OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY



BUDGET

BEGROTING

uHLAHLO LWABIWO MALI

2024/2025

MEDIAVERKLARING / PRESS RELEASE
#Overstrand4all

ISSUED BY:
Municipal Manager: Dr Dean O'Neill
Tel: 028 313 8003 | mm@overstrand.gov.za
Overstrand Municipality

MEDIA ENQUIRIES:
Riana Steenekamp
Tel: 028 313 8043 | rsteenekamp@overstrand.gov.za

EMBARGO: Immediate release

31 May 2024

COUNCIL APPROVES MUNICIPAL BUDGET FOR 2024/25

Overstrand Municipality's budget and tariffs for the 2024/2025 financial year, starting 1 July, were approved by Council on Friday, 31 May 2024.

The total operational expenditure budget amounts to R1.944 billion - this includes non-cash items like depreciation. The total revenue budget amounts to R1,837 billion (excluding capital grants received). Hence an accounting deficit of R106,9m is now reflected after the final revision.

Property rates and service charges have increased between 6% and 11%. This, despite an increasingly challenging environment, taking the following into account where tariff increases are above inflation:

• Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.

• The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.

R184.6 million has been appropriated for the capital budget of the municipality.

The larger projects to be funded by the capital budget are the following.

- Electrification of low cost housing areas (R22.3m)
- Low-cost housing services (R13.1m)
- the upgrade of pump stations and rising mains (R11m)
- the Kleinmond WWTW Refurbishment upgrade (R10.7m)
- the Hawston Sport Complex (R9.9m)

Overstrand Executive Mayor, Dr Annelie Rabie's speech, in which she explained the 2024/25 budget in a nutshell, is published below:

Speaker,

We have invited our communities and stakeholders after the tabling of the draft budget towards the end of March 2024, to participate in the 2024/25 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) review and proposed amendment, and in the Budget process.

We have also attended to public meetings for all wards during the public participation process in April 2024, where more information was shared with our communities, inclusive of the opportunity to take questions and discuss issues raised by community members.

As mentioned at the time, a draft budget is indeed tabled for inputs from residents and relevant stakeholders. These inputs are considered with the final IDP review and amendment and the budget, for final approval by Council before the end of May. The closing date for comments was 3 May 2024, it thus allowed sufficient time for this process.

I have also emphasized during these sessions that ward councillors must make sure the IDP ward priorities are a true reflection what is needed and wanted by their specific wards.

The administration subsequently received a revised Ward 13 priority list on 30 April, for inclusion in the Final IDP review of 31 May 2024. The Budget Steering Committee also considered more than 170 comments from the community and other stakeholders. Inputs received largely represent comment regarding the baboon management programme and the lapse of the assignment of the function for baboon management from the Provincial Government at the end of 2024.

The Strategic Integrated Municipal Engagement (SIME) process as coordinated by the Provincial Treasury, is an important conformance stage to ensure compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR), MFMA Circulars and Environmental and Development Planning Legislation and Guidelines.

The findings of this conformance assessment are detailed in the documentation included in the budget report.

Mr Speaker, before I confirm the new budget and tariffs for the next financial year, allow me to refer to our current reality regarding the cost of rendering services -

I have previously shared the approach followed by the municipality over the past 4 years with the compilation of the annual budget since the COVID pandemic and the subsequent prolonged devastating impact on our communities and the economy.

Stringent measures were implemented during those budget years to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services, representing the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute to alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.

Also, of utmost importance in compiling the annual budget, the requirement to maintain a position to ensure effective service delivery and protect the financial stability of the municipality, being crucial for the attraction of investment in our area.

Our budget for 2024/24 should thus realistically reflect these requirements, though in an increasingly challenging environment, also taking the following into account where tariff increases could be regarded as high -

- Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.
- The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.

We take note of the National Treasury advising that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however also be considered:

For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.

We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024, to 5,2% in April 2024 as the latest CPI available.

The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –

- Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.
- Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.
- Loadshedding
- Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Wastewater Works.
- Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.
- Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc.)
- Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets.
- Increased Vandalism during loadshedding
- Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).
- Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.

Considering the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, **it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.**

FINAL BUDGET 2024/2025

A The budget for the 2024/2025 financial year:

1. The budgeted revenue **excluding** capital grants received, amounts to R1,837 billion.

2. The budgeted operational expenditure amounts to R1,944 billion – this includes non-cash items like depreciation.

Hence an accounting deficit of R106,9m is now reflected after the final revision.

It is important to note that the accounting deficit also includes non-cash items as depreciation, as mentioned.

3. The **Capital budget** amounts to R184,6m. It is to be used for very specific Capital projects - more about this later.

B. Revenue per functional classification, including capital grants are:

Governance and administration	R534,699m
Community and Public Safety	R193,553m
Economic and Environmental services	R14,207m
Trading services	R1,160 billion

Trading services include electricity/energy, water management, wastewater management, and waste management.

TOTAL REVENUE (**Including capital grants**) R1,903 billion

C. Projected Operational Expenditure per functional classification, are:

Governance and administration	R247,182m
Community and Public Safety	R353,370m
Economic & Environmental Services	R219,096m
Trading services	R1,120 billion
Other	R3,923m

TOTAL OPEX EXPENDITURE R1,944 billion (with a nett deficit of R41,415m)

D. Employee and Councillor related remuneration.

In the budget a provision of R600,2m is made for employee related costs and the remuneration of Councillors. This is 30,86% of the total operating expenditure and is within the National Treasury norm of 25 - 40%.

The proposed increase in the salary budget is 5,7% and notch increases, which average 2% have also been budgeted for.

Staff vacancies are still frozen and may only be filled following a motivation to the Municipal Manager. The revised organisational structure was considered and approved by Council during the past few months, with the implementation phase now in process.

Overtime -

The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due to the following –

- Additional overtime due to loadshedding
- Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc.
- Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties loss of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January – February 2024 wildfires.

The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.

E. Before announcing the new tariffs on services for the next financial year, we need to reference the cost of rendering services.

A surplus on any trading service is crucial as it is intended and required to generate surplus cash to partly fund capital expenditure such as vehicles and ICT infrastructure. This is to ensure adequate cash backing of reserves and funds.

It is important to note that the following figures are inclusive of overheads and excludes all capital revenue:

- **With regards to electricity** our total expenditure is R653,305m and our income R670,014m which allows for a surplus of R16,709m or a surplus margin of only 2.49%.
- **In the case of water,** our expenditure is R179,516m against an income of R189,693m giving us a surplus margin of 5.37% or R10,177m.

The next two services, namely **Wastewater management (Sewerage) and Waste Management (Refuse),** are currently our focus area with regard to basic services, due to the following **-**

Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by **fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance**, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.

The **consequence of loadshedding**, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.

- **Wastewater management** are thus now steered with this final budget to an improved position, still reflecting a deficit of 5.01%. This is against the background of actual costs for the past year resulting in a deficit. Monitoring of the performance of this service will be a high priority. The budgeted income amounts to R135,675m with the expenditure budget at R142,478m.
- **Waste management** carries with a total income of R123,641m against an expenditure of R126,149m leaving a deficit of 2.03% or R2,508m.

F. We now deal with the tariffs for the next financial year.

The draft MTREF draft budget for 2024/25, provides for tariffs increases for the respective municipal services ranging between 6% and 11%, the details as follows –

Property Rates: 8% (applied as a percentage increase in the cent in the Rand based on the property valuation from 0.004210 to 0.004547 for residential properties)

Water: 6%

Sewerage: 8,9%

- **Connection to recent expansion of the Sewer Network:**

  Currently, we have identified several households that can be seamlessly connected to our existing sewer network infrastructure. This presents a significant opportunity for us to reduce the pressure on our tanker services, as these households will no longer require regular tanker services for sewer removal.

  By connecting these households to the sewer network, we can provide them with a more efficient and sustainable wastewater management solution. Furthermore, this initiative will contribute to the overall improvement of our services, as it will improve our tanker services for other areas that still rely on them.

  We will thus be notifying these households of the requirement to connect and also advise the alternative approaches available to expedite the process of connecting these households to our sewer network.

Refuse Removal: 11%

Electricity tariffs, with the new Cost of Supply (Cos) tariffs, as follows,

Electricity tariffs should be considered as a newly introduced, phased, cost reflective set of tariffs, in combination with the indicative Nersa increase of 10.04%.

- **IMPORTANT TO NOTE** that the municipality will release a booklet / guide on the new CoS tariffs as soon as NERSA confirmed the final approval of the Overstrand Electricity Tariffs.
- The booklet will be made available on our website and promoted via social media.

An important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost-effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.

The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, **now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.** The increase should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.

The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cost of Supply (CoS)Tariff structure.

An important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost-effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.

The final approval of tariffs by NERSA is still awaited, where the final increase of tariffs will be in accordance with this approval.

Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised Cost of Supply (CoS) electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.

Before-mentioned implementations also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for several years by NERSA.

Sundry tariffs will increase with 6%, unless circumstances indicate either a lesser increase, or cost reflective tariff, or alternatively a punitive tariff level.

Availability charges are needed to ensure that the fixed costs to have a 365-day operational service and networks in place to provide a service to every erf across the Overstrand, at any time that the service is required and at the capacity and place where it is needed.

Additional relief to vulnerable groups

The municipality is furthermore now also with this budget, improving on the provision of additional relief in line with the municipality's focus to render support to vulnerable groups –

- Owners of residential properties with a municipal valuation below R300 000 (Three hundred thousand Rand), will no longer pay property rates.

- **Registered indigents are granted the following subsidies:**

(i) 100% of the basic levy for electricity for one service point per month.

(ii) 100% of the basic levy for water for one service point per month.

(iii) 100% of the basic levy for sewage for one service point per month.

(iv) 100% of 1 X vacuum tanker service after hours, per annum.

(v) 100% of the basic levy for refuse removal for one service point per month.

(vi) The first 70 kWh in the tariff block 0-350 of electricity per month shall be free of charge.

(vii) 10 kℓ of water;

(viii) 7 kℓ of water consumption for sewerage; and

(ix) R11.84 in regard of Infrastructure Levy.

To be noted that the increased electricity unit's allocation from 1 July 2024, from 50 kWh, to 70 kWh per 30-day period free of charge, in the instance that they qualify for this indigent benefit.

- **As on today, we are supporting 5 142 households.**

The following rebates on Property Rates will also be maintained -

i. A rebate of R15 000 on the rateable value of on all residential properties is awarded.

ii. An additional rebate of R35 000 on improved residential properties is awarded.

iii. A further 20% rebate on the calculated property rates as calculated, if improved properties are used for residential purposes only.

G. Division of revenue allocation (DORA) grants have been published and are therefore receivable from the National and/or Provincial Governments in total R339,906m, thus a decreased allocation in comparison with the final budget allocations published for the 2023/2024 final budget a year ago (R351,604m)

The contribution is as follows:

National

Equitable Share	168,794,000
FMG	1,700,000
EPWP	1,898,000
MIG	25,165,000
INEP	19,334,000
Water Infrastructure Grant	8,000,000
TOTAL	
	224,891,000

Provincial

Resource Funding for Establish & Support of K9 Unit	3,772,000
Law Enforcement Reaction Unit	4,223,000
Human Settlements Development Grant	90,110,000
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	7,429,000
Construction Of Transport Infrastructure	450,000
Provincial Library Services Grant	8,608,000
Community Development Workers	76,000

Western Cape Financial Management Capability Grant	160,000
Title Deeds Restoration Grant	187,000
TOTAL	**115,015,000**
TOTAL (NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL)	**339,906,000**

It is important to note that these amounts consist of both operational and capital budget transfers.

MIG, INEP, Water Infrastructure grants and a portion of the Housing grant are examples of capital grants.

H. CAPITAL BUDGET.

The Overstrand Capital budget amounts to R184.6m for 2024/25. The increased own funding from surplus is due to availability of cash for capital investment for the 2024/25 capital budget.

