come into effect on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of July in any year.

## 11.PUBLICATION OF TARIFFS

The Municipality shall publish and display the resolution and notice relating to tariffs as required by Section 75A (3) of the Act.

## 12.RELATED LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND BY-LAWS

This policy must be read in conjunction with the following:

- (a) Sections 73, 74, 75 and 75A of the Act;
- (b) the following policies of the Municipality:
  - (i) The Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy;
  - (ii) The Indigent Management Policy;
- (c) the Municipality's Tariffs by-law.

## 13.REVIEW OF POLICY

This policy is to be reviewed annually.

## 14.RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The Municipal Manager shall be responsible for the implementation of this policy, provide that he or she may delegate any or all of his or her powers and duties hereunder to any Senior Manager of the Municipality.

## 15.COMMENCEMENT

This policy shall be implemented from **1 July of every yer.**

## **ANNEXURE:      LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

### **A: WATER SERVICES ACT NO. 108 OF 1997**

#### **SECTION 10: NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR TARIFFS**

A municipality, in its capacity as a water services institution, must apply a tariff for water services which is not substantially different from any norms and standards which the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, has prescribed in terms of the present Act.

#### **SECTION 21: BY-LAW**

A municipality, in its capacity as water services authority, must make by-laws which contain conditions for the provision of water services, and which provide for at least the following (inter-alia):

- the standard of the services;
- the technical conditions of supply, including quality standards, units or standards of measurement, the verification of meters, acceptable limits of error and procedures for the arbitration of disputes relating to the measurement of water services provided;
- the determination and structure of tariffs in accordance with Section 10 of the present Act.
- If the municipality, in its capacity as water services authority, has imposed conditions under which water services are provided, such conditions must be accessible to consumers and potential consumers.
- If the municipality, in its capacity as water services authority, provides water for industrial use, or controls a system through which industrial effluent is disposed of, it must make by-laws providing for at least the following:
  - the standards of the service;
  - the technical conditions of provision and disposal;
  - the determination and structure of tariffs.

### **B: LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT NO. 32 OF 2000**

#### **SECTION 74: TARIFF POLICY**

The council of a municipality must adopt and implement a tariff policy on the levying of fees for the services provided by the municipality itself or by way of service delivery agreements.

Such policy must comply with the provisions of the present Act and any other applicable legislation.

Such tariff policy must reflect at least the following principles:

- that users of municipal services must be treated equitably in the application of the municipality's tariffs;

- that the amount individual users pay for services must generally be in proportion to the use of such services;
- that poor households must have access to-at least basic services through tariffs which cover only operating and maintenance costs, special tariffs or lifeline tariffs for low levels of use. or consumption of services or for basic levels of services, or any other direct or indirect method of subsidisation of tariffs for poor households;
- that tariffs must reflect the costs reasonably associated with rendering the service, including capital, operating, maintenance, administration and replacement costs, and interest charges;
- that tariffs must be set at levels that facilitate the financial sustainability of the service, taking into account subsidisation from sources other than the service concerned;
- that provision may be made in appropriate circumstances for a surcharge on the tariff for a service;
- that provision may be made for the promotion of local economic development through special tariffs for categories of commercial and industrial users;
- that the economic, efficient and effective use of resources, the recycling of waste, and other appropriate environmental objectives must be encouraged;
- that the extent of subsidisation of tariffs for poor households and other categories of users must be fully disclosed.

The tariff policy may differentiate in respect of services, service standards, service providers and other matters between different categories of users, debtors or geographical areas.

If the policy entails such differentiation, the municipality must ensure that this does not amount to unfair discrimination.

### SECTION 73: GENERAL DUTY

The municipality must give effect to the provisions of the Constitution, and in doing so give priority to the basic needs of the local community, promote the development of the local community, and ensure that all members of the local community have access to at least the minimum level of basic municipal services.

The services provided by the municipality must be: equitable and accessible; provided in a manner conducive to the prudent, economic, efficient and effective use of available resources, and the improvement of standards of quality over time; financially sustainable; environmentally sustainable; and regularly reviewed with a view to upgrading, extension and improvement.

### SECTION 75: BY-LAWS TO GIVE EFFECT TO POLICY

The council of the municipality must adopt by-laws to give effect to the implementation and enforcement of its tariff policy.

Such by-laws may differentiate in respect of services, service standards, service providers and other matters between different categories of users, debtors or geographical areas, but in a manner, which does not amount to unfair discrimination.