



**CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD**

ANNEXURE 5

DRAFT RATES POLICY 2020/2021

March 2020

Valuations

Making progress possible. **Together.**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A - INTRODUCTION.....	3
1. Legislative Context	8
2. Guiding Principles.....	9
SECTION B - MUNICIPAL PROPERTY RATES.....	9
1. Categories of Property.....	9
2. Criteria for Applying Different Levies for Different Categories of Properties	10
3. Exemptions, Reductions and Rebates.....	16
4. Rates Relief Applicable to the Category of Properties	16
5. Categories of Owners of Properties.....	16
SECTION C – GENERAL.....	20
1. Impermissible Rates.....	20
2. Liability for Rates	20
3. Multiple Owners.....	20
4. Interest on Overdue Accounts	21
5. Effects of reviews, objections and appeals on liability for payment	21
6. City Owned Properties	21
7. Supplementary Valuation (SV) Effective Date	21
8. Adjustment of Rates prior to SV.....	21
9. Identification and Quantification of Costs and Benefits.....	22
10. Hanging and Holding Properties	22
SECTION D – SPECIAL RATING AREAS.....	23
SECTION E – COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS EFFECTING THE LEVYING OF RATES	23



SECTION A - INTRODUCTION

DEFINITIONS

In addition to the definitions contained in the *MPRA* and the *Rates By-Law*, the following words and phrases bear the meanings assigned to them below:

“Accommodation for the vulnerable” means a property used for:

- A shelter for homeless adults;
- A shelter for the abused and/or victims of violence;
- A children’s homes which cares for homeless children as stipulated in the Children’s Act, 38 of 2005 used primarily for the accommodation of children
- A home accommodating and catering for the health of physically or mentally challenged individuals

“Agricultural property” means property that is used primarily for agricultural purposes but, without derogating from *section 9* of the *MPRA*, 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;

“Animal Shelter” means a property used for the protection, rescue and rehabilitation of domestic animals;

“Audited Financial Statements” Means an annual report issued by an independent registered auditor or a person certified by a registered body or a certified bookkeeper expressing an opinion on the company’s financial statements. This includes a statement of financial position; a statement of financial performance; a cash-flow statement; other statements that may be prescribed; and any notes to these statements;

Business and Commercial property” means:

- (a) Property used for the activity of buying, selling or trading in commodities or services and includes any office or other accommodation on the same property, the use of which is incidental to such activity;
- (b) Property on which the administration of the business of private or public entities takes place;
- (c) Property used for the provision of commercial accommodation;
- (d) Property used for education purposes;
- (e) Property used by the State or any organ of State; or
- (f) Property that does not fall into any other category of property;

“Cemeteries” means properties used for the burial of human bodies and storage of cinerary urns;



“**Crematoria**” means properties used for the cremation of human bodies

“**CFO**” means the Chief Financial Officer of the City, being a person designated in terms of *section 80(2)(a)* of the *MFMA*, or his/her nominee;

“**City/Council**” means the City of Cape Town, a municipality established by Government Notice No 479 of 22 September 2000 issued in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998;

“**Early Childhood Development Facility**” means a property used as an Early Childhood Development Facility registered with the Department of Social Development, Western Cape Government.

“**Exclusion**” in relation to a City's rating power, means a restriction of that power as provided for in *section 17* of the *MPRA*;

“**Exemption**” in relation to the payment of a rate, means an exemption granted by a City in terms of *section 15* of the *MPRA*;

“**Gross monthly household income**” means the gross monthly household income of both the owner and spouse or partner including any party in a co- habitation relationship from all sources, including but not limited to salaries, wages, dividends, pensions, grants, rentals, board and lodging, interest received, and any investment income. Care dependency grants, foster child grants and child support grants are specifically excluded from gross monthly household income. This income definition is specific to the Rates Policy and does not relate to any other external definitions of income;

“**Guest House / Bed and Breakfast**” means a property where more than 40% of the bedrooms are used or available to be used for providing accommodation for temporary visitors at a fee;

“**Industrial Property**” means property used for a branch of trade or manufacturing, production, assembly or processing of finished or partially finished products from raw material or fabricated parts in respect of which capital and labour are involved, and includes—

- (a) The processing of raw products and resources on the property;
- (b) The storage and warehousing of products on the property; and
- (c) Any office or other similar facility on the same property, the use of which is incidental to such activity;