The dedicated infrastructure upgrading and/or replacement project for water and sewerage networks had a 3-year lifespan, which came to an end on 30 June 2021. The municipality however continues with the water pipe replacement programme, albeit at a slightly lower pace, with a R8.9m allocation for 2024/25.

Our own funding (Borrowing - R93m and Internally generated funds/ Own Surplus – R26,1m) is anticipated at a total of R119,1m (64.5 per cent) and capital grants amount to R65,5 million (35,5%).

For 2024/25 borrowing has been provided at R93 million (inclusive of roll-over borrowing).

For 2024/25 an amount of R145,2m has been appropriated for the development of services infrastructure which represents 78.6 per cent of the total capital budget of R184.6m -

- **wastewater infrastructure** has the second highest allocation at R45,5m in 2024/25 which equates to 31.3 per cent of the basic services infrastructure allocation,
- **water** management followed at 30 per cent, R43.6m,
- **waste** management 1.8 per cent, R2.6m and
- **electricity** as the highest allocation at 36.9 per cent, R53,5m.

Over the 3-year MTREF, the capital housing grant expenditure relating to housing infrastructure provision, amounts to R22,129m.

The top 10 capital projects are:

Electrification of low-cost housing areas	R22 334 000
Low-cost housing services	R13 129 000

Upgrading of pumpstations & rising mains	R11 025 510
Kleinmond WWTW refurbish upgrade	R10 795 320
Upgrade Hermanus well fields phase 2	R10 100 000
Upgrade Hawston sport complex (new stadium)	R9 900 000
Replacement of Overstrand water pipes	R8 875 470
Hermanus MV/LV upgrade replacement	R7 692 213
Upgrade stormwater infrastructure- Proteadorp, Mountain View, Ext 6 & Overhills	R6 963 000
Replacement of water pipes Proteadorp	R6 800 000

Lastly, an update on the Renewable Energy Scenario for Overstrand –

Renewable energy strategy for Overstrand Municipality is based on -

- **Small Scale Embedded Generation (SSEG):,** referring to our electricity consumers installing solar and other renewable energy generation capacity, and in some instances selling excess electricity units generated to the municipality (back into our grid). The municipality has implemented a SSEG Policy as well as an approved tariff over the past number of years already.

- **Develop renewable energy sources:** Investigations at this point indicate that the capacity requirement for Overstrand does not meet the minimum threshold to consider a viable project for an Independent Power Producer (IPP)

- **Procuring renewable energy from Independent Power Producers:** This option will be considered as soon as the industry developed a strategy to supply to an area, instead of a single municipality; and

- **Making the municipality's electrical network available to compliant and approved energy producers and energy traders to wheel energy over the municipal electrical network:** This option is currently explored in the drafting of a wheeling policy, possibly to serve internal wheeling applications, but also taking into account current challenges and complexities associated with this scenario as discussed in the public domain, especially relevant to any external wheeling considerations outside the municipal network area.

Munisipaliteit • U-Masipala • Municipality
OVERSTRAND

ORDINARY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

GEWONE VERGADERING VAN DIE RAAD

INTLANGANISO YESIQHELO YEBHUNGA

MINUTES / NOTULE /

IMIZUZU

DRAFT

DATE / DATUM / UMHLA : 31 MAY / MEI / MEYI 2024
VENUE / PLEK / INDAWO : BANQUETING HALL / BANKETSAAL
CIVIC CENTRE / BURGERSENTRUM / IZIKO LOLUNTU
HERMANUS
TIME / TYD / IXESHA: 10:00

OVERSTRAND

MUNICIPALITY / MUNISIPALITEIT / U-MASIPALA

MINUTES OF AN **ORDINARY COUNCIL** MEETING
HELD IN THE **BANQUETING HALL**, CIVIC CENTRE,
HERMANUS**,** ON **31 MAY 2024** AT **10:00**

PRESENT:	Councillors were present as per attached attendance register.
OFFICIALS PRESENT:	Mr D O'Neill, Municipal Manager Ms S Reyneke-Naudé, Director : Finance Ms D Arrison, Director : Management Services Mr N Michaels, Director : Protection Services Mr S Swartz, Director : Community Services Mr S Müller, Director : Infrastructure & Planning Mr S Madikane, Director : LED Mr C Le Roux, Deputy Director: Finance Mr B King, Senior Manager: Financial Services Mr R Kuchar, Senior Manager : Town & Spatial Planning Ms R Louw, Senior Manager : Strategic Services Ms A Le Roux, Manager : Property Administration Mr R Fraser, Senior Manager: Traffic, Law Enforcement & Task Team Mr L Smith, Senior Manager : Fire & Emergency Services and Disaster Managerment Ms H van Tonder, Manager: Council Support Services Ms B Plaatjies, Acting Senior Manager : Hermanus Administration Ms N Zweni, Manager: Communiction Mr L Tait, Accountant: Operating Budget Ms R Steenekamp, Media Liaison & Social Media Liaison Officer Mr T Louw, Technical Support : Auditorium Mr A Lekay, Senior Clerk Ms S Swart, Administrative Officer : Council Support Services
ALSO PRESENT:	Members of the Public

MINUTES/….

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

COUNCIL MEETING
31 MAY 2024

ALDERMEN/COUNCILLORS	SIGNATURE
AFRICA, F	
BANDEZA, V	Absent
BEYI, S	
BRICE, KD	
COETZEE, DP	
COHEN, G	
DE CONING, CA	
DEES, RM	
ELS, T	
FOURIE, SH	
GILLION, E	
GRIMBEEK, MD	
KOMANI, AS	
LERM, CH	
LOMBARD, H	
NGQANDANA, K	
NOMATITI, M	
NOMBULA, BG	
NQINATA, NNT	
NTSABO, L	
NUTT, R	
RABIE, AL	
RESANDT, CT	
SIHLAHLA, M	
TAFU-NWONKWO, CC	
VAN STADEN, JA	
WILLIAMS, SH	

6.5
FINAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) REVIEW AND AMENDMENT FOR 2024/25

R Louw **Senior Manager: Strategic Services**
20 May 2024 **(028) 313 8071**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to present the final reviewed and amended Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the 2024/25 financial year. This will be the 2nd reviewed document and 3rd proposed amendment for the 2022/2027 IDP cycle.

RESOLVED (SUPPORTED BY 26 COUNCILLORS):

that the final IDP review and amendment for 2024/25 **be approved**.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL : **R LOUW**

TARGET DATE FOR IMPLEMENTATION : **1 JULY 2024**

6.6
FINAL WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2024/25

H Blignaut **Deputy Director: Engineering Planning**
10 May 2024 **(028) 313 5047**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to table the Final Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) or IDP Water Services Sector Input Report for the 2024/25 financial year for approval.

RESOLVED (SUPPORTED BY 26 COUNCILLORS):

that the Final Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) for 2024/25 be **approved**.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: **H BLIGNAUT**

TARGET DATE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: **1 JULY 2024**

6.7
FINAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR 2024/25

N Michaels **Director: Protection Services**
23 May 2024 **(028) 313 8054**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to table the Final Disaster Management Plan for the 2024/25 financial year for approval.

RESOLVED (SUPPORTED BY 26 COUNCILLORS):

that the Final Disaster Management Plan for 2024/25 **be approved**.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: **NJ MICHAELS**
L SMITH

TARGET DATE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: **1 JULY 2024**

THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR REQUESTED THAT THE MEETING STANDS DOWN AT 10:33

THE MEETING RESUMED AT 10:39

THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, ALD A RABIE, ON BEHALF OF MIN A BREDELL, HANDED OVER A CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION FROM CAPE NATURE FOR ONGOING SUPPORT DURING THE 2023/2024 FIRE SEASON TO MR L SMITH, ALD L NTSABO AND DIR N MICHAELS

6.8
ADOPTION OF THE CURRENT OVERSTRAND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK, AND REVIEW OF THE SDF FOR 2024/25 AND 2025/26 FINANCIAL YEAR: OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY

R Kuchar **Senior Manager : Town & Spatial Planning**
7 November 2023 **(028) 313 8019**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is for Council to confirm its previous adoption of the Overstrand Municipal Spatial Development Framework (OMSDF) for the 2025/2026 financial year as part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

RESOLVED (SUPPORTED BY 26 COUNCILLORS):

1. that the SDF as was adopted by Council on 31 May 2023 be confirmed without any amendments;

2 that the Draft Capital Expenditure Framework form part of the Spatial Development Framework Review for the 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial year; and

3 that the Growth Management Framework be updated and included in the five-year review of the Spatial Development Framework for the financial year 2025/26.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL/S : **R KUCHAR**

TARGET DATE FOR IMPLEMENTATION : **4 JULY 2024**

6.9
REVISION OF ALL BUDGET RELATED POLICIES OF THE OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY

S Reyneke-Naude **Director : Finance**
21 May 2024 **(028) 313 8040**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the report is to present council with the amended budget related policies for approval and implementation with effect from 1 July 2024.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE REQUESTED A CAUCUS AT 10:48

THE MEETING RESUMED AT 10:57

RESOLVED (SUPPORTED BY 26 COUNCILLORS):

that the budget related policies attached to the item and amended as indicated in the report, **be approved** and implemented with effect from 1 July 2024.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL : **S REYNEKE-NAUDE**

TARGET DATE FOR IMPLEMENTATION : **1 JULY 2024**

6.10
FINAL BUDGET FOR OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY : 2024/2025 MTREF

BA King **Senior Manager: Financial Services**
22 May 2024 **(028) 313 8154**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the proposed budget of Overstrand Municipality for the 2024/2025 to 2026/2027 MTREF (Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework) period.

THE SPEAKER, ALD G COHEN, AFFORDED THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, ALD A RABIE, TIME TO DELIVER HER BUDGET SPEECH. THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR DELIVERED HER BUDGET SPEECH, A COPY OF WHICH IS ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE A TO THESE MINUTES

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, CONSISTING OF COUNCILLORS C TAFU-NWONKWO, B NOMBULA, M SIHLAHLA AND ALD N NQINATA, INDICATED THAT THEY DO NOT ACCEPT THE 2024/2025 FINAL BUDGET

THE SPEAKER PUT THE RECOMMENDATION TO THE VOTE WITH THE FOLLOWING RESULTS:

IN FAVOUR OF THE RECOMMENDATION: 22
AGAINST THE RECOMMENDATION: 4

RESOLVED (SUPPORTED BY 22 COUNCILLORS):

1. that, in terms of section 24 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003), the annual budget of the Municipality for the 2024/2025 to 2026/2027 MTREF (Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework) period **be approved** as set out in the following schedules:

Schedule 1:	Budgeted financial performance (revenue & expenditure by municipal vote)
Schedule 2:	Budgeted financial performance (revenue by source & expenditure by type)
Schedule 3:	Budgeted multi- and single year capital appropriations by standard classification (vote) and funding by source
Schedule 4:	Budgeted financial position
Schedule 5:	Budgeted cash flow
Schedule 6:	Cash backed reserves and acc. surplus reconciliation
Schedule 7:	Asset management
Schedule 8:	Basic service delivery measurement

2. that the property rates reflected **be imposed** for the budget year 2024/2025;

3. that tariffs and charges reflected **be approved** for the budget year 2024/2025;

4. that the Municipal Manager be authorised to sign the necessary documents to give effect to the 1st draw down of the proposed three-year borrowing programme for external loans amounting to R65m, R90m and R70m respectively;

5. that the following schedules be noted:

   Schedule 9: Budgeted financial performance (revenue & expenditure by standard classification)
   Schedule 10: Budgeted capital appropriations by municipal vote

6. that **cognisance be taken** of the schedule of comments from the community and the SIME: LG MTEC Assessment Report by Provincial Treasury and the Provincial Department of Local Government, included in Annexures M and N respectively of the budget report; and

7. that **cognisance be taken** of the 2024/2025 Budget Report.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS: **S REYNEKE-NAUDE**
BA KING

TARGET DATE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: **1 JULY 2024**

FINAL BUDGET FOR OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY : 2024/2025 MTREF

BA King **Senior Manager: Financial Services**
22 May 2024 **(028) 313 8154**

1. Executive Summary

This report presents the proposed budget of Overstrand Municipality for the 2024/2025 to 2026/2027 MTREF (Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework) period.

