

**LANGEBERG
MUNICIPALITY**

TARIFF POLICY

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TARIFF POLICY LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY

PREAMBLE

Whereas section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) requires a municipal council to adopt a tariff policy on the levying of fees for municipal services;

And whereas the tariff policy at least should include the principles in section 74(2) of the Act;

And whereas the tariff policy may differentiate between different categories of users, debtors, service providers, service standards and geographical areas as long as such differentiations does not amount to unfair discrimination;

Now therefore the Municipal Council of the Langeberg Municipality adopts the following tariff policy:

DEFINITIONS

1. In this tariff policy, unless inconsistency with the context, a word or expressions to which a meaning in the Act has been attached means:

“break even”: occurs where the volume sales are equal to the fix and variable cost associated with the provision of the service;

“community service”: are services that the Council has classified as such and the tariffs have been compiled with the intention that the costs of the services cannot be recovered fully from public service charges and are of a regulatory nature;.

“economic services”: are services that the Council has classified as such and the tariffs have been compiled with the intention that the total costs of the services are recovered from customers;

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

“lifeline tariffs”: a unit charge calculated by dividing the total cost associated with the service by the volume consumed (units);

“resident” a person who is ordinary resident in the municipal area;

“sewerage services” includes water-borne- and conservancy tank removal services;

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

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

“trading services”: are services that the Council has classified as trading services and the tariffs have been compiled with the intention that the Council makes a profit on the delivery of the services;

“two-part tariffs”: are tariffs that are raised to cover the fixed and variable costs separately. The fixed costs are recovered by dividing the total fixed costs by the number of customers per category and the variable costs are recovered by dividing the total variable costs by the volume consumed;

“units consumed”: are the number of units consumed of a particular service and are measured in terms of the units of measurement reflect in Section 6;

“variable costs”: these are costs that vary with consumption or volume produced.

PURPOSE OF THIS POLICY

2. The Langeberg Municipality wishes to achieve the following objectives by adopting this tariff policy.
 - (1) To comply with the provisions of section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000).
 - (2) To prescribe procedures for calculating tariffs where the municipality wishes to appoint service providers in terms of section 76(b) of the Act.
 - (3) To give guidance to the Mayor who must make tariff proposals to the Council during the annual budget process.

TARIFF PRINCIPLES

3. The Breede River Winelands Municipality wishes to record that the following tariff principles will apply.

- (1) Free services will only be possible if the National Government pay to the municipality an equitable share subsidy which covers the full costs of the free services.
- (2) All users of municipal services will be treated equitably. The various categories of customers will pay the same charges based on the same cost structure.
- (3) The amount payable by consumers will be in proportion to usage of the service.
- (4) Indigent households must at least have access to basic services through lifeline tariffs or direct subsidisation.
- (5) Tariffs must reflect the total cost of services.
- (6) The total cost of providing services within the geographical area of the municipality will be used to calculate tariffs.
- (7) Tariffs must be set at a level that facilitates the sustainability of services. Sustainability will be achieved by ensuring that:
 - (a) Cash inflows cover cash outflows. This means that sufficient provision for working capital and bad debts will be made.
 - (b) Access to the capital market is maintained. This will be achieved by providing for the repayment of capital, maintaining sufficient liquidity levels and making profits on trading services.
- (8) Provision will be made in appropriate circumstances for a surcharge on a tariff. This will be required during a national disaster and periods of droughts when a restriction of usage is required.
- (9) Efficient and effective use of resources will be encouraged by providing for penalties to prohibit exorbitant use.
- (10) The extent of subsidisation of tariffs for indigent households will be disclosed.
- (11) Where a developer provide and maintain the internal service networks of a area a rebate of a maximum of 20% may be applied.
- (12) VAT is not included in trading and economical service tariffs.