“**Local Community Museum**” means a property that is used as a museum that concentrates on the history and culture of the immediate local community within which it is situated;



“**MFMA**” means the *Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003*;

“**MPRA**” means the *Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 6 of 2004* as amended from time to time as well as regulations (MPRR) published in terms of the *MPRA*, which is referred to as the “*Property Rates Act*” in the By-law but for the purposes of brevity, shall be referred to as the “*MPRA*” in this Policy;

“**MPRR**” means the *Municipal Property Rates Regulations*;

“**Nature Conservation Land**” means any property:

- Referred to in S 17(1)(e) of the *MPRA*, or
- exhibiting sensitive ecological areas/features, identified by the City’s Environmental Management Resources Department as such, for that portion of land exhibiting these sensitive features, provided that the land is either leased to the City for nature conservation purposes or there is a written agreement, approved by the City, for the conservation management of the relevant portion of land where the land is conserved in perpetuity, or
- Private property contracted into the Table Mountain National Park in terms of the Protected Areas Act, from the commencement date of the agreement between the owner of the property and SANParks and for each year that the owner foregoes beneficial occupation/use of the land pending formal gazetting of the agreement;

“**Non-Residential Property**” means all properties other than those defined as residential but including all vacant land. In the Tariff Policy this category could be further refined in terms of Commercial and Industrial properties as in the Tariff Policy it becomes necessary to differentiate between these users;

“**Old Age Home**” means a property specifically used for the accommodation of retired people.

“**Organisation - Not for Profit**” means;

- a Non Profit company defined as such in terms of Section 1 of the Companies Act 71 of 2008,
- a registered Non-Profit Organisation
- a Public Benefit Organisation
- a Trust, where none of the Trustees are beneficiaries and the Trust operates for a public benefit
- a voluntary organisation operating for a public benefit
- a religious organisation undertaking a public benefit activity



“Primary Place of Residence” means a residence –

- (i) in which a natural person ordinarily resides as his or her main residence;
- (ii) is used mainly for residential purposes, and
- (iii) is used mainly for domestic purposes;

“PBO / Public Benefit Organisation” means an organisation conducting specified public benefit activities as defined in the *MPRR*; and registered in terms of the *Income Tax Act* for tax reductions because of those activities;

“Pension” includes, but not limited to, a pension fund, retirement annuity, income annuity, retirement fund or other income of arising out of any retirement funding investment income received (including rental income.)

“Ratepayer” means a person or entity that is liable, in terms of the *MPRA*, for the payment of rates on property levied by the City;

“Rate/s” means a municipal rate as defined in *section 1* of the *MPRA* and includes any additional rates on property as envisaged in *section 19 (1)(d)* and *section 22* of the *MPRA*;

“Rates By-law” means the *City of Cape Town: Rates By-law*;

“Rebate” in relation to a rate payable on a property, means a discount granted in terms of *section 15 of the MPRA* on the amount of the rate payable on the property;

“Reduction” in relation to a rate payable on a property, means the lowering, in terms of *section 15 of the MPRA* of the amount for which the property was valued and the rating of the property at that lower amount;

“Relief” means exemptions, reductions or rebates that may be granted by the City in terms of this Policy;

“Residential Property” means a property of which the primary use is for residential purposes without derogation from *section 9* of the *MPRA*; and includes improved property, that is:

- used predominantly (60% or more) for residential purposes based on either the size of the house or the size of the improved part of the property (depending on the non-residential use), and includes any adjoining/adjacent developed property registered in the name of the same owner and used together with such residential property as if it were one property. The physical configuration of the two properties must be such that the two properties cannot be dealt with as separate viable economic units and can only function as if they are one entity. (Any such grouping shall be regarded as one residential property for rating purposes and for clearance application purposes); or