The comprehensive budget report is presented as Annexure C to this report.

2. Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan - IGNITE

Directorate: Finance
Department: Financial Services

3. Compliance with Strategic Priorities

Provision of democratic, accountable and ethical governance
Provision and maintenance of municipal services
Creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment
The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality
Promotion of tourism, economic and social development

4. Delegated Authority

None

5. Legal Requirements

Local Government: Municipal Financial Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) (MFMA)
Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)

6. Background/Discussion/Evaluation/Conclusion

Council noted the draft budget for 2024/2025 as tabled on 27 March 2024. The budget was then presented to the community and other spheres of government for comments, as required by legislation. The programme of Roadshows for community consultation was advertised in the local press and attendees were accommodated at the various community halls.

Comments received from the community arising from the statutory IDP/Budget public consultation process have been taken into consideration for purposes

of preparing this report. The comments received and the municipality's responses are listed in Annexure B to this report. Letters of comment are not included in the budget report due to the volume thereof. These letters are available on request.

The SIME: LG MTEC engagement with the Provincial Treasury and Provincial Department of Local Government was held at the municipal offices on 10 May 2024. The assessment report and responses thereto are included as Annexure N of the budget report.

Proposed amendments to the 2024/2025 draft budget are summarised in paragraph 6.3 of this report and details of the amendments are included in Annexure A of the budget report.

6.1 2024/2025 Budget

1. Overview

National and Provincial Treasury's issued the following guidance circulars regarding the budget for 2024/2025, budget formats and budget content:

- MFMA Circulars No. 126 & 128: 2023/2024 MTREF dated 7 December 2023 & 8 March 2024
- mSCOA Version 6.8 release, dated 10 December 2023
- WC Treasury Circular MUN 6/2024 dated 18 March 2024

The guidelines, as set out in these budget circulars, were taken into consideration during the compilation process of the budget.

Schedules 1 – 8 of this report are submitted for budget approval and schedules 9 & 10 are submitted for noting by Council. Other tables, charts and supporting schedules are included in the budget report.

The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) will be submitted to the Executive Mayor for approval no later than 28 days after the approval of the budget.

Accounting Standards

Accounting standards for Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) were considered in the preparation of the budget.

mSCOA Implementation

This budget represents the 9th year of the mSCOA regulations implementation for all municipalities and has been based on version 6.8 of the mSCOA tables. Further details regarding mSCOA implementation is included in Annexure I of the budget report.

6.2 Executive Summary of the 2024/2025 Budget Proposals

Changes to the proposed draft budget were considered at the Budget Steering Committee during May 2024, after the IDP/Budget roadshows and letters of comment received from the public.

1. 2024/2025 Revenue Budget: The proposed revenue budget for 2024/2025 is R1 902 794 266. This includes R65 533 088 for capital grants. Budgeted financial performance by vote (directorates) is reflected in Schedule 1 and the budgeted financial performance by revenue source is reflected in Schedule 2.

2. 2024/2025 Operating Expenditure Budget: The proposed operating expenditure budget for 2024/2025 is R1 944 208 811. This includes non-cash items such as depreciation, debt impairment, contributions to provisions and post-retirement benefits to a total of R250 100 639. A portion of depreciation relates to unbundled assets with the implementation of GRAP and subsequent assets financed from grants and surplus funding, partly resulting in expenditure exceeding revenue. The budgeted financial performance by vote (directorates) is reflected in Schedule 1 and the budgeted financial performance relating to expenditure by type is reflected in Schedule 2.

3. 2024/2025 Capital Budget: The total proposed final capital budget for 2024/2025 amounts to R184 628 415, which includes an amount of R32 595 327, identified as further roll over projects from 2023/2024, since the tabling of the draft budget. Capital budget votes and the funding thereof are reflected in Schedule 3 of this report and a list of capital projects and housing projects (opex and capex) are included in Annexure E of the budget report.

4. Proposed increases to property rates, tariff and user charges:

   The proposed property rates, tariffs and user charges for 2024/2025 are included as Annexure A of this report.

   Some of the tariffs are as follows:

Services	**Tariff Increase**
Electricity: In conjunction with the Cost of Supply Structure (CoS)	10.04%
Water	6%
Sewage	8.9%
Refuse	11%
Rates	**Tariff Increase**
All Categories	8%
Special Rating Areas	4%

Further details regarding the 2024/2025 budget proposals can be found in the Budget Report.

6.3. Proposed amendments to the 2024/2025 draft budget

1. 2024/2025 Expenditure & Revenue Budget: The following changes, based on the latest estimates, are proposed:

Expenditure

OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS FROM DRAFT BUDGET			
Item	**2024/2025**	**2025/2026**	**2026/2027**
DRAFT BUDGET	**1 944 246 906**	**2 042 985 021**	**2 151 161 196**
OUTER YEARS ESKOM BULK PURCHASES REVIEW		-22 867 291	-50 472 686
MDR GRANT ROLLOVER FROM CAPEX TO OPEX	300 000		
ADJUST SRA EXPENDITURE	-338 095	-504 000	-684 100
FINAL BUDGET	**1 944 208 811**	**2 019 613 730**	**2 100 004 410**

Revenue

REVENUE AMENDMENTS FROM DRAFT BUDGET			
Item	**2024/2025**	**2025/2026**	**2026/2027**
DRAFT BUDGET	**1 894 859 267**	**1 933 589 983**	**2 000 752 822**
MDR GRANT ROLLOVER FROM CAPEX TO OPEX	300 000		
SKILLS LEVIES	362 000	383 800	406 900
ADJUST RATES REVENUE	2 851 300	3 023 000	3 204 800
ADJUST SRA REVENUE	-334 301	-650 600	-997 900
ADJUST INTEREST REVENUE IN LINE WITH CURRENT TRENDS	4 756 000	4 541 400	4 325 500
FINAL BUDGET	**1 902 794 266**	**1 940 887 583**	**2 007 692 122**

2. 2024/2025 Capital Budget: The following changes are proposed:

Capital Expenditure

CAPITAL BUDGET AMENDMENTS FROM DRAFT BUDGET			
	2024/2025	**2025/2026**	**2026/2027**
DRAFT BUDGET	**152 033 088**	**137 910 000**	**116 734 000**
FURTHER ROLLOVER PROJECTS IDENTIFIED SINCE DRAFT BUDGET	32 595 327		
FINAL BUDGET	**184 628 415**	**137 910 000**	**116 734 000**

Further details and comments relating to the proposed changes can be found in Annexure A of the budget report.

3. Tariffs

The following tariff amendments/corrections to the tabled draft tariffs are proposed:

Tariff change:

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024	
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%
		R	R	R	R
S60	**SWIMMING POOL**				
S60A2	Children (< 12years) per child per day or part of a day	4.35	5.00	No Charge	no vat

Tariff descriptions amended:

TARIFF CODE	CLASS TAX	TYPE OF PROPERTY	REBATE OR EXEMPTIONS
RES	General Tax: Residential properties within the municipal service areas	Single residential properties, Group housing, Retirement villages, Flats, Sectional schemes, Small holdings not used for bona fide farming purposes	The first R15 000.00 of the rateable value of all residential properties is exempted from property tax as per the Municipal Property Rates Act, Section 17 (1) h A further R35 000.00 of the rateable value is exempted in respect of all residential properties where a residential completion certificate has been issued An Additional rebate of 20% of the levy calculated on such properties is granted Rebate to qualifying property owners as indicated under "Other Rebate" No property rates are applicable on a property with a valuation of R300 000 or less

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024	
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%
	SEWERAGE - REGISTERED INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS				
SE7A6	0 - 7 kl - **subsidised**	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19
SE7A7	8 - 35kl per kl (based on 70% of max 50kl water usage) - per unit per month. Conservancy tank service only during office hours per month. For after-hours service, refer to tariff SE9B.	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19
SE9.2	**SUNDRY CHARGES**				

Tariff Deleted:

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024	
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%
		R	R	R	R
S55	**SUNDRY**				
S55B2	Administration Cost - RD cheques, Post Dated Cheques	actual cost + R58.00	applicable vat	actual cost + R55.12	applicable vat

Correction to policy reference:

Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024	
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%
E6	**SUBSIDIZED TARIFFS: Grant to be shown separately**					
E6A	Basic Monthly Charge: Residential Indigent and Life-line consumer as per paragraph 5 of the Indigent Policy per meter (Based on Single phase basic charge + 30Amp capacity charge)	**R**	540.80	621.92	504.90	580.64

Details and comments relating to the proposed tariffs can be found in Annexure A of the budget report.

7. Financial Implications

This report addresses the final proposals for the 2024/2025 MTREF for the operational and capital budgets, financial position and cash flows. The key financial implications and challenges of adopting these proposals are the ability to generate revenue in the current economic climate and the continued delivery of sustainable services.

8. Staff Implications

The Staff Establishment restructuring will be implemented from 1 July 2024.

9. Comments from other Departments, Divisions and Administrations

The Budget Report is included as Annexure C. The report serves as a comprehensive overview of the final budget. The compilation of the budget for the 2024/20254 MTREF adheres to the focus areas and strategic objectives of Council, as set out in the IDP. The final budget was the result of a process of numerous Budget Steering Committee meetings, Senior Management, Ward Committee and OMAF meetings. The draft budget was presented to the community and organs of state for comment. Comments received were taken into consideration for the final budget (Schedule of comments and the municipality's responses are included as Annexure B of this report).

10. Annexures

Schedule 1: Budgeted financial performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)
Schedule 2: Budgeted financial performance (revenue by source & expenditure by type)
Schedule 3: Budgeted multi- and single year capital appropriations by standard classification (vote) and funding by source
Schedule 4: Budgeted financial position
Schedule 5: Budgeted cash flow
Schedule 6: Cash backed reserves and accumulated surplus reconciliation
Schedule 7: Asset management

Schedule 8: Basic service delivery measurement
Schedule 9: Budgeted financial performance (revenue & expenditure by standard classification)
Schedule 10: Budgeted capital appropriations by municipal vote

Annexure A: List of Rates, Tariffs, Tariff Structures and Charges

Annexure B: Schedule of comments and responses

Annexure C: Budget Report 2024/2025 (Will be distributed as part of the electronic agenda)

RECOMMENDATION TO THE COUNCIL:

1. That, in terms of section 24 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003), the annual budget of the Municipality for the 2024/2025 to 2026/2027 MTREF (Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework) period **be approved** as set out in the following schedules:

   Schedule 1: Budgeted financial performance (revenue & expenditure by municipal vote)
   Schedule 2: Budgeted financial performance (revenue by source & expenditure by type)
   Schedule 3: Budgeted multi- and single year capital appropriations by standard classification (vote) and funding by source
   Schedule 4: Budgeted financial position
   Schedule 5: Budgeted cash flow
   Schedule 6: Cash backed reserves and acc. surplus reconciliation
   Schedule 7: Asset management
   Schedule 8: Basic service delivery measurement

2. that the property rates reflected in **Annexure A, be imposed** for the budget year 2024/2025;

3. that tariffs and charges reflected in **Annexure A, be approved** for the budget year 2024/2025;

4. that the Municipal Manager be authorised to sign the necessary documents to give effect to the 1st draw down of the proposed three-year borrowing programme for external loans amounting to R65m, R90m and R70m respectively;

5. that the following schedules be noted:

   Schedule 9: Budgeted financial performance (revenue & expenditure by standard classification)

Schedule 10: Budgeted capital appropriations by municipal vote

6. that **cognisance be taken** of the schedule of comments from the community and the SIME: LG MTEC Assessment Report by Provincial Treasury and the Provincial Department of Local Government, included in Annexures M and N respectively of the budget report; and