CATEGORIES OF CUSTOMERS

4. (1) Different tariffs may be introduced for the following categories of customers:-
- a) domestic;
 - b) commercial;
 - c) industrial;
 - d) agricultural;
 - e) rural;
 - f) small holdings;
 - g) municipal services;
 - h) sport organisations;
 - i) special agreements; and
 - j) geographical areas.
- (2) Where there is a substantial difference between the infrastructure or the quality of the service provided to a specific group of users within a category or geographical area the Council can, after the considering a report supported by an engineers certificate, determine differentiated tariffs for the different consumer within the specific category or geographical area.
- (3) The differentiation must be based on one or more of the following elements; infrastructure costs, volume usage, availability and service quality.

SERVICE-, EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION AND COST ELEMENTS

Service classification

5. (1) Subject to the guidelines provided by the National Treasury of the Department of Finance services will be classified as follows:

(a) **Trading services**

- (i) Water / Irrigation water.
- (ii) Electricity.

(b) **Economic services**

- (i) Refuse removal.
- (ii) Sewerage disposal.

(c) **Community services**

- i) Air pollution.
- ii) Fire fighting services.
- iii) Local tourism.
- iv) Municipal 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) Township development.
- xiii) Facilities for accommodation, care and burial of animals.

- xiv) Fencing and fences.
- xv) Licensing of dogs.
- xvi) Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public.
- xvii) Local amenities.
- xviii) Local sport facilities.
- xix) Municipal parks and recreation.
- xx) Municipal roads.
- xxi) Noise pollution.
- xxii) Pounds.
- xxiii) Public places.
- xxiv) Street trading.
- xxv) Street lighting.
- xxvi) Traffic and parking.
- xxvii) Building control.
- xxviii) Licensing of motor vehicles and transport permits.
- xxix) Nature reserves.

(d) ***Subsidised services***

- (i) Health and ambulance.
- (ii) Libraries and museums.
- (iii) Proclaimed roads.

Expenditure classification

(2) Expenditure will be classified in the following categories, subject to the requirements of General Recognized Accounting Practices (GRAP) and National Treasury requirements.

(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:
 - a) Department.
 - b) Section/service.
 - c) Division/service.
- (ii) The subjective classification of expenditure each with a unique vote will be applied to all cost centres.

Cost elements

- (3) The following cost elements will be used to calculate the tariffs of the different services:
 - (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 to the service and any other costs of a permanent nature as determined by the Council from time to time.
 - (ii) *Variable cost*: This includes all other variable costs that have reference to the service.
 - (iii) *Total cost* is equal to the fixed cost plus variable cost.

TARIFF TYPES

6. In determining the type of tariff applicable to the type of service the Council shall make use of the following five options or a combination of the same.
- (1) *Single tariff:* this tariff shall consist of a cost per unit consumed. All costs will be recovered through unit charges at the level where income and expenditure breaks even. Profits on trading services may be allowed subject to Council approval.
 - (2) *Cost related two to four part tariff:* this tariff shall consist of two to four 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 and four part tariffs will be used to calculate the tariff for electricity and to provide for maximum demand and usage during limited demand.
 - (3) *Inclining block tariff:* 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 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.
 - (4) *Declining block tariff:* 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 fix and variable cost and profit determined by council from time to time by the volume consumed.
 - (5) *Regulating tariff:* 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.

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT AND METHODS OF CALCULATIONS

7. The following units of measurement will, where possible, be used to determine tariffs:

(1) **Water**

(a) Unit of measurement

- (i) Basic fee per connection
- (ii) Per kiloliter water used/measured
- (iii) Combinations of (i) and (ii)
- (iv) Per minute of water used/measured (irrigation water)

(b) Method of calculation

- (i) The fixed costs of the service shall consist of the costs indicated as such by the council.
- (ii) The volume on which a user is entitled in terms of the size of the connection will be converted to a relation factor by comparing the radius square root of one connection to the radius square root of another. The cost of the service does not depend on the type of consumer, but on connecting the supply line, which determines amount of the supply. The following table will be used to calculate the fixed cost per user or service connection:

	Supply Size	Ratio Factor
	20mm	1.00
	25mm	1.56
	32mm	2.56
	40mm	4.00
	50mm	6.25
	80mm	16.00
	100mm	25.00
	>100mm	56.25

The ratio factor is calculated, given that the circumstances are the same for purposes of comparison, by placing the diameter quadrate of a meter in ratio to the diameter quadrate of another meter. E.g. $50\text{mm} \times 50\text{mm} : 25\text{mm} \times 25\text{mm} = 4:1$ which means that a 50mm supply line can receive water of a volume up to four times more than a 25mm supply line. This effectively means that, by classifying the consumers based upon the size of the supply line, a more equitable basis of contribution to costs is reached, than by allocating a specific tariff to a certain type of consumer. In this manner, cross-subsidizing will be largely eliminated. The calculation above was based on a ratio of 20 mm.