- a unit registered in terms of the *Sectional Titles Act, 95 of 1986*, used predominantly (60% or more) based on the size of the section (depending on the non-residential use) for residential purposes, and includes any unit in the same sectional title scheme registered in the name of the same owner which is used together with the residential unit as if it were one property, for example a garage or domestic worker's quarters. (Any such grouping shall be regarded as one residential property for rating purposes and for clearance application purposes);
- For the following properties identified below, *section 9* of the MPRA may be applied if applicable at the discretion of the Municipal Valuer:
 - Owned by a shareblock company and used predominantly for residential purposes; or
 - A retirement scheme or life right scheme used predominantly for residential purposes; or
 - A hostel used predominantly for residential purposes; or
 - A block of flats used predominantly for residential purposes; or
 - A residence used for residential purposes situated on property used for or related to educational purposes.
- For the sake of clarity, the following properties are specifically excluded from the definition:
 - residential apartments that form part of a hotel rental pool and are not being used as a primary place of residence for residential purposes;
 - guest house / bed and breakfast; and
 - any vacant land irrespective of its zoning or intended usage;

“Residential purposes” in relation to the use of the property means improved properties where people reside as their primary place of residence;

“Social Grant” means a grant paid by National Government to South African citizens who are in need of assistance in respect of the following grants: grant for older persons; disability grant; war veterans grant; care dependency grants; foster child grants; child support grant; grant-in-aid; Social Relief of Distress;

“Social Housing” means a property used for a rental or co-operative housing option (primary place of residence) for households earning between R1 501 - R15 000 per month;

“Supplementary Valuation / SV” means the updating of the valuation roll whenever necessary as per *section 78* of the MPRA;

“Systems Act” means the *Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000*;



“Unproductive vacant land” means land with no development potential and which is likely to attract no more than a nominal value. It includes properties that are lanes, stairs, slivers of land and small irregularly shaped pieces of land that cannot be developed. It can also sometimes include strips of land bordering rivers, as well as road reserves upon which roads that have not been constructed (excluding roads). If the unproductive vacant land is registered in the name of the owner of the adjoining/adjacent developed property, these parcels of land will be treated as part of the adjoining/adjacent developed property and will be rated accordingly;

“Valuation Roll” means a general valuation (GV) roll prepared in terms of *section 30* of the *MPRA* or a supplementary valuation (SV) roll prepared in terms of *section 78* of the *MPRA*;

“Vacant Land” means a property without any improvements, buildings or structures, as determined by the Municipal Valuer. Properties that are used as cemeteries will not be treated as vacant land;

“Youth Development” means a property used for extra mural youth development (including organisations such as the Scouts, Girl Guides, Voortrekkers or organisations the Municipal Valuer deems to be similar).

1. Legislative Context

In terms of *Section 229* of the *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa*, a municipality may impose rates on property.

In terms of *Section 4(1)(c)* of the *Systems Act*, a municipality has the right to finance the affairs of the municipality by imposing, *inter alia*, rates on property.

In terms of *Section 2* of the *MPRA*, a metropolitan or local municipality may levy a rate on property in its area.

This Policy is adopted in terms of *Section 3* of the *MPRA*.

This Policy must be read together with, and is subject to the provisions of and the regulations of the *MPRA* and the *Rates By-Law*.

In terms of the *MPRA*, the City allows for certain exemptions, reductions and rebates based on the ownership of properties.

The City's Rates Policy must be adopted on an annual basis to ensure compliance with the City's strategic objectives and with the applicable legislation.



This Policy is prepared in order to support the Municipal budget in accordance with Regulation 7 of the MFMA namely the *Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations*.

2. Guiding Principles

The City's Rates Policy (herein after referred to as “the/this Policy”) is based on the following guiding principles:

- equity;
- affordability;
- poverty alleviation;
- social and economic development;
- financial sustainability; and
- cost efficiency.

As provided for in the MPRA, the City has chosen to differentiate between various categories of property and categories of owners of property. Some categories of property and categories of owners are granted relief from rates. However, the City does not grant relief in respect of payments for rates to any category of owners or properties, other than by way of an exemption, reduction or rebate provided for in this Policy, or to owners of properties on an individual basis.

SECTION B - MUNICIPAL PROPERTY RATES

1. Categories of Property

In accordance with Section 8 of the MPRA, the City levies different rates on different categories of properties which are determined according to the use of the property.