7. that **cognisance be taken** of the 2024/2025 Budget Report.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS: **S REYNEKE-NAUDE**
BA KING

TARGET DATE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: **1 JULY 2024**

SCHEDULE 1

WC032 Overstrand - Schedule 1 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

Vote Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue by Vote									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	43 170	53 270	74 415	52 697	85 394	85 394	91 820	98 003	104 240
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	2 564	3 603	1 496	956	956	956	1 364	1 446	1 533
Vote 4 - Financial Services	308 361	325 949	370 122	400 540	420 940	420 940	437 064	456 560	480 618
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	925 632	1 034 384	1 103 382	1 190 661	1 247 004	1 247 004	1 260 015	1 265 982	1 300 423
Vote 6 - Public Safety	16 277	48 857	76 056	38 275	63 092	63 092	61 852	62 906	63 896
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	35 709	25 229	32 033	20 463	20 534	20 534	15 707	14 572	15 080
Vote 8 - Community Services	23 913	27 139	24 795	27 278	25 939	25 939	34 972	41 418	41 902
Total Revenue by Vote	**1 355 632**	**1 518 431**	**1 682 299**	**1 730 869**	**1 863 859**	**1 863 859**	**1 902 794**	**1 940 888**	**2 007 692**
Expenditure by Vote ***to be appropriated***									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	56 584	36 404	46 177	49 457	50 268	50 268	54 329	56 054	59 045
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	10 436	10 117	9 709	12 801	13 005	13 005	25 593	25 992	27 622
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	51 227	54 553	58 075	65 270	65 003	65 003	72 318	75 155	80 087
Vote 4 - Financial Services	107 851	136 612	140 078	123 069	138 047	138 047	138 929	145 436	154 520
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	806 013	893 615	942 227	1 078 055	1 172 039	1 172 039	1 210 945	1 257 315	1 298 832
Vote 6 - Public Safety	91 326	123 167	153 723	137 515	167 686	167 686	175 704	184 344	192 352
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	50 731	90 848	63 185	72 004	69 991	69 991	73 840	67 011	70 946
Vote 8 - Community Services	147 643	152 166	157 827	204 040	194 793	194 793	192 551	208 306	216 600
Total Expenditure by Vote	**1 321 810**	**1 497 483**	**1 571 001**	**1 742 212**	**1 870 832**	**1 870 832**	**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	**33 821**	**20 948**	**111 298**	**(11 342)**	**(6 974)**	**(6 974)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**

WC032 Overstrand - Schedule 2 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

R thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue									
Exchange Revenue									
Service charges - Electricity	442 792	512 791	495 999	577 969	595 039	595 039	636 747	674 952	715 449
Service charges - Water	131 113	142 484	158 070	147 269	164 269	164 269	176 718	187 321	198 560
Service charges - Waste Water Management	87 094	93 237	100 655	104 715	104 715	104 715	118 479	125 588	133 123
Service charges - Waste Management	72 198	76 964	85 923	85 430	97 430	97 430	108 946	115 482	122 411
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	86 171	68 874	80 449	131 673	123 604	123 604	102 760	66 165	31 109
Agency services	6 189	6 880	7 140	8 319	6 719	6 719	7 103	7 529	7 981
Interest	28	24	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest earned from Receivables	3 257	3 370	5 796	6 400	9 900	9 900	9 400	9 964	10 562
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets	30 476	31 884	51 751	41 800	56 800	56 800	51 250	51 915	52 593
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rent on Land	966	1 650	1 401	1 127	1 127	1 127	1 889	2 001	2 120
Rental from Fixed Assets	4 068	5 042	5 346	5 646	5 646	5 646	5 676	6 015	6 375
Licence and permits	626	1 002	1 143	964	864	864	779	826	875
Operational Revenue	9 019	7 497	11 572	8 242	9 442	9 442	8 539	9 029	9 549
Non-Exchange Revenue									
Property rates	261 222	280 176	297 101	340 506	340 506	340 506	361 957	383 378	406 073
Surcharges and Taxes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	1 095	35 124	58 043	20 421	45 421	45 421	44 889	44 983	45 083
Licences or permits	1 601	1 778	1 834	1 943	1 943	1 943	2 000	2 120	2 247
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	144 199	151 903	172 162	184 953	192 561	192 561	190 368	199 421	210 978
Interest	987	851	1 294	1 300	2 000	2 000	2 110	2 237	2 371
Fuel Levy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Revenue	3 848	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gains on disposal of Assets	–	–	904	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Gains	7 545	7 570	14 279	7 900	7 900	7 900	7 650	4 050	3 500
Discontinued Operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	**1 294 494**	**1 429 101**	**1 550 896**	**1 676 577**	**1 765 885**	**1 765 885**	**1 837 261**	**1 892 978**	**1 960 958**
Expenditure									
Employee related costs	436 029	454 787	480 939	537 911	549 645	549 645	586 258	609 765	650 443
Remuneration of councillors	11 219	11 582	12 315	12 514	12 898	12 898	13 912	14 488	15 086
Bulk purchases - electricity	298 272	351 600	346 418	429 805	443 829	443 829	484 477	523 235	565 093
Inventory consumed	45 042	52 661	58 220	62 499	69 523	69 523	61 092	73 043	73 524
Debt impairment	9 494	28 248	52 100	19 414	50 372	50 372	53 394	56 598	59 994
Depreciation and amortisation	138 195	148 319	148 321	149 154	149 403	149 403	158 441	167 237	176 574
Interest	48 805	47 584	48 152	49 658	49 658	49 658	49 814	51 810	46 707
Contracted services	208 095	237 215	257 088	300 624	310 810	310 810	316 348	334 743	351 451
Transfers and subsidies	8 651	12 813	16 086	16 380	16 580	16 580	17 417	16 650	17 309
Irrecoverable debts written off	4 559	5 258	10 206	–	10 709	10 709	10 709	10 709	10 709
Operational costs	112 270	116 245	141 085	164 252	207 404	207 404	192 347	161 335	133 113
Losses on disposal of Assets	144	30 979	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Losses	1 034	192	72	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure	**1 321 810**	**1 497 483**	**1 571 001**	**1 742 212**	**1 870 832**	**1 870 832**	**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**
Surplus/(Deficit)	**(27 316)**	**(68 383)**	**(20 106)**	**(65 635)**	**(104 948)**	**(104 948)**	**(106 948)**	**(126 636)**	**(139 046)**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary	42 381	87 270	125 273	54 293	97 084	97 084	65 533	47 910	46 734
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	18 757	2 060	6 130	–	890	890	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	**33 821**	20 948	111 298	**(11 342)**	**(6 974)**	**(6 974)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**
Income Tax	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax	**33 821**	20 948	111 298	(11 342)	(6 974)	(6 974)	(41 415)	(78 726)	(92 312)
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Joint Venture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Minorities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality	**33 821**	20 948	111 298	(11 342)	(6 974)	(6 974)	(41 415)	(78 726)	(92 312)
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	**33 821**	**20 948**	**111 298**	**(11 342)**	**(6 974)**	**(6 974)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**

SCHEDULE 3

WC032 Overstrand - Schedule 3 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, functional classification and funding

Vote Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital Expenditure - Functional									
Governance and administration	**7 054**	**3 761**	**2 228**	**9 075**	**7 365**	**7 365**	**3 490**	**–**	**–**
Executive and council	355	3	5	5 005	7	7	520	–	–
Finance and administration	6 699	3 759	2 223	4 070	7 357	7 357	2 970	–	–
Internal audit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety	**96 981**	**63 534**	**40 838**	**49 161**	**42 325**	**42 325**	**32 711**	**16 029**	**24 183**
Community and social services	16 072	1 458	3 890	1 330	1 360	1 360	2 235	–	–
Sport and recreation	22 886	5 047	3 318	5 041	3 837	3 837	13 397	16 029	15 183
Public safety	8 425	7 998	5 007	900	3 450	3 450	3 950	–	–
Housing	49 598	49 031	28 623	41 890	33 678	33 678	13 129	–	9 000
Health	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services	**29 200**	**11 405**	**20 518**	**5 748**	**5 825**	**5 825**	**3 277**	**2 981**	**6 000**
Planning and development	8 466	2 656	3 719	1 108	825	825	975	–	–
Road transport	20 734	8 748	16 799	4 640	5 000	5 000	2 302	2 981	6 000
Environmental protection	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services	**121 565**	**113 677**	**125 737**	**145 425**	**159 712**	**159 712**	**145 151**	**118 900**	**86 551**
Energy sources	10 436	28 253	55 692	59 526	59 629	59 629	53 461	46 900	37 551
Water management	35 574	36 721	31 608	25 963	31 124	31 124	43 575	42 200	16 660
Waste water management	57 190	45 732	32 801	59 445	68 363	68 363	45 534	25 300	28 500
Waste management	18 365	2 972	5 637	490	595	595	2 580	4 500	3 840
Other	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	**254 800**	**192 377**	**189 321**	**209 409**	**215 227**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**
Funded by:									
National Government	35 100	36 688	81 741	54 293	63 935	63 935	52 299	47 910	37 734
Provincial Government	48 390	1 290	5 036	–	33 843	33 843	13 129	–	9 000
District Municipality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental	–	53 387	26 098	41 890	195	195	105	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	**83 490**	**91 365**	**112 876**	**96 183**	**97 974**	**97 974**	**65 533**	**47 910**	**46 734**
Public contributions & donations	23 919	–	18 467	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing	45 443	65 237	34 249	95 214	95 821	95 821	93 010	90 000	70 000
Internally generated funds	101 949	35 775	23 730	18 013	21 432	21 432	26 085	–	–
Total Capital Funding	**254 800**	**192 377**	**189 321**	**209 409**	**215 227**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**

WC032 Overstrand - Schedule 4 - Budgeted Financial Position

R thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
ASSETS									
Current assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	612 723	616 280	646 535	516 302	700 851	700 851	660 378	678 165	685 478
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	81 353	96 422	111 871	88 033	77 305	77 305	76 747	75 234	74 261
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	45 341	52 678	57 923	34 822	33 963	33 963	33 832	34 765	34 660
Current portion of non-current receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory	12 736	10 938	11 594	11 054	11 054	11 054	11 199	11 170	11 153
VAT	16 822	12 472	13 604	1 063	1 063	1 063	1 783	2 559	3 385
Other current assets	717	733	743	32 047	32 047	32 047	45 087	48 127	51 167
Total current assets	**769 692**	**789 523**	**842 270**	**683 321**	**856 283**	**856 283**	**829 027**	**850 020**	**860 104**
Non current assets									
Investments	54 278	60 512	68 211	77 846	77 846	77 846	84 471	–	–
Investment property	127 538	131 248	141 336	138 346	146 836	146 836	150 336	153 836	157 336
Property, plant and equipment	3 601 762	3 633 488	3 672 579	3 859 136	3 854 285	3 854 285	3 880 112	3 851 143	3 791 681
Biological assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living and non-living resources	677	610	542	474	474	474	1 106	1 039	971
Heritage assets	128 528	112 126	114 055	112 126	114 055	114 055	114 055	114 055	114 055
Intangible assets	8 993	8 940	8 687	7 909	7 909	7 909	7 637	7 347	7 036
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-current receivables from non-exchange transactions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other non-current assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total non current assets	**3 921 776**	**3 946 923**	**4 005 409**	**4 195 837**	**4 201 406**	**4 201 406**	**4 237 717**	**4 127 419**	**4 071 079**
TOTAL ASSETS	**4 691 468**	**4 736 446**	**4 847 680**	**4 879 158**	**5 057 688**	**5 057 688**	**5 066 744**	**4 977 439**	**4 931 183**
LIABILITIES									
Current liabilities									
Bank overdraft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial liabilities	53 957	50 494	57 949	50 907	50 907	50 907	154 566	61 170	71 979
Consumer deposits	42 248	43 312	45 091	65 312	65 312	65 312	58 712	56 712	54 712
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	141 475	142 157	146 449	182 222	182 223	182 223	158 403	164 401	162 779
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions	24 030	26 309	6 206	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision	49 986	41 443	43 365	42 971	46 488	46 488	53 093	56 205	59 078
VAT	–	–	–	2 111	2 226	2 226	3 365	4 370	5 435
Other current liabilities	–	5 414	6 083	5 904	6 357	6 357	6 643	6 942	7 254
Total current liabilities	**311 695**	**309 129**	**305 142**	**349 426**	**353 512**	**353 512**	**434 783**	**349 800**	**361 238**
Non current liabilities									
Financial liabilities	430 400	429 906	421 957	420 625	420 625	420 625	331 786	360 616	358 637
Provision	139 279	157 026	170 841	167 099	181 162	181 162	188 240	196 094	204 798
Long term portion of trade payables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other non-current liabilities	108 533	116 205	114 262	144 013	126 802	126 802	141 167	155 458	170 710
Total non current liabilities	**678 212**	**703 137**	**707 060**	**731 737**	**728 589**	**728 589**	**661 193**	**712 168**	**734 146**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**989 907**	**1 012 266**	**1 012 202**	**1 081 163**	**1 082 101**	**1 082 101**	**1 095 976**	**1 061 968**	**1 095 383**
NET ASSETS	**3 701 561**	**3 724 180**	**3 835 478**	**3 797 994**	**3 975 588**	**3 975 588**	**3 970 769**	**3 915 472**	**3 835 800**
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY									
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	3 698 333	3 720 952	3 832 250	3 794 766	3 972 359	3 972 359	3 967 539	3 912 242	3 832 571
Reserves and funds	3 227	3 228	3 228	3 229	3 229	3 229	3 230	3 230	3 230
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	**3 701 561**	**3 724 180**	**3 835 478**	**3 797 994**	**3 975 588**	**3 975 588**	**3 970 769**	**3 915 472**	**3 835 800**