- (iii) The unit tariff will be calculated by dividing the variable cost by the volume used.
- (iv) Owners of properties which can not connect to the water service but can reasonably be connected will pay an availability tariff.
- (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.
- (vi) In accordance with the Indigent Support policy, a water supply of 6 kl per month will be provided at a tariff of R0 to indigents. The first 6 kiloliter of water per month will be provided at R1 per kiloliter to all other consumers.
- (vii) Where there is one supply point on a premise which serves more than one consumer's point, each consumer's point be considered a consumer and classified according the consumer's group applicable, e.g. flats, shopping centers, residences with separate flats, etc.
- (viii) Every housing and business unit where a seperate electricity meter is installed is considered to be a consumer point, except where more than one electricity meter has been installed on a single residential property.
- (ix) When a consumers point is vacant, the approved basic fee are levied on that unit.

- (x) In cases where a house owner association deliver water services directly to the residents within the complex and maintain such networks, will the house owners association be liable for 90% of the basic fee for water service that are rendered by the house owners association.

(2) **Electricity**

(a) Unit of measurement

- (i) Basic fee.
- (ii) kWh – Active Energy.
- (iii) kVA – maximum demand (thermic or block)register in a half an hour period.
- (iv) kVA used
- (v) kVA demand
- (vi) Combination of above

(b) Method of calculation

- (i) The guidelines issued by the National Electricity Regulator from time to time will form the basis of calculating tariffs.
- (ii) The fixed costs of the service shall consist of the costs indicated as such by the council.
- (ii) 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.
- (iv) Where a property is not connected to the electricity reticulation system but can reasonably be so connected, an availability tariff will be payable.
- (v) Consumers will be classified in one or more of the followed groups:

Conventional up to 60 Ampere
Pre-paid
Conventional up to 80 Ampere
Conventional up to 150 Ampere

Bulk 500 Volt
Bulk 11Kv
Street lights
Rural
Conventional up to 25 Kva
Conventional up to 50 Kva
Conventional up to 100 Kva
Bulk 500 Volt
Bulk 11Kv

- (vi) Every housing and business unit where a separate electricity meter is installed is considered to be a consumer point, except where more than one electricity meter has been installed on a single residential property.
- (vii) Where there is one supply point on a premise which serves more than one consumer's point, each consumer's point be considered a consumer and classified according the consumer's group applicable, e.g. flats, shopping centres, residences with separate flats, etc.
- (viii) In cases where a house owner association deliver electricity services directly to the residents within the complex and maintain such networks, will the house owners association be liable for 90% of the basic fee for electricity services that are rendered by the house owners association.
- (ix) A certain quantity of kWh will be supplied to indigents free of charge, in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

(3) Refuse removal

- i. Unit of measurement
 - (i) Standard container removal per week (volume).
 - (ii) Bulk containers removal per week (volume).
 - (iii) Volume per load.
- (b) Method of calculation
 - (i) The volume refuse, time and capacity disposed and required by the various category consumers will be used to apportion the total cost as the service between the various categories consumers. The following table will be used as a basis:

It is proposed that consumers be divided into the following groups:

Tariff no	User group	Factor
1	1 Removal per week. Households and institutions where only one removal per week occurs.	1
2	2 Removals per week. Institutions where 2-3 removals per week take place. Normally restricted to a number of bins per week.	2.5
3	Bulk removals Removals from institutions where more than three removals per week must take place or more than a fixed number of bins per removal are required.	5
4	“Wet” removals Removals where refuse is wet, rotten and unpleasant for example fish shops etc.	6.5
5	Self removals May only occur on application and approval by the municipality and will be restricted to bulk consumers and “wet” industries.	40% of applicable tariff
6	Peri-urban	+25%

Council can limit the number of containers per removal to :

Tariff 1 Removal once per week. 2 Bags (2 bags= 1 Container)

Tariff 2 Removal twice-weekly 5 Containers per removal

Tariff 3 3 Bulk 12 containers per removal

- (ii) Opportunity costs for once-off removals will be calculated by recovering the costs of the volume removed plus a 20% surcharge.