The City has identified the following categories of property in accordance with section 8 and 93A of the Act: -

- a) Residential properties;
- b) Business and commercial properties;
- c) Industrial properties;
- d) Agricultural properties – any agricultural property not used for bona fide farming will not fall within this category;
- e) Mining properties;
- f) Properties owned by an organ of state and used for public service purposes.
- g) Public Service Infrastructure properties;
- h) Properties owned by Public Benefit Organisations and used for specified public benefit activities;



- i) Properties used for multiple purposes - In cases where the Municipal Valuer considers it reasonable to apply this category, properties which are used for multiple purposes and thus fall within different categories of properties, an apportionment of value for each distinct use of the property must be calculated by the Municipal Valuer and used for billing at the appropriate and applicable rate(s);
- j) Vacant land;
- k) Cemeteries and Crematoria;
- l) Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used for animal shelters;
- m) Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used as an early childhood development facility;
- n) Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used for youth development;
- o) Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used as accommodation for the vulnerable;
- p) Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used as a local community museum;
- q) Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used for an old age home;
- r) Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used exclusively for amateur sport;
- s) Properties owned by a Social Housing Regulatory Authority accredited Social Housing Institution and used for social housing;
- t) Properties owned by war veterans' associations and used for the welfare of war veterans;
- u) Nature conservation land.

The Municipal Valuer may require an owner of property to provide documentation to justify the determination of a property rates category.

The Chief Financial Officer may determine that an owner falls within the definition of an organisation – not for profit if the organisation does not fall within the definition. The owner must provide any documentation and written motivation requested by the Chief Financial Officer.

2. Criteria for Applying Different Levies for Different Categories of Properties

The rate charged as an amount-in-the-land for Residential Properties is the base rate and the rates charged in respect of all other categories of properties are reflected as ratios to the residential rate. The criteria for applying different ratios are as follows:

- **Industrial, Commercial, Vacant, Mining Properties**
The ability of owners to recover part of their costs via lower income tax and the ability to recover such costs from their own customers supports the rate differentiation. These property categories will be rated at double the residential property rate-in-the-land.



- **Agricultural Property**

The *MPRR on Rate Ratio* prescribes that Agricultural properties are to be rated at 1:0.25 to the residential rate, however the City may rate the agricultural property at any ratio of choice below the prescribed rates ratio of 1:0.25.

Taking into account the limited rate-funded services supplied to such properties in general, the contribution of agriculture to the local economy, the extent to which agriculture assists in meeting the service delivery and development obligations of the City, and the contribution of agriculture to the social and economic welfare of farm workers, the City determines the rates ratio for agricultural property at 1:0.20.

- **Properties owned by an Organ of State and used for public service purposes**

Ratepayers contribute to the national *fiscus* through various national taxes for national and provincial government to provide the services set out in the definition of public service purpose.

In addition, the MPRA already provides relief in respect of public service infrastructure. Therefore, properties owned by an organ of state and used for public service purposes should not receive any further benefit and the ratio will be twice the residential rate.

- **Public Service Infrastructure (PSI)**

In terms of the MPRA, the rates ratio for PSI property is 1:0.25.

- **Properties owned by Public Benefit Organisations (PBOs) and used for specified public benefit activities**

The *MPRR on Rate Ratios* stipulates that property owned by PBOs and used for a specified public benefit activity listed in item 1 (Welfare and humanitarian); item 2 (Health care); and item 4 (Education and development) of Part 1 of the *Ninth Schedule to the Income Tax Act, 58 of 1962*, will be rated at no more than 25% of the residential property rate-in-the-land. The City recognises the important role that PBO's play in the social and economic well-being of the communities that they operate in. In line with the strategic IDP priorities of a safe and caring city a reduced rates burden assists these organisations in meeting their objectives.

These properties will receive a rates ratio of 1:0.25



All other property owned by PBOs that do not fall within the definition outlined in the *MPRR*, will be rated at the *business and commercial* rate.

- **Cemeteries and Crematoria**

Properties used primarily as a cemetery or a crematory will receive a rates ratio of 1:0. Cemeteries will not be treated as vacant land and such usage will not attract availability charges in accordance with the Tariff Policy.

- **Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used for animal welfare**

The City recognises the important role that non-profit organisations play in the social and economic well-being of the communities that they operate in. In line with the strategic IDP priorities of a safe and caring city a reduced rates burden assists these organisations in meeting their objectives.

These properties will receive a rates ratio of 1:0.

- **Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used as an early childhood development facility**

The City recognises the important role that non-profit organisations play in the social and economic well-being of the communities that they operate in. In line with the strategic IDP priorities of a safe and caring city a reduced rates burden assists these organisations in meeting their objectives.