WC032 Overstrand - Schedule 5 - Budgeted Cash Flows

R thousand	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts									
Property rates	262 273	277 452	292 203	335 688	335 688	335 688	358 095	379 864	402 353
Service charges	735 694	813 102	812 299	904 949	950 160	950 160	1 032 355	1 095 854	1 161 604
Other revenue	131 363	88 928	114 267	171 788	163 198	163 198	120 379	91 341	56 448
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	147 186	145 075	172 032	184 953	192 561	192 561	190 368	199 421	210 978
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	28 987	96 836	105 269	54 293	97 974	97 974	65 533	47 910	46 734
Interest	34 748	36 128	58 874	41 800	56 800	56 800	51 250	51 915	52 593
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments									
Suppliers and employees	(1 073 734)	(1 199 126)	(1 278 460)	(1 433 760)	(1 469 374)	(1 469 374)	(1 609 408)	(1 663 365)	(1 749 478)
Interest	(48 813)	(47 584)	(48 152)	(49 658)	(49 658)	(49 658)	(49 814)	(51 810)	(46 707)
Transfers and Subsidies	(8 710)	(12 813)	(14 865)	(16 380)	(16 580)	(16 580)	(17 417)	(16 650)	(17 309)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**208 994**	**197 999**	**213 466**	**193 672**	**260 768**	**260 768**	**141 341**	**134 480**	**117 216**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts									
Proceeds on disposal of PPE	1 138	3 813	3 676	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	(4 878)	(4 980)	(4 980)	(4 980)	(4 980)	(4 980)	(4 980)	87 782	–
Payments									
Capital assets	(255 029)	(190 382)	(183 191)	(209 409)	(215 227)	(215 227)	(184 628)	(137 910)	(116 734)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(258 765)**	**(191 549)**	**(184 495)**	**(214 389)**	**(220 207)**	**(220 207)**	**(189 608)**	**(50 128)**	**(116 734)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts									
Short term loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing long term/refinancing	54 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	65 000	90 000	70 000
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	1 256	1 064	1 779	22 000	22 000	22 000	(6 600)	(2 000)	(2 000)
Payments									
Repayment of borrowing	(46 576)	(53 957)	(50 494)	(58 245)	(58 245)	(58 245)	(50 605)	(154 566)	(61 170)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**8 680**	**(2 893)**	**1 285**	**13 755**	**13 755**	**13 755**	**7 795**	**(66 566)**	**6 830**
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	**(41 091)**	**3 557**	**30 255**	**(6 962)**	**54 316**	**54 316**	**(40 473)**	**17 787**	**7 313**
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	**653 813**	**612 723**	**616 280**	**523 264**	**646 535**	**646 535**	**700 851**	**660 378**	**678 165**
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	**612 723**	**616 280**	**646 535**	**516 302**	**700 851**	**700 851**	**660 378**	**678 165**	**685 478**

WC032 Overstrand - Schedule 6 - Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Cash and investments available									
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	612 723	616 280	646 535	516 302	700 851	700 851	660 378	678 165	685 478
Other current investments > 90 days	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investments - Property, plant and equipment	54 278	60 512	68 211	77 846	77 846	77 846	84 471	–	–
Cash and investments available:	**667 001**	**676 792**	**714 746**	**594 148**	**778 697**	**778 697**	**744 849**	**678 165**	**685 478**
Application of cash and investments									
Trade payables from Non-exchange transactions: Unspent conditional Grants	24 030	26 309	6 206	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspent borrowing	44 066	–	22 033	45 214	45 214	45 214	27 610	–	–
Statutory requirements	16 822	12 472	13 604	1 063	1 063	1 063	1 783	2 559	3 385
Other working capital requirements	83 371	80 214	79 908	129 226	135 690	135 690	112 638	119 152	118 450
Other provisions	18 831	19 799	20 707	20 827	21 470	21 470	22 360	23 064	24 061
Long term investments committed	54 278	60 512	68 211	77 846	77 846	77 846	84 471	–	–
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	3 227	3 228	3 228	3 229	3 229	3 229	3 230	3 230	3 230
Total Application of cash and investments:	**244 625**	**202 534**	**213 897**	**277 404**	**284 511**	**284 511**	**252 092**	**148 005**	**149 126**
Surplus(shortfall)	**422 376**	**474 258**	**500 849**	**316 744**	**494 187**	**494 187**	**492 757**	**530 160**	**536 352**

WC032 Overstrand - Table A9 Asset Management

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE									
Total New Assets	**199 520**	**119 714**	**132 803**	**140 449**	**135 719**	**135 719**	**113 744**	**57 869**	**50 891**
Roads Infrastructure	20 553	7 714	16 799	4 640	5 080	5 080	952	2 981	6 000
Storm water Infrastructure	14 169	4 724	1 113	12 358	7 420	7 420	10 213	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure	9 392	18 244	53 049	48 795	48 898	48 898	32 748	24 900	22 551
Water Supply Infrastructure	22 404	3 171	9 484	11 313	16 129	16 129	24 900	20 700	–
Sanitation Infrastructure	12 940	8 923	3 956	7 500	6 817	6 817	8 500	1 500	4 500
Solid Waste Infrastructure	12 254	2 972	1 226	400	505	505	565	500	840
Rail Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure	***91 712***	***45 748***	***85 627***	***85 007***	***84 849***	***84 849***	***77 878***	***50 581***	***33 891***
Community Facilities	10 999	4 140	2 674	6 213	707	707	3 350	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities	15 000	5 047	5 068	1 139	1 645	1 645	2 947	5 788	8 000
Community Assets	***25 999***	***9 187***	***7 742***	***7 352***	***2 352***	***2 352***	***6 297***	***5 788***	***8 000***
Heritage Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Operational Buildings	4 581	1 410	2 211	100	1 073	1 073	2 250	1 500	–
Housing	49 598	49 031	26 523	41 890	33 678	33 678	13 129	–	9 000
Other Assets	***54 179***	***50 440***	***28 734***	***41 990***	***34 751***	***34 751***	***15 379***	***1 500***	***9 000***
Biological or Cultivated Assets	**–**	**21**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**700**	**–**	**–**
Servitudes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights	–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–
Intangible Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	***71***	***71***	**–**	**–**	**–**
Computer Equipment	**5 152**	**3 240**	**2 212**	**4 000**	**4 575**	**4 575**	**3 250**	**–**	**–**
Furniture and Office Equipment	**802**	**2 910**	**715**	**765**	**748**	**748**	**865**	**–**	**–**
Machinery and Equipment	**486**	**1 363**	**729**	**1 335**	**3 945**	**3 945**	**1 225**	**–**	**–**
Transport Assets	**21 189**	**6 806**	**7 043**	**–**	**4 427**	**4 427**	**8 150**	**–**	**–**
Land	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Mature	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Immature	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Living Resources	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Renewal of Existing Assets	**15 499**	**30 964**	**17 393**	**16 300**	**18 765**	**18 765**			
Roads Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Storm water Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Electrical Infrastructure	915	1 000	1 042	1 500	1 500	1 500			
Water Supply Infrastructure	11 297	29 964	15 725	14 100	15 965	15 965			
Sanitation Infrastructure	3 287	–	626	700	1 300	1 300			
Solid Waste Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Rail Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Coastal Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Information and Communication Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Infrastructure	***15 499***	***30 964***	***17 393***	***16 300***	***18 765***	***18 765***			
Community Facilities									
Sport and Recreation Facilities									
Community Assets									
Heritage Assets									
Revenue Generating									
Non-revenue Generating									
Investment properties									
Operational Buildings									
Housing									
Other Assets									
Biological or Cultivated Assets									
Servitudes									
Licences and Rights									
Intangible Assets									
Computer Equipment									
Furniture and Office Equipment									
Machinery and Equipment									
Transport Assets									
Land									
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals									
Mature									
Immature									
Living Resources									

Total Upgrading of Existing Assets	**39 781**	**41 698**	**39 125**	**52 660**	**62 263**	**62 263**	**51 509**	**52 341**	**46 683**
Roads Infrastructure	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure	12 258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure	120	7 173	1 600	9 231	9 231	9 231	15 464	18 500	15 000
Water Supply Infrastructure	1 873	3 586	6 928	550	550	550	500	500	500
Sanitation Infrastructure	14 286	30 939	28 219	38 887	50 200	50 200	25 621	23 100	24 000
Solid Waste Infrastructure	3 262	–	1 859	90	90	90	25	–	–
Rail Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure	***31 980***	***41 698***	***38 606***	***48 758***	***60 071***	***60 071***	***41 609***	***42 100***	***39 500***
Community Facilities	830	–	319	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities	6 971	–	200	3 902	2 192	2 192	9 900	10 241	7 183
Community Assets	***7 801***	**–**	***519***	***3 902***	***2 192***	***2 192***	***9 900***	***10 241***	***7 183***
Heritage Assets									
Revenue Generating									
Non-revenue Generating									
Investment properties									
Operational Buildings									
Housing									
Other Assets									
Biological or Cultivated Assets									
Servitudes									
Licences and Rights									
Intangible Assets									
Computer Equipment									
Furniture and Office Equipment									
Machinery and Equipment									
Transport Assets									
Land									
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals									
Total Capital Expenditure	**254 800**	**192 377**	**189 321**	**209 409**	**215 227**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**
Roads Infrastructure	20 734	7 714	16 799	4 640	5 080	5 080	952	2 981	6 000
Storm water Infrastructure	26 427	4 724	1 113	12 358	7 420	7 420	10 213	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure	10 427	26 417	55 692	59 526	59 629	59 629	49 711	45 400	37 551
Water Supply Infrastructure	35 574	36 721	32 137	25 963	31 124	31 124	42 575	42 200	16 660
Sanitation Infrastructure	30 513	39 862	32 801	47 087	58 317	58 317	34 821	25 300	28 500
Solid Waste Infrastructure	15 517	2 972	3 085	490	595	595	590	4 500	3 840
Rail Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure	***139 192***	***118 410***	***141 626***	***150 065***	***162 165***	***162 165***	***138 863***	***120 381***	***92 551***
Community Facilities	11 829	4 140	2 994	6 213	707	707	3 350	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities	21 971	5 047	5 268	5 041	3 837	3 837	12 847	16 029	15 183
Community Assets	***33 801***	***9 187***	***8 261***	***11 254***	***4 544***	***4 544***	***16 197***	***16 029***	***15 183***
Heritage Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Operational Buildings	4 581	1 410	2 211	100	1 073	1 073	2 250	1 500	–
Housing	49 598	49 031	26 523	41 890	33 678	33 678	13 129	–	9 000
Other Assets	***54 179***	***50 440***	***28 734***	***41 990***	***34 751***	***34 751***	***15 379***	***1 500***	***9 000***
Biological or Cultivated Assets	**–**	**21**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**700**	**–**	**–**
Servitudes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights	–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–
Intangible Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	***71***	***71***	**–**	**–**	**–**
Computer Equipment	**5 152**	**3 240**	**2 212**	**4 000**	**4 575**	**4 575**	**3 250**	**–**	**–**
Furniture and Office Equipment	**802**	**2 910**	**715**	**765**	**748**	**748**	**865**	**–**	**–**
Machinery and Equipment	**486**	**1 363**	**729**	**1 335**	**3 945**	**3 945**	**1 225**	**–**	**–**
Transport Assets	**21 189**	**6 806**	**7 043**	**–**	**4 427**	**4 427**	**8 150**	**–**	**–**
Land	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**			
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**			
Mature	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**			
Immature	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**			
Living Resources	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**			
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - Asset class	**254 800**	**192 377**	**189 321**	**209 409**	**215 227**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**

ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	3 867 498	3 886 411	3 937 199	4 117 991	4 123 559	4 123 559	4 153 246	4 127 419	4 071 079
Roads Infrastructure	1 092 468	1 051 629	1 030 337	919 844	920 284	920 284	875 222	828 508	780 837
Storm water Infrastructure	234 040	249 628	247 788	244 723	245 246	245 246	246 734	237 834	228 757
Electrical Infrastructure	503 933	503 466	533 162	581 070	581 172	581 172	603 240	620 444	629 235
Water Supply Infrastructure	481 783	502 684	512 678	531 445	536 606	536 606	554 132	570 280	559 846
Sanitation Infrastructure	410 765	449 610	468 023	484 553	490 321	490 321	503 640	506 363	511 158
Solid Waste Infrastructure	40 153	40 054	39 805	46 852	46 958	46 958	44 240	45 317	45 700
Rail Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure	***2 763 142***	***2 797 071***	***2 831 793***	***2 808 488***	***2 820 588***	***2 820 588***	***2 827 209***	***2 808 747***	***2 755 533***
Community Facilities									
Sport and Recreation Facilities									
Community Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage Assets	**130 928**	**112 126**	**114 055**	**112 126**	**114 055**	**114 055**	**114 055**	**114 055**	**114 055**
Revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	***127 538***	***131 248***	***141 336***	***138 346***	***146 836***	***146 836***	***150 336***	***153 836***	***157 336***
Operational Buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Housing	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Other Assets	***720 913***	***716 717***	***718 720***	***933 820***	***909 451***	***909 451***	***923 672***	***922 464***	***926 389***
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Licences and Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Intangible Assets	***8 993***	***8 940***	***8 687***	***7 909***	***7 980***	***7 980***	***7 709***	***7 418***	***7 108***
Computer Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment	**11 016**	**12 199**	**12 260**	**17 932**	**18 490**	**18 490**	**20 289**	**17 741**	**14 939**
Machinery and Equipment	**8 693**	**9 932**	**10 584**	**5 464**	**7 826**	**7 826**	**7 577**	**5 957**	**4 174**
Transport Assets	**95 597**	**97 568**	**99 221**	**93 432**	**97 859**	**97 859**	**101 294**	**96 162**	**90 575**
Land	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Living Resources	**677**	**610**	**542**	**474**	**474**	**474**	**1 106**	**1 039**	**971**
TOTAL ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	**3 867 498**	**3 886 411**	**3 937 199**	**4 117 991**	**4 123 559**	**4 123 559**	**4 153 246**	**4 127 419**	**4 071 079**
EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS									
Depreciation	138 195	147 004	148 321	149 087	149 087	149 087	158 373	167 170	176 506
Repairs and Maintenance by Asset Class	**211 518**	**245 386**	**249 505**	**293 296**	**300 849**	**300 849**	**295 774**	**316 378**	**331 260**
Roads Infrastructure	67 439	64 340	54 418	75 266	80 626	80 626	78 769	92 481	98 202
Storm water Infrastructure	5 584	6 870	6 157	6 469	6 265	6 265	6 361	6 573	6 943
Electrical Infrastructure	31 045	30 721	35 380	41 404	41 892	41 892	40 144	42 117	45 114
Water Supply Infrastructure	21 046	21 088	20 432	23 527	21 800	21 800	24 954	26 031	27 625
Sanitation Infrastructure	12 980	11 710	12 634	13 718	14 008	14 008	14 322	14 738	15 395
Solid Waste Infrastructure	2 535	6 351	8 650	7 697	8 734	8 734	8 620	9 081	9 717
Rail Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure	***140 742***	***141 079***	***137 671***	***168 080***	***173 326***	***173 326***	***173 170***	***191 021***	***202 996***
Community Facilities	37 364	37 455	40 568	47 427	48 124	48 124	49 396	52 852	55 009
Sport and Recreation Facilities	7 007	12 921	12 919	14 649	14 270	14 270	17 042	19 622	17 192
Community Assets	***44 371***	***50 376***	***53 486***	***62 076***	***62 395***	***62 395***	***66 438***	***72 474***	***72 201***
Heritage Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings	2 136	15 056	16 833	18 438	15 005	15 005	13 758	8 069	8 381
Housing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets	***2 137***	***15 056***	***16 833***	***18 438***	***15 005***	***15 005***	***13 758***	***8 069***	***8 381***
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights	5 672	5 915	6 829	8 331	8 073	8 073	8 967	9 720	10 707
Intangible Assets	***5 672***	***5 915***	***6 829***	***8 331***	***8 073***	***8 073***	***8 967***	***9 720***	***10 707***
Computer Equipment	**1 947**	**2 490**	**2 157**	**2 423**	**2 423**	**2 423**	**2 566**	**2 717**	**2 878**
Furniture and Office Equipment	**1 128**	**5 004**	**8 206**	**11 697**	**13 834**	**13 834**	**7 747**	**7 935**	**8 389**
Machinery and Equipment	–	**4 059**	**4 163**	**6 036**	**7 353**	**7 353**	**5 983**	**6 310**	**6 530**
Transport Assets	**15 521**	**21 406**	**20 160**	**16 214**	**18 441**	**18 441**	**17 145**	**18 132**	**19 178**
Libraries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mature	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Immature	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living Resources	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS	**349 713**	**392 390**	**397 826**	**442 382**	**449 936**	**449 936**	**454 148**	**483 548**	**507 767**
Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of total	*21.7%*	*37.8%*	*29.9%*	*32.9%*	*36.9%*	*36.9%*	*38.4%*	*58.0%*	*56.4%*
Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of depr	*40.0%*	*49.4%*	*38.1%*	*46.3%*	*53.3%*	*53.3%*	*44.8%*	*47.9%*	*37.3%*
R&M as a % of PPE	*5.5%*	*6.4%*	*6.4%*	*7.1%*	*7.3%*	*7.3%*	*7.1%*	*7.7%*	*8.1%*
Renewal and upgrading and R&M as a % of PPE	*7.0%*	*8.3%*	*7.8%*	*8.9%*	*9.3%*	*9.3%*	*8.9%*	*9.7%*	*9.8%*

WC032 Overstrand - Schedule 8 - Basic service delivery measurement

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Household service targets									
Water:									
Piped water inside dwelling	30 111	30 990	31 829	31 324	31 324	31 324	32 466	33 115	33 777
Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using public tap (at least min.service level)	3 775	3 536	3 242	3 242	3 242	3 242	3 536	4 650	4 900
Other water supply (at least min.service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	33 886	34 526	35 071	34 566	34 566	34 566	36 002	37 765	38 677
Using public tap (< min.service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other water supply (< min.service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No water supply	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of households	**33 886**	**34 526**	**35 071**	**34 566**	**34 566**	**34 566**	**36 002**	**37 765**	**38 677**
Sanitation/sewerage:									
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	30 420	31 394	32 323	31 646	31 646	31 646	32 969	33 629	34 301
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemical toilet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pit toilet (ventilated)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other toilet provisions (> min.service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	30 420	31 394	32 323	31 646	31 646	31 646	32 969	33 629	34 301
Bucket toilet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other toilet provisions (< min.service level)	3 779	3 536	3 242	3 242	3 242	3 242	3 536	4 650	4 900
No toilet provisions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	3 779	3 536	3 242	3 242	3 242	3 242	3 536	4 650	4 900
Total number of households	**34 199**	**34 930**	**35 565**	**34 888**	**34 888**	**34 888**	**36 505**	**38 279**	**39 201**
Energy:									
Electricity (at least min.service level)	5 826	5 618	5 502	5 415	5 415	5 415	5 278	5 141	5 004
Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)	20 146	20 821	21 854	22 382	22 382	22 382	23 127	23 872	24 617
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	25 972	26 439	27 356	27 797	27 797	27 797	28 405	29 013	29 621
Electricity (< min.service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other energy sources	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of households	**25 972**	**26 439**	**27 356**	**27 797**	**27 797**	**27 797**	**28 405**	**29 013**	**29 621**
Refuse:									
Removed at least once a week	33 895	34 819	35 601	35 261	35 261	35 261	36 313	37 039	37 780
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	33 895	34 819	35 601	35 261	35 261	35 261	36 313	37 039	37 780
Removed less frequently than once a week	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using communal refuse dump	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using own refuse dump	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other rubbish disposal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No rubbish disposal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of households	**33 895**	**34 819**	**35 601**	**35 261**	**35 261**	**35 261**	**36 313**	**37 039**	**37 780**
Households receiving Free Basic Service									
Water (6 kilolitres per household per month)	7 595	7 278	7 400	7 400	7 400	7 400	4 800	4 800	4 800
Sanitation (free minimum level service)	7 595	7 278	7 400	7 400	7 400	7 400	4 800	4 800	4 800
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per household per month)	7 595	7 278	7 400	7 400	7 400	7 400	4 800	4 800	4 800
Refuse (removed at least once a week)	7 595	7 278	7 400	7 400	7 400	7 400	4 800	4 800	4 800
Informal Settlements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of Free Basic Services provided - Formal Settlements (R'000)									
Water (6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)	3 062	3 065	3 214	3 214	5 224	3 432	5 907	6 261	6 637
Sanitation (free sanitation service to indigent households)	5 244	5 253	9 132	9 132	6 729	9 814	7 330	7 770	8 236
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per indigent household per month)	5 416	5 513	4 832	7 509	7 509	7 509	8 077	8 562	9 076
Refuse (removed once a week for indigent households)	16 906	16 929	17 933	17 933	14 861	19 152	14 577	15 452	16 379
Cost of Free Basic Services provided - Informal Formal Settlements (R'000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total cost of FBS provided	**30 628**	**30 760**	**35 111**	**37 788**	**34 324**	**39 907**	**35 892**	**38 045**	**40 328**
Highest level of free service provided per household									
Property rates (R value threshold)	220 000	220 000							
Water (kilolitres per household per month)	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sanitation (kilolitres per household per month)	4	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7
Sanitation (Rand per household per month)	127	132	138	148	148	148	161	171	181
Electricity (kwh per household per month)	50	50	50	50	50	50	70	70	70
Refuse (average litres per week)	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Revenue cost of subsidised services provided (R'000)									
Property rates (tariff adjustment) (impermissable values per section 17 of MPRA)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property rates exemptions, reductions and rebates and impermissable values in excess of section 17 of MPRA)	–	–	–	–	–	–	75 796	80 344	85 164
Water (in excess of 6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 412	3 617	3 834
Sanitation (in excess of free sanitation service to indigent households)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 932	3 108	3 294
Electricity/other energy (in excess of 50 kwh per indigent household per month	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 308	2 446	2 593
Refuse (in excess of one removal a week for indigent households)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Housing - rental rebates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing - top structure subsidies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenue cost of subsidised services provided	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**84 448**	**89 515**	**94 886**