- (iii) Dumping fees will be based on the volume refuse dumped per load.
- (iv) The removal of building rubble and waste material will be done on a quotation basis after considering the type of material, quantity and distance from the disposal site have been considered.
- (v) In cases where a house owner association deliver refuse services directly to the residents within the complex, will the house owners association be liable for 90% of the basic fee for the refuse service that are rendered by the house owners association.

(4) Sewerage removal and emptying of conservancy tanks

- (a) Unit of measurement
 - (i) Size of water connection.
 - (ii) Tanker load.
 - (iii) Number of tank loads.
- (b) Method of calculation
 - (i) 6000 kiloliter of water, or part thereof measured per year will be regarded as one unit/point. A basic fee will be charged for every unit/point.
 - (ii) The following factors will be used to determine the tariffs:

It is therefore proposed that the consumers be grouped as follows:

- < 20mm Water connection
- 21-50mm Water connection
- > 50 mm Water connection

	Weight
<= 20mm Water connection	1

21-50mm Water connection	2.78
50mm > Water connection	14.72

- © Availability charges are levied on premises which are not connected to Council's network, but which can reasonably be connected.
- (d) Where there is one supply point on a premise which serves more than one consumer's point, each consumer's point be considered a consumer and classified according the consumer's group applicable, e.g. flats, shopping centers, residences with separate flats, etc.
- (e) Every housing and business unit where a separate electricity meter is installed is considered to be a consumer point, except where more than one electricity meter has been installed on a single residential property.
- (f) When a consumers point is vacant, the approved availability charges are levied on that unit.
- (g) In cases where a house owner association deliver and maintain sewerage services directly to the residents within the complex, will the house owners association be liable for 90% of the basic fee for sewerage service that are rendered by the house owners association.
- (h) No sewage charges are levied in instances where no connection to the reticulation network is possible and no services are delivered subject to the following:
 - (i) Sewage charges are levied as soon as connections to the network is possible;
 - (ii) Sewage charges are levied as soon as services are delivered

- (iii) The relevant owner apply on the prescribed form and accept the conditions in writing.

Community and subsidised services

5. (a) Unit of measurements

- (i) The unit of measurement as reflected in table 1 here under will be used to determine regulatory community and subsidised services.

(b) Method of calculation

- (i) These tariffs will be adjusted annually during the budget meeting by increasing the tariff that applied during the previous financial year by a number of percentage points.
- (ii) Tariffs that differ from area to area may be approved by council but must be equalised within three years after the adoption of this policy.

Table 1

FUNCTION	UNITS OF RETURN
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CORPORATE SERVICES	
ADMINISTRATION	Fixed amount per certificate
Valuation certificate	
Photostats A4 size	Fixed amount per Photostats
Photostats A3 size	Fixed amount per Photostats
Rent of Carports	Fixed amount per stand
Faxes (receiving, sending - inside/Outside or international)	Fixed amount per fax
Erven developed plot	Fixed amount per plot
Information to public	As per Govern Gazette No 24844/16 May 2003
Sundry Services	Actual cost plus 20%
Displaying of posters	Fixed deposit amount per occasion
ENVIRONMENTAL-MANAGEMENT SERVICES	
CEMETERY	
Only/Single Grave (dig grave yourself)	Fixed amount per grave
Digging of graves by municipality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single • Double 	Fixed amount per grave Fixed amount per grave
Opening and closing of Grave <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office hours • After-hours 	Fixed amount per grave Fixed amount per grave
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bricking of single grave 	Fixed amount per grave
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bricking of double grave 	Fixed amount per grave