These properties will receive a rates ratio of 1:0.25

- **Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used for youth development**

The City recognises the important role that non-profit organisations play in the social and economic well-being of the communities that they operate in. In line with the strategic IDP priorities of a safe and caring city a reduced rates burden assists these organisations in meeting their objectives.

These properties will receive a rates ratio of 1:0.25



- **Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used as accommodation for the vulnerable**

The City recognises the important role that non-profit organisations play in the social and economic well-being of the communities that they operate in. In line with the strategic IDP priorities of a safe and caring city a reduced rates burden assists these organisations in meeting their objectives.

These properties will receive a rates ratio of 1:0.25

- **Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used as a local community museum**

The City recognises the important role that non-profit organisations play in the social and economic well-being of the communities that they operate in. In line with the strategic IDP priorities of a safe and caring city a reduced rates burden assists these organisations in meeting their objectives.

These properties will receive a rates ratio of 1:0.

- **Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used for an old age home**

The City recognises the important role that non-profit organisations play in the social and economic well-being of the communities that they operate in. In line with the strategic IDP priorities of a safe and caring city a reduced rates burden assists these organisations in meeting their objectives.

These properties will receive a rates ratio of 1:0.25

- **Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used exclusively for amateur sport**

The City recognises the benefit that amateur sport plays within society. In line with the strategic IDP priorities of a safe and caring city a reduced rates burden assists these organisations in meeting their objectives.

These properties will receive a rates ratio of 1:0.25



- **Properties owned by a SHRA-accredited Social Housing Institution and used for social housing**

The City recognises the important role that non-profit organisations play in the social and economic well-being of the communities that they operate in. In line with the strategic IDP priorities of a safe and caring city a reduced rates burden assists these organisations in meeting their objectives.

Properties registered in the name of a SHRA-accredited Social Housing Institution must provide at least 60% of the residential units on the property to house tenants whose gross monthly income is less than the maximum and it is spread within the income bands range (R1,500-R15,000/month) determined by SHRA guidelines and regulations

These properties will receive a rates ratio of 1:0.25

The Social Housing Institutions must apply on an annual basis and provide the income bands of all their tenants to the satisfaction of the Director: Revenue.

If more than 40 % of a property houses tenants whose gross monthly household income exceeds the aforementioned income limit, then such property will not qualify for this category and will fall within the residential category.

Non-Residential Properties of such institutions do not fall within this category

- **Properties owned by war veterans' associations and used for the welfare of war veterans**

The City recognises the important role that non-profit organisations play in the social and economic well-being of the communities that they operate in. In line with the strategic IDP priorities of a safe and caring city a reduced rates burden assists these organisations in meeting their objectives.

These properties will receive a rates ratio of 1:0.25

- **Nature conservation land**

Private land owners who conserve land through voluntary conservation stewardship ease the burden on the City and other conservation organisations as the land is added to the overall conservation estate but it need not be purchased. In addition, the costly ecological management of these sites, in particular alien and fire management are conducted by the landowner as per an approved Environmental Management Plan.



These properties will receive a rates ratio of 1:0

- Rates Ratios**

CATEGORY	RATES RATIOS
Residential Properties	1:1
Industrial Properties	1:2
Business and Commercial Properties	1:2
Agricultural Properties	1:0.2
Mining Properties	1:2
Properties owned by an organ of state and used for public service purposes	1:2
Public Service Infrastructure (PSI)	1: 0.25
Properties owned by public benefit organisations (PBOs) and used for specified public benefit activities	1:0
Properties used for Multiple Purposes	Ratio will be determined per allocation
Vacant Land	1:2
Cemeteries and Crematoria	1:0
Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used for animal shelters	1:0
Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used as an early childhood development facility	1:0.25
Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used for youth development	1:0.25
Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used for accommodation for the vulnerable	1:0.25
Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used as a local community museum	1:0
Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used for an old age home	1:0.25
Properties owned by an organisation – not for profit and used exclusively for amateur sport	1:0.25
Properties owned by a SHRA-accredited Social Housing Institution and used for social housing	1:0.25
Properties owned by war veterans' associations and used for the welfare of war veterans	1:0.25
Nature Conservation land	1:0



3. Exemptions, Reductions and Rebates

The City may, in terms of the criteria set out in this Policy, exempt a specific *category of owners* of properties, or the owners of a specific *category of properties*, from the payment of a rate levied on their property; or grant to a specific *category of owners* of properties, or to the owners of a specific *category of properties*, a rebate or reduction in the rates payable in respect of their properties.