WC032 Overstrand - Schedule 9 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by functional classification)

Standard Classification Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue - Functional									
Governance and administration	**366 679**	**393 138**	**462 846**	**460 614**	**513 721**	**513 721**	**534 699**	**560 512**	**590 948**
Executive and council	42 529	53 624	73 092	52 832	85 529	85 529	91 905	98 093	104 335
Finance and administration	324 150	339 514	389 754	407 781	428 192	428 192	442 794	462 419	486 613
Internal audit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety	**125 463**	**164 894**	**182 416**	**177 203**	**226 381**	**226 381**	**193 553**	**150 336**	**124 399**
Community and social services	8 291	9 726	9 270	8 785	9 246	9 246	9 154	9 349	9 622
Sport and recreation	29 089	15 568	14 939	16 689	14 979	14 979	24 504	30 977	31 026
Public safety	16 193	48 216	76 056	38 275	63 092	63 092	61 852	62 906	63 896
Housing	71 891	91 383	82 150	113 454	139 063	139 063	98 043	47 104	19 856
Health	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services	**16 035**	**24 301**	**34 098**	**20 693**	**22 172**	**22 172**	**14 207**	**14 865**	**18 350**
Planning and development	11 638	17 461	19 181	15 360	15 341	15 341	12 358	11 084	11 525
Road transport	4 365	6 342	14 877	5 290	6 790	6 790	1 802	3 732	6 773
Environmental protection	32	498	40	42	42	42	46	49	52
Trading services	**847 454**	**936 098**	**1 002 939**	**1 072 360**	**1 101 584**	**1 101 584**	**1 160 336**	**1 215 175**	**1 273 995**
Energy sources	481 695	557 894	576 269	654 236	655 422	655 422	689 348	720 115	762 379
Water management	153 115	156 426	182 255	169 924	191 372	191 372	204 493	213 075	213 139
Waste water management	117 987	123 924	141 829	143 566	143 375	143 375	142 748	150 926	159 554
Waste management	94 657	97 854	102 585	104 634	111 415	111 415	123 746	131 060	138 923
Other	**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Revenue - Functional	**1 355 632**	**1 518 431**	**1 682 299**	**1 730 869**	**1 863 859**	**1 863 859**	**1 902 794**	**1 940 888**	**2 007 692**
Expenditure - Functional									
Governance and administration	**259 532**	**296 840**	**279 049**	**334 581**	**336 894**	**336 894**	**247 182**	**257 301**	**270 184**
Executive and council	70 404	65 261	60 364	80 395	80 978	80 978	71 584	77 002	81 058
Finance and administration	186 367	228 680	215 535	249 820	251 561	251 561	170 452	175 482	183 976
Internal audit	2 761	2 898	3 150	4 366	4 354	4 354	5 145	4 817	5 151
Community and public safety	**192 423**	**247 198**	**297 737**	**297 549**	**363 170**	**363 170**	**353 370**	**330 270**	**303 189**
Community and social services	22 122	20 500	22 970	23 853	23 036	23 036	25 282	27 392	27 709
Sport and recreation	52 169	53 049	57 811	63 849	65 503	65 503	69 335	73 307	73 980
Public safety	87 169	126 920	156 969	132 228	163 111	163 111	167 271	175 701	183 511
Housing	30 963	46 729	59 987	77 620	111 520	111 520	91 482	53 870	17 989
Health	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services	**170 202**	**183 133**	**179 614**	**210 462**	**213 677**	**213 677**	**219 096**	**229 485**	**243 876**
Planning and development	43 396	47 152	47 425	56 507	54 231	54 231	53 667	52 580	55 422
Road transport	110 465	114 891	107 694	129 394	134 814	134 814	140 211	158 178	168 604
Environmental protection	16 340	21 090	24 496	24 561	24 632	24 632	25 218	18 727	19 851
Trading services	**696 761**	**767 390**	**810 879**	**895 516**	**952 887**	**952 887**	**1 120 638**	**1 198 430**	**1 278 337**
Energy sources	384 141	438 281	439 681	527 575	545 876	545 876	655 407	705 283	759 618
Water management	120 612	131 792	139 629	149 901	157 567	157 567	179 516	191 468	200 800
Waste water management	95 785	110 529	134 709	122 166	141 859	141 859	159 566	167 787	174 605
Waste management	96 223	86 788	96 861	95 874	107 586	107 586	126 149	133 892	143 313
Other	**2 893**	**2 923**	**3 722**	**4 104**	**4 204**	**4 204**	**3 923**	**4 127**	**4 418**
Total Expenditure - Functional	**1 321 810**	**1 497 483**	**1 571 001**	**1 742 212**	**1 870 832**	**1 870 832**	**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	**33 821**	**20 948**	**111 298**	**(11 342)**	**(6 974)**	**(6 974)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**

WC032 Overstrand - Schedule 10 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by directorate

Vote Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital expenditure - Vote									
Multi-year expenditure to be appropriated									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	–	–	–	5 000	2	2	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	–	3 250	–	2 215	1 533	1 533	765	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services	–	42	–	60	10	10	1 560	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	109 765	146 819	4 059	196 210	186 584	186 584	154 385	137 910	109 734
Vote 6 - Public Safety	–	2 117	–	300	1 300	1 300	1 300	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	–	100	–	45	45	45	30	–	–
Vote 8 - Community Services	–	6 417	–	735	2 935	2 935	735	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote	**109 765**	**158 744**	**4 059**	**204 565**	**192 410**	**192 410**	**158 775**	**137 910**	**109 734**
Single-year expenditure to be appropriated									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	–	–	–	–	–	–	465	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	2 288	–	1 812	1 800	3 128	3 128	2 200	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services	57	–	57	–	2 627	2 627	5 650	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	91 580	26 219	163 637	1 938	14 659	14 659	14 689	–	7 000
Vote 6 - Public Safety	8 160	4 989	5 007	600	2 150	2 150	1 850	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	498	965	2 365	–	223	223	–	–	–
Vote 8 - Community Services	42 100	1 458	12 384	506	30	30	1 000	–	–
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	**145 035**	**33 633**	**185 262**	**4 844**	**22 817**	**22 817**	**25 854**	**–**	**7 000**
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote	**254 800**	**192 377**	**189 321**	**209 409**	**215 227**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY TARIFF LIST 2024/2025

RATES TARIFFS

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT	Exclude VAT	Include VAT	
		R	R	R	R	
RATES	YEAR OF GENERAL VALUATION: 02 JULY 2022					
RATE1*	Commercial Land with Improvements	0.007957	0.007957	0.007368	0.007368	8.00%
RATE2*	Residential Land with Improvements	0.004547	0.004547	0.004210	0.004210	8.00%
	** See attached schedule of Exemptions and Rebates applicable*					
RATE3	Municipal Properties: Investment Properties	Applicable tariff for Commercial or Residential	Applicable tariff for Commercial or Residential	Applicable tariff for Commercial or Residential	Applicable tariff for Commercial or Residential	
RATE4	Municipal Properties: Property, Plant and Equipment	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
RATE6	Building Clause	Equals to tariff for rates on property	Equals to tariff for rates on property	Equals to tariff for rates on property	Equals to tariff for rates on property	
RATE7	Farm/Agriculture (Bona-fide)	0.001137	0.001137	0.001053	0.001053	8.00%
RATE8	Undeveloped erven	0.006820	0.006820	0.006315	0.006315	8.00%
	Special Rating Areas					
RAT11	HSRA (Hermanus)	0.000440	0.000440	0.000423	0.000423	4.00%
RAT12	KSRA (Kleinmond)	0.000346	0.000346	0.000333	0.000333	4.00%
RAT13	OVSRA (Onrus-Vermont)	0.000240	0.000240	0.000231	0.000231	4.00%
PLEASE NOTE: VAT IS LEVIED AT A RATE OF 0% ON ASSESSMENT RATES						

ANNEXURE A1/41

ATTACHMENTS TO THE RATES TARIFF SCHEDULE

TARIFF CODE	CLASS TAX	TYPE OF PROPERTY	REBATE OR EXEMPTIONS
BUS	General Tax: Commercial	All business, industries, Bed and Breakfast and Guest Houses	NO exemptions Bed and Breakfast as well as Guesthouses can apply before 30 June for the following rebate on the difference between Bus and Res rate: 3 X lettable room : 75% 4 X lettable room : 50% 5 X lettable room : 25%
BUSO	General Tax: Tourism and Recreational Resorts outside the municipal service areas	Hotels, Guest Houses, Cottages, Caravan Parks and Holiday Resorts, Chalets	50% rebate on the tax applicable on commercial property in urban areas
RES	General Tax: Residential properties within the municipal service areas	Single residential properties, Group housing, Retirement villages, Flats, Sectional schemes, Small holdings not used for bona fide farming purposes	The first R15 000.00 of the rateable value of all residential properties is exempted from property tax as per the Municipal Property Rates Act, Section 17 (1) h A further R35 000.00 of the rateable value is exempted in respect of all residential properties where a residential completion certificate has been issued An Additional rebate of 20% of the levy calculated on such properties is granted Rebate to qualifying property owners as indicated under "Other Rebate" No property rates are applicable on a property with a valuation of R300 000 or less
RESO	General Tax: Residential properties outside the municipal service area	Single residential properties, Group housing, Retirement villages, Flats, Sectional schemes	50% of the tax applicable on residential property in urban areas Rebate to qualifying property owners as indicated under "Other Rebate"
FARMS	General Tax: Farming properties	Small holdings used for bona fide farming purposes outside municipal service area	Agricultural purpose in relation to the use of a property, excludes the use of the property for the purpose of ecotourism or for the trading In or hunting game
FARMS	Conservation land	Privately owned properties whether designated or used for conservation purposes	Not rateable in terms of section 17(1)(e) of the Municipal Property Rates Act
	Other Rebates	Single residential properties, Group housing, Retirement villages, Flats, Sectional schemes	- Property zoned single residential must be occupied permanently by the applicant; - The applicant must be the registered owner; - Applicant may not be the registered owner of more than one property
PR100			* A rebate of 100% to approved applicant in terms of the Property Rates Policy, who are older than 60, who's gross monthly household income may not exceed the amount of two times (2X) of state funded social pensions per month
PR070			* A rebate of 70% to approved applicants, in terms of the Property Rates Policy who are older than 60 with a gross monthly household income less than four times (4X) of state funded social pensions per month
PR040			* A rebate of 40% to approved applicants, in terms of the Property Rates Policy who are older than 60 with a gross monthly household income more than four times (4X) but less than eight times (8X) of state funded social pensions per month

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EXEMPTIONS FROM PROPERTY RATES (Rates Policy)

Religious organisations	A property registered in the name of and used primarily as a place of public worship by a religious organization/community, including an official residence registered in the name of that organization/community which is occupied by an office bearer who officiates at services at that place of worship in terms of section 17(1)(i) of the MPRA
Health and welfare institutions	Properties used exclusively as a hospital, clinic, mental hospital, orphanage, non-profit retirement village, old age home or benevolent institution, including workshops used by the inmates, laundry or cafeteria facilities, provided that any profits from the use of the property are used entirely for the benefit of the institution and/or to charitable purposes within the boundaries of Overstrand Municipality
Private schools and Educational Institutions	Property used by registered private schools for educational purposes only
Charitable institutions	Properties belonging to not-for-gain institutions or organizations that perform charitable work
Sporting bodies	Property used by an organization whose sole purpose is to use the property for sporting purposes, for gain or not. Assistance to professional sporting organizations may differ from that afforded to amateur bodies. The rebate will be award **at the sole discretion of council on an annual basis.**
Cultural institutions	Properties declared in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 29 of 1969 or the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 66 of 1989.
Museums, libraries, art galleries and botanical gardens	Registered in the name of private persons, open to the public and not operated for gain.
Youth development organisations	Property owned and/or used by organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Girls Guides, Voortrekkers or organizations the Council deems to be similar.
Animal protection	Property owned or used by institutions/organizations whose exclusive aim is to protect birds, reptiles and animals on a not-for-gain basis.