• Wall of Remembrance	Fixed amount per opening
HALLS	
Hiring of property:	
Hiring of Halls	Fixed amount per hiring/hour
Hiring of Cutlery	Not applicable
Hiring for Spiritual occasions	Fixed amount per hiring
Hiring for financial gain (wins)	Fixed amount per hiring
Hiring of “Koelkamer”	Fixed amount per hiring
Hiring if Kitchen	Fixed amount per hiring
Blood Services per year	Fixed amount per year
Social Services per year	Fixed amount per year
Dept of Home Affairs	Fixed amount per hiring
All Pay payments	Fixed amount per hiring
Park Market	Fixed amount per hiring
Auctions/Exhibitions	Fixed amount per hiring
Meetings	Fixed amount per hiring
Sport and Entertainment	Fixed amount per hiring
Educational institutions	Fixed amount per hiring
Side halls and kitchens	Fixed amount per hiring
Elections	Fixed amount per hiring
Entertainment	Fixed amount per hiring
Preparation	Fixed amount per day
Opening and closing of halls	Fixed amount per occasion
SWIMMING POOL FEES	
Entrance Fee for child, adult and supervisory adult	Fixed amount per child and per adult
Ticket for month	Fixed amount per person

Season tickets	Fixed amount per person
Hiring for galas	Fixed amount per occasion
Primary School per year	Fixed amount per school
High School per year	Fixed amount per school
Groups per day: (10-20) Children	Fixed amount per group
Groups per day: (10-20) Adults	Fixed amount per group
Swimming lessons: Group per day (10-20)	Fixed amount per group
LIBRARY	
Duplicate cards	Fixed amount per card
Reservation of books	Fixed amount per book
Fine for late return of books, magazines, videos, CD, tapes and portraits	Fixed amount per week plus costs for steps taken
Fines for damages to books, lenders history, plastic cover, book bags, tear/pen marks/soil marks, sand in books, water damages, magazine damaged, CD damaged, CD holders, video holders.	Fixed amount per item (books, lenders etc.)
Photocopies (A4 and A3)	Fixed amount per page
Deposits: Visitors	Fixed amount per book
Hiring of Activity Rooms	Fixed amount per room for every town
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	
FIRE DEPARTMENT	
Call outs:	Fixed amounts for each hour per person plus fixed tariff per kilometre per call out
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	

<p>Hiking trails</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per function/group • Overnight • Hikers for day • Permit for year • Badskloof – route • Mountaineers • Day visitors • Fee for year • Hiking trails • Badges 	<p>Fixed amount per 40 persons</p> <p>Fixed amount per adult and child</p> <p>Fixed amount per adult and child</p> <p>Fixed amount per person</p> <p>Fixed amount per adult and child</p> <p>Fixed amount per adult and child</p> <p>Fixed amount per adult and child</p> <p>Fixed amount per person</p> <p>Fixed amount per adult and child</p> <p>Fixed amount per badge</p>
<p>POUND</p> <p>Ox/Sheep/Goats/Pigs</p> <p>Travelling</p> <p>After hours services</p>	<p>Fixed amount per animal for first day thereafter a fixed amount for each additional day</p> <p>AA tariff per kilometre plus 20% plus VAT</p> <p>Actual costs plus 20% plus VAT</p>
TRAFFIC	
<p>Store of vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 3500kg • Above 3500kg 	<p>Fixed amount per day</p> <p>Fixed amount per day</p>
Towing	Actual costs + 20% + VAT
<p>Driving Licence test yard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code B • Code EB, C EN C • Code EC and EC1 	<p>Fixed amount per hour</p> <p>Fixed amount per hour</p> <p>Fixed amount per hour</p>