To avoid fruitless and wasteful expenditure, the City will not levy a rate on any private road or any other property where the market value of the property is equal to or less than R50 000 or such other amount as determined by Council from time to time. This clause will not apply when other service charges (including availability charges) or an additional rate in respect of property situated in a special rating area (as contemplated in *section 22* of the *MPRA* and the *Special Rating Area By-law and Policy*) are billed to that property nor will it apply to any units in a sectional title scheme.

In accordance with *section 15(3)* of the *MPRA*, the Municipal Manager of the City will annually table in the Council of the Municipality a:

- List of all exemptions, reductions and rebates granted by the City during the previous financial year; and
- Statement reflecting the income of the City foregone during the previous financial year by way of such exemptions, reductions and rebates.

4. Rates Relief Applicable to the Category of Properties

REDUCTION:

- **Residential Property**

As an important part of the City's indigent relief measures aimed primarily at alleviating poverty amongst those persons owning low-value properties, the City will not levy a rate on the balance of the market value up to a maximum amount of R285 000.00 in respect of residential properties-assigned in the Valuation Roll.

If more than 40% of the extent of a house or the sectional title is being used for purposes other than residential purposes, these properties do not qualify for the residential rebate.

5. Categories of Owners of Properties

The City has determined the following *categories of owners of property* for the purpose of exemptions, rebates and reductions in accordance with *section 15 (2)* of the *MPRA*.



- **Indigent**

In terms of *sections 3(3)(f) and 15* of the *MPRA* all indigent owners, for rating purposes, will qualify in respect of their primary place of residence for the benefits as set out in this policy and Chapter 4 of the *Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law and Policy*. Indigent owners may also qualify for the 100% rebate if the applicant is dependent on pension or a social grant for their livelihood on condition that all other criteria remain applicable. The cumulative rebate shall not exceed 100%.

- **Owners who are dependent on Pension or Social Grants for their livelihood**

In order to qualify for a rebate, this category of owners must meet the following criteria:

- a) be a natural person;
- b) be dependent on a pension or social grant for their livelihood - the dependency on pension or social grants is not a sole dependency but there must be a dependency to some degree. At the discretion of the CFO, an owner, applying for the pension rebate, who is still economically active may be considered for the rebate if all the other criteria set out in the paragraph are met and they are not yet dependent on a pension;
- c) the property must satisfy the requirements of the definition of Residential Property;
- d) be the registered owner of the Residential Property; and
- e) on 1 July of the financial year:
 - i. occupy the property as his/her primary place of residence, provided that where the owner is unable to occupy the property due to no fault of his/her own, the spouse or partner or children (including minor children) may satisfy the occupancy requirement;
 - ii. With regards to owners who are dependent on pensions, the applicant must be at least 60 years of age; or if the owner turns 60 during the year the rebate will be granted on a pro rata basis from the date on which the applicant turned 60;
 - iii. be in receipt of a gross monthly household income not exceeding R17 500 (seventeen thousand five hundred Rand) and proven by the submission of the minimum of three months bank statements from all financial institutions or, if the person does not have a bank account, such proof as the City may require to substantiate the person's level of gross monthly household income.

A *usufructuary* or *habitatio* (right of habitation) or an executor or administrator of a deceased estate will be regarded as an owner. The applicant must produce an Affidavit or a letter from the Master of the High Court or suitably endorsed Title Deed or addendum to the Title Deed to substantiate the appointment.

The criteria of a natural person may be waived at the discretion of the CFO to allow for a property owned by:



- A trust where at least one beneficiary meets all the other criteria; provided that the gross monthly household income of the persons normally residing on that property be added to the gross monthly household income of all beneficiaries, which income may, collectively, not exceed R17 500.
- A Close Corporation (CC) where the total number of members meets all of the other criteria; provided that the gross monthly household income of the persons normally residing on that property be added to the gross monthly household income of all members, which income may, collectively, not exceed R17 500.
- Multiple owners where at least one co-owner meets all of the other criteria; provided that the gross monthly household income of the persons normally residing on that property be added to the gross monthly household income of the co-owners of that property, which income may, collectively, not exceed R17 500.