Penalty/interest on late payments	Prime interest rate
Refuse bags	Fixed amount per pack
Prepaid Electricity coupon	Fixed amount per coupon
Valuation Certificates	Fixed amount per certificate
Clearance certificates	Fixed amount per certificate
Copy of budget	Fixed amount per budget
Copy of financial statements	Fixed amount per statement
Private work	Actual costs plus 20%
Penalty for non-payment – Electricity – Town and Rural area	Fixed amount per account
Penalty for non-payment – Water	Fixed amount per account
Refunds – No services delivered credits on accounts	Fixed amount plus 20%
Cheques returned by banks	Fixed amount as charged by banks plus 20% and VAT
Electronic transfers returned	Fixed amount plus 20% and VAT
Additional valuation	Actual costs plus 20% plus VAT per request
Replacement of pre-paid water disc	Fixed amount per disc
Providing of information which lead to confirmed success in admission of guilt or prosecution in regards to. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unauthorized water/electricity usage • Damaging/ Theft of municipal property • Unauthorized refuse dumping 	Fixed amount per offence Fixed amount per offence Fixed amount per offence
Refunds for credits on accounts due to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments more than charges • Finalizing of accounts or mistakes made by municipality 	Fixed amount per refund No amount payable

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single phase(Max meters) • Three phase <p>Second connection on same erf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single phase • Three phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New second connection <p>Activation of pre-paid meter</p> <p>Swapping of conventional meter with pre-paid meter</p> <p>Pre-paid meter</p> <p>Bulk connections</p> <p>Rural connections</p> <p>Contribution to bulk services</p>	15	<p>Fixed amount per connection</p> <p>Actual cost + 20% + VAT</p> <p>Actual cost + 20% + VAT</p> <p>Actual cost + 20% + VAT</p> <p>Actual cost + 20% + VAT</p> <p>Fixed amount per meter</p> <p>Fixed amount per meter</p> <p>Fixed amount per meter</p> <p>Actual cost plus 20%</p> <p>Actual cost plus 20%</p> <p>Fixed amount per connection</p>
<p>Service Calls -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town • Rural <p>Repair of cable connections</p>		<p>Fixed amount per call</p> <p>Fixed amount per call</p> <p>Fixed amount per call</p>
Temporary builders connection		Fixed amount per connection
Additional meter readings		Fixed amount per reading
Testing of meters		Actual costs + 20% + VAT
<p>Lightning for -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone booth • Advertisement signs 		<p>Fixed amount per booth per year</p> <p>Fixed amount per sign per year</p>
<p>Damaging and/or tampering of municipal services –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st offence • 2nd offence • 3rd offence 		<p>Actual costs + 50% + VAT</p> <p>Actual costs + 100% + VAT</p> <p>Connection removed for 6 months</p>
Hanging of banners		Fixed amount per banner
Workshop - labour		Fixed amount per hour
CLEANSING		

<p>Garden refuse</p> <p>Rejected tins per m³</p> <p>Garden refuse per m³</p> <p>Special household removal per m³</p> <p>Industrial refuse per m³</p> <p>Removal of tyres per m³</p>	<p>Fixed amount per load</p> <p>Fixed amount per m³</p> <p>Fixed amount per m³</p> <p>Fixed amount per m³</p> <p>Fixed amount per m³</p> <p>Fixed amount per m³</p>
<p>Small holdings that dump refuse</p> <p>Rural businesses that dump refuse –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • up to 12 times • more than 12 dumpings • on ad-hoc basis per m³ <p>Compacted refuse per ton</p> <p>Removal of glass per m³</p> <p>Cleaning of erven</p> <p>Removal of illegal dumpings</p> <p>Removal of rejected material per kg</p> <p>Self dumping of rejected material</p> <p>Fruit delivered at compost area</p> <p>Skips – Rent for 6 m³/9 m³</p> <p>Removal of skip</p>	<p>Fixed amount per dump</p> <p>Fixed amount for 12 dumpings</p> <p>Fixed amount per additional dumping</p> <p>Fixed amount per m³</p> <p>Fixed amount per ton</p> <p>Fixed amount per m³</p> <p>Actual costs + 20% + VAT</p> <p>Actual costs + 20% + VAT</p> <p>Fixed amount per 20kg</p> <p>Fixed amount per kg</p> <p>Fixed amount per ton</p> <p>Fixed amount per month</p> <p>Fixed amount per km</p>
<p>Compost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compost per m³ • Compost per 30kg bags 	<p>Fixed amount per m³</p> <p>Fixed amount per 30kg bag</p>
<p>WATER</p> <p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15mm – Max 15 meter • 15mm - Longer than 15 meter 	<p>Fixed amount per connection</p> <p>Actual costs + 20% + VAT</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 110mm Pipe – Longer than 15 meter • 150mm Pipe – Max 15 meter • 110mm Pipe – Longer than 15 meter 	<p>Fixed amount per connection</p> <p>Fixed amount per connection</p> <p>Fixed amount per connection</p>
<p>Conservancy Tankers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Septic tanks within town where connection to sewage network is not possible • Septic tanks within town where connection to sewage network is possible • Office and After hours per load <p>Dumping of sewage with own transport per load</p>	<p>Fixed amount per month (same as sewage charge)</p> <p>Fixed amount per month plus tanker tariff per kilometre</p> <p>Fixed amount per load plus tariff per kilometres</p> <p>Fixed amount per 5000 litre or portion thereof</p>
<p>HOUSING</p> <p>Repairs to houses</p>	<p>Actual costs + 20% + VAT</p>
<p>ROADS & PAVEMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single entrance • Double entrance • Per additional curbing 	<p>Fixed amount per 5 curbing</p> <p>Fixed amount per 8 curbing</p> <p>Fixed amount per curbing</p>
<p>SUNDRY CHARGES</p> <p>Damaging and/or tampering of municipal services –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st offence • 2nd offence 	<p>Actual costs + 50% + VAT</p> <p>Actual costs + 100% + VAT</p>

PLANNING	
BUILDING PLANS	
Building plan fees	Amount determined per square meter with a fixed minimum amount
Alterations without building plans	Fixed amount per plan
Alterations without changing original square meters	Fixed amount per plan
Amended building plans	Amount determined per square meter of new building
Construction without approved building plan	Fixed amount per day plus and fixed penalty per day
Changes to approved plan	Fixed amount per plan
Builders deposit	Fixed amount per plan
Encroachment contract	Fixed amount per encroachment
Building permit	Fixed amount per permit
Re-inspection fees	Fixed amount per inspection
Penalties : building plan fees	Four times normal building plan fees
Signs: Advertisement	Fixed amount per plan
Gas Installation	Fixed amount per plan
Demolition of Building	Issuing of certificate
Valuation-roll / Building plan info	Fixed amount per copy
TRADING AREAS	
Plot per day	Fixed amount per day
Plot per month	Fixed amount per month
Residence - Plot per day	Fixed amount per day
Residence - Plot per month	Fixed amount per month

PLANNING	
Closing of streets	Fixed amount per application
Sub divisions	Fixed amount per application
Rezoning	Fixed amount per application
Consent usage	Fixed amount per application
Deviations	Fixed amount per application
Issue of zoning certificates	Fixed amount per application
Lifting of restrictions	Fixed amount per application
Penalty Clause	Four times applicable fee
Fees for proving parking	As per Scheme Regulations
Copies of plotter (Colour and Mono)	Fixed amount per applicable page
Hawkers Area: per day (Residents and non-residents)	Fixed amount per plot
Development Charge: Rezoning	Fixed amount per erf
Development Charge: Sub Division	Fixed amount per erf

NOTIFICATION OF TARIFFS, FEES AND SERVICE CHARGES

- 8.(1) The council will give notice of all tariffs approved at the annual budget meeting at least 30 days prior to the date that the tariffs become effective. Accounts delivered after the 30 days notice will be based on the new tariffs.
- (2) A notice stating the purport of the council resolution, date on which the new tariffs shall become operational and invitation for objectives

will be displayed by the municipality at a place installed for that purpose.

- (3) All tariffs approved must be considered at the annual budget meeting.

IMPLEMENTING AND INTERFACING OF THE POLICY

9. (1) The principle 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 Act.
- (2) The council may determine conditions applicable to community service of a regulators nature. These conditions will be reflected in the standing orders of council.

SHORT TITLE

10. This policy is the Tariff Policy of the Breede River Winelands Municipality.