The criteria of registered owner (per the Deeds Office) may be waived at the discretion of the CFO to allow the holder of a share or the holder of a life right and who occupies that property which that person has the right to occupy and such person is responsible for the payment of the rates in terms of their right to occupy, to allow that owner and occupant to apply for this rebate (subject to all the other applicable criteria).

Owners must apply for the rebate in the year when a new GV or SV, as the case may be, are implemented. Applications made when a new GV is implemented must be received by the City by 31 August of the financial year when the GV will be implemented. Applications made when a SV is implemented, must be received by the City by the last day of the third month following the implementation date of the SV, failing which no such rebate may be granted for those financial years.

Where there is a change in the gross household income, the owners must apply for the rebate within three months of the change, failing which no such rebate will be granted for that financial year.

Approved rebate applications will remain valid until the next GV, SV or until a change to the gross household income of those properties are implemented. An owner is required to immediately inform City should the gross monthly household income change.

Any owner who, meets all the other criteria may apply to receive the rebate from the date of receipt by the City of the application for the remainder of the validity of that GV, where after all the criteria set out above will apply to applications for rebates in subsequent financial years.



If the gross monthly household income changes substantially as a result of the spouse/partner passing away the surviving spouse/partner may apply for the rebate to be adjusted from the date of death.

Where a couple qualifies for a rebate in terms of this paragraph and one passes away and the surviving spouse/partner does not qualify in terms of age / social grant criteria, the rebate may be retained for a period of 12 months from the date of death on condition that the surviving spouse meets the other criteria mentioned herein.

Where a ratepayer qualifies for a rebate in terms of this paragraph and passes away, leaving only a child headed household where the child does not qualify in terms of age or does not receive a social grant, the rebate will be retained for a period of 12 months from the date of death on condition that the other criteria mentioned herein are met.

On application, the gross monthly household income will be rounded off to the nearest rand in order to determine the percentile rate applicable.

The percentage rebate granted to different gross monthly household income levels will be determined according to the schedule below.

Gross Monthly Household Income		% Rebate
R 0	R 4 500.00	100%
R 4 501.00	R 6 000.00	95%
R 6 001.00	R 7 500.00	90%
R 7 501.00	R 9 000.00	80%
R 9 001.00	R 10 500.00	70%
R 10 501.00	R 12 000.00	60%
R 12 001.00	R 13 500.00	50%
R 13 501.00	R 14 500.00	40%
R 14 501.00	R 15 500.00	30%
R 15 501.00	R 16 500.00	20%
R 16 501.00	R 17 500.00	10%



Any late applications or deviations from the ownership, occupancy, registration or usage requirements of this Policy must be motivated in writing to the CFO and will be dealt with at the discretion of the CFO or his/her nominee, taking account of any factors which he/she deem to be relevant, including, but not limited to considerations of fairness and equity. The CFO or his/her nominee has the right to conduct a full credit check or financial analysis on any person, organization or institution applying for any benefit in terms of this policy.

Should a property owner not be satisfied with the outcome of an application for a rebate in terms of this policy, he/she may lodge an appeal in terms of *section 62* as read with *section 95(f)* of the *Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000*.

SECTION C – GENERAL

1. Impermissible Rates

The City will not levy a rate on the properties mentioned in sections 17 of the MPRA.

2. Liability for Rates

A property rate is a debt in respect of taxation in terms of *section 11* of the *Prescription Act 68 of 1969*, and the City can recover rates in arrear for a period of up to 30 years.

The due date for payment of rates in terms of *sections 26(2)(a) and (b)* and *78(4)* of the MPRA means the date reflected on a municipal invoice as the final date on which payment is due and payable.

Liability for the payment of rates is further governed by the MPRA and the *City's Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law and Policy*.

Rates which are recovered by the City on an annual or a monthly basis, are payable on or before the due date stipulated in the account sent to the ratepayer and payable in full on or before the due date and interest will be charged on rates that are in arrears.

A ratepayer remains liable for the payment of the rates whether or not an account has been received and if an account has not been received, the ratepayer makes the necessary inquiries from the City to establish the amount due for the rates and to pay that amount to the City.

3. Multiple Owners

The City of Cape Town will not split a municipal account as a result of multiple ownerships and will hold the owners jointly and severally liable for payment.



4. Interest on Overdue Accounts

Interest shall be raised on overdue accounts as determined in the Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law and Policy.

5. Effects of reviews, objections and appeals on liability for payment

The lodging of an objection, a review or an appeal in terms of *sections 50, 52 and 54* of the MPRA does not defer liability for the payment of rates.

6. City Owned Properties

City owned properties leased to third parties will also be rated, except for the City public-rented stock (primarily state-subsidised rental houses).

A purchaser, in the case where a property was sold by the City and of which possession was given to the purchaser pending registration of ownership in the name of the purchaser at a later date, will be liable for the payment of rates.

7. Supplementary Valuation (SV) Effective Date

The effective date in respect of a supplementary valuation will be conducted in accordance with section 78 of the MPRA.

8. Adjustment of Rates prior to SV

Rates raised as a charge based on an administrative error in a previously certified Valuation Roll can be written back with the authority of the CFO.

If the owner of a freehold property which has been subdivided after the last general valuation wishes to sell one or more of the erven which have been subdivided off the parent erf, as the case may be, applies to the City for a clearance certificate in terms of *section 118* of the *Systems Act* and if the City has not yet included such valuation of the relevant property(ies) in a SV, the City shall provide an apportionment of values of the relevant property(ies) for purposes of a clearance certificate.

This paragraph will not apply to Developers in respect of Sectional Title Schemes.



9. Identification and Quantification of Costs and Benefits

The cost to the City and benefit to the local community of exemptions, rebates, and reductions are reflected in the City's budget.

10. Hanging and Holding Properties

For the purposes of creating a single account for properties forming one economic entity, specific contiguous properties may be treated as one property on the valuation roll, i.e., one valuation for a number of contiguous properties. The holding property as well as the hanging properties will be reflected on the roll but the valuation will only be reflected against the holding property.

Properties may be created as one economic entity in terms of the following rules:

- a) Properties must be in the same ownership;
- b) A building(s) forming an economic entity must straddle all the contiguous erven as if they were consolidated;
- c) All municipal services must be linked to the property reflecting the total municipal valuation of the erven treated as being consolidated;
- d) A contiguous property with no economic viability or development potential and which is likely to attract no more than a nominal value, e.g. irregularly shaped or small pieces of land that cannot be optimally developed, small uneconomic land extensions for swimming pools or gardening, lanes, stairs, slivers of land bordering rivers, as well as road reserves may be treated as a hanging property even though the requirements of paragraph (b) are not met;
- e) Contiguous pieces of agricultural land which are being farmed as one economic entity will also qualify should the other requirements (excluding b) be met;
- f) Parking on a separate erf that is essential for the viability of the economic unit; and
- g) Sports fields that may or may not be contiguous to a school but form an essential component of the school may be treated as an economic unit.

The Municipal Valuer will, in his/her discretion, decide which properties should be treated as one economic entity in terms the above and whether the properties should be combined as hanging and holding.



SECTION D – SPECIAL RATING AREAS

Special Rating Areas

The Council may by resolution from time to time determine special rating areas as envisaged in *section 22 of the MPRA* and levy additional rates on properties in areas for the purpose of raising funds as contemplated in the said section and the Council has adopted a By-law and policy to regulate the implementation of such special rating areas.

SECTION E – COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS EFFECTING THE LEVYING OF RATES

Special Council Resolution (SPC 07/05/16) dated 30 May 2016

NOTE:

Council Special Council Resolution (SPC 07/05/16) dated 30 May 2016 states:

(a) *The Rates Policy 2016/17 be amended with the insertion of:*

“5.21 Owners of properties in the Diep River Housing Rental Estate who have taken ownership in terms of agreement with the former South Peninsula Municipality and the Steurhof Restitution of Tenancy Rights Committee, and who were evicted lessees in terms of the Group Areas Act are exempted from rates for the first ten years of ownership, calculated from the date of registration in their name. The exemption applies to the owners, heirs, dependants or spouse and lapses upon alienation of the property by the owner, heirs, dependants or spouse. After the ten years the compulsory phasing in of rates are applicable in terms of 21 of the MPRA.”

(b) *that the Steurhof Lease Claimants be exempted from rates as per Section 5.21 of the Rates Policy 2016/17*