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SUNDRY TARIFF LIST (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S1	**BOAT LICENSE/PERMITS, LAUNCHING & ENTRANCE FEE**					
S1J	**Kleinbaai Boat Launching**					
S1J1	On site Parking pm	1 145.22	1 317.00	1 080.00	1 242.00	6.04%
S1J2A	Category B1: Shark-view operators/whale-watching (Incl on-site parking) pa	48 040.87	55 247.00	45 321.74	52 120.00	6.00%
S1J2B	Category B2: Shark-view operators/whale-watching (excl on-site parking) pm	3 677.39	4 229.00	3 469.57	3 990.00	5.99%
S1J2C	Category B2: Shark-view operators/whale-watching (excl on-site parking) pa	36 667.83	42 168.00	34 592.17	39 781.00	6.00%
S1J4A	Kelp Collectors pm	4 593.91	5 283.00	4 333.91	4 983.99	6.00%
S1J4B	Kelp Collectors pa	45 421.74	52 235.00	42 850.44	49 278.00	6.00%
S1J4C	Kelp Collectors, Whale Watching and Shark Diving per launch	297.39	342.00	280.87	323.00	5.88%
S1J5	Oversize vessel	tariff + 50%	applicable vat	tariff + 50%	applicable vat	
S1J6A	Nature Conservation	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S1J6B	Support Service per month	870.44	1 001.00	820.87	944.00	6.04%
S1J6C	Support Service per launch	116.52	134.00	109.57	126.00	6.35%
S1J7A1	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m pa	586.09	674.00	553.04	636.00	5.98%
S1J7A1A	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m from 01 July - 31 Dec	293.04	337.00	276.52	318.00	5.97%
S1J7A1B	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m frrp, 01 January - 30 June	390.44	449.00	368.70	424.00	5.90%
S1J7A2	Recreational Fishing Vessels < 7m per Launch	73.91	85.00	69.57	80.00	6.25%
S1J7A3	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels > 7m pa	781.74	899.00	737.39	848.00	6.01%
S1J7A4	Recreational Fishing Vessels > 7m per Launch	97.39	112.00	92.18	106.00	5.66%
S1J7B1	Commercial Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m pa	781.74	899.00	737.39	848.00	6.01%
S1J7B2	Commercial Fishing Vessels > 7m pa	977.39	1 124.00	921.74	1 060.00	6.04%
S1J7B3	Commercial Fishing Vessels < 7m per launch	97.39	112.00	92.18	106.00	5.66%
S1J7B4	Commercial Fishing Vessels > 7m per launch	117.39	135.00	110.44	127.00	6.30%
S1J8A	Passenger Boats pm	1 709.57	1 966.00	1 613.04	1 855.00	5.98%
S1J8B	Passenger Boats per launch	171.30	197.00	161.74	186.00	5.91%
S1J9	Use of Tractor for Boat Launching per month	310.44	357.00	293.04	337.00	5.94%
S1J11	Formal Shop Rental / month	1 066.96	1 227.00	1 006.96	1 158.00	5.96%
S1J12	Informal Trader under cover rental / month	702.61	808.00	662.61	762.00	6.04%
S1M	**Kleinmond Slipway**					
S1M1	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m pa	774.78	891.00	731.30	841.00	5.95%
S1M1A	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m from 01 July - 31 Dec	293.04	337.00	276.52	318.00	5.97%
S1M1B	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m frrp, 01 January - 30 June	390.44	449.00	368.70	424.00	5.90%
S1M2	Recreational Fishing Vessels < 7m per Launch	73.91	85.00	69.57	80.00	6.25%
S1M3	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels > 7m pa	931.30	1 071.00	878.26	1 010.00	6.04%
S1M4	Recreational Fishing Vessels > 7m per Launch	120.87	139.00	113.91	131.00	6.11%
S1M5	Commercial Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m pa	781.74	899.00	737.39	848.00	6.01%
S1M6	Commercial Fishing Vessels > 7m pa	1 120.00	1 288.00	1 056.52	1 215.00	6.01%
S1M7	Commercial Fishing Vessels < 7m per launch	106.96	123.00	100.87	116.00	6.04%
S1M8	Commercial Fishing Vessels > 7m per launch	126.96	146.00	120.00	138.00	5.80%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S1M9	Passenger Boats pm	1 918.26	2 206.00	1 809.57	2 081.00	6.01%
S1M10	Passenger Boats per launch	185.22	213.00	175.13	201.40	5.76%
S1T	**Registered Launching Sites managed by the Overstrand Municipality (08:00-16:00) (Western Cape December School Holiday and when declared by Council) EXCLUDING Buffeljahctsbaai, Blue Water Bay, Du Toit Street Site to the Kleinriver at Stanford.**					
S1T1	**Affiliated Members**					
S1T1A	Annually	271.30	312.00	255.65	294.00	6.12%
S1T1B	Monthly	162.61	187.00	153.04	176.00	6.25%
S1T1C	Weekly	80.87	93.00	76.52	88.00	5.68%
S1T1D	Daily	28.70	33.00	26.96	31.00	6.44%
S1T2	**Non- Affiliated Members**					
S1T2A	Annually	540.00	621.00	509.57	586.00	5.97%
S1T2B	Monthly	243.48	280.00	229.57	264.00	6.06%
S1T2C	Weekly	135.65	156.00	127.83	147.00	6.12%
S1T2D	Daily	42.61	49.00	40.00	46.00	6.53%
S2	**BUILDING CONTROL**					
S2A1	Building Plan Fees : Minor Building Works	309.57	356.00	292.17	336.00	5.95%
S2A2	Building Plan Fees : 0 up to 30 m² (Fixed fee)(S2A3 x 30)	1 172.17	1 348.00	1 106.09	1 272.00	5.97%
S2A3	Building Plan Fees : Greater than 30 m² up to 100 m² (R/m²)	39.13	45.00	36.52	42.00	7.15%
S2A4	Building Plan Fees : Greater than 100 m² up to 200 ²m (R/m²)	46.09	53.00	43.48	50.00	6.00%
S2A5	Building Plan Fees : Greater than 200 m² up to 300 m² (R/m²)	53.04	61.00	50.44	58.00	5.17%
S2A6	Building Plan Fees : Greater than 300 m² (R/m²)	60.00	69.00	56.52	65.00	6.16%
S2A7	Building Plan Fees : Government Subsidized Housing Schemes smaller than 80 m² (privatly constructed)	276.52	318.00	260.87	300.00	6.00%
S2A8	Building Plan Fees : New Government Subsidised Housing Schemes (Government constructed)	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S2A9	Building Plan Fees : Government Subsidized Housing Schemes (verandas < 15 m²)	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S2A10	Building Plan Fees : Agricultural buildings (excluding residential buildings) (R/m²)	26.09	30.00	24.35	28.00	7.15%
S2A11	Building Plan Fees : Industrial buildings (excluding offices)(R/m²)	26.09	30.00	24.35	28.00	7.15%
S2A12	Building Plan Fees : Government Buildings (School, etc) (R/m²)	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S2A13	Building plan Fees : Application for temporary structures (Wendy House,Stores,Containers,etc.)	687.83	791.00	648.70	746.00	6.03%
S2A14	Buildng Plan Fees : Application for temporary structures (Tents for events)	687.83	791.00	648.70	746.00	6.03%
S2B1	Plan Scrutiny Fees : 0 up to 200 m² (Fixed Fee)	687.83	791.00	648.70	746.00	6.03%
S2B2	Plan Scrutiny Fees : Greater than 200 m² (R/m²)	6.09	7.00	5.57	6.40	9.43%
S2C1	Demolition application	700.87	806.00	660.87	760.00	6.05%
S2D1	Re-inspection fees and Inspections on complaints, rates clearance etc.	394.78	454.00	372.17	428.00	6.08%
S2E1	Administration / Viewing Request, Filing retrieval and Copying of Plans	77.39	89.00	73.04	84.00	5.96%
S2F1	Plan validity extension	311.30	358.00	293.91	338.00	5.92%
S2G1	Heritage Investigation Minor Alterations (no additions)	619.13	712.00	584.35	672.00	5.95%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S2G2	Heritage Investigation add and alt smaller than 30 m² (2 X S2G1)	1 238.27	1 424.00	1 168.70	1 344.01	5.95%
S2G3	Heritage Investigation add and alt greater than 30 m² (2 X S2G2)	2 476.53	2 848.00	2 337.40	2 688.01	5.95%
S2H1	Signage : Application to erect a sign	687.83	791.00	648.70	746.00	6.03%
S2H2	Signage : Application fee for consent (S4.2.1)	605.22	696.00	571.30	657.00	5.94%
S2H3	Signage : Application fee for departure (S4.3.1)	605.22	696.00	571.30	657.00	5.94%
S2H4	Signage : Advertising Costs Local newspapers for departure application	4 773.91	5 490.00	4 503.48	5 179.00	6.00%
S3	**BUILDING CONTROL: PLAN PRINTING FEES**					
S3A1	Per sheet - Size A0 (Private copy)	80.87	93.00	76.52	88.00	5.68%
S3A2	Size A1 (Private copy)	63.48	73.00	60.00	69.00	5.80%
S3A3	Size A2 (Private copy)	46.96	54.00	44.35	51.00	5.89%
S3A4	Per sheet - Size A0 (Official copy)	63.48	73.00	60.00	69.00	5.80%
S3A5	- Size A1 (Official copy)	46.96	54.00	44.35	51.00	5.89%
S3A6	- Size A2 (Official copy)	36.52	42.00	34.78	40.00	5.00%
S3B1	Per sheet - Size A0 (Private copy) Colour	402.61	463.00	380.00	437.00	5.95%
S3B2	Size A1 (Private copy) Colour	307.83	354.00	290.44	334.00	5.99%
S3B3	Size A2 (Private copy) Colour	205.22	236.00	193.91	223.00	5.83%
S3B4	Per sheet - Size A0 (Official copy) Colour	205.22	236.00	193.91	223.00	5.83%
S3B5	- Size A1 (Official copy) Colour	153.04	176.00	144.35	166.00	6.02%
S3B6	- Size A2 (Official copy) Colour	103.48	119.00	97.39	112.00	6.25%
S5	**BUSINESS LICENSE**					
S5B1	Business Licence - Formal	983.48	1 131.00	927.83	1 067.00	6.00%
S5B2	Business Licence - Informal	353.04	406.00	333.04	383.00	6.01%
S5B3	Re-inspection Fee	193.91	223.00	182.61	210.00	6.19%
S5B4	Duplicate Licence Fee	193.91	223.00	182.61	210.00	6.19%
S5B5	**Liquor Licence per Calender year (January to December) or part there of**					
S5B5A	Application for extended Liquor (Trading Hours up to 2am), per annum	1 846.96	2 124.00	2 003.48	2 304.00	-7.81%
S5B5B	Application for extended Liquor (Trading on Sunday) per annum ** (to be applicable according By-law)	1 846.96	2 124.00	2 003.48	2 304.00	-7.81%
S15	**CEMETERY**					
	Residents (RES):					
S15A	**Plot Cost (Fixed)**					
Note 1	**Grave Depths** - Infill grave (between two existing graves) must have a soil coverage of not less than 1 meter; - Other single graves (not infill) must have a soil coverage of not less than 1.5 meters; - Double depht graves (in depth) must have a soil coverage of not less than 1 meters with a 300mm soil between the coffins; - Child grave must have a soil coverage of not less than 1 meter.					
Note 2	**Rebate of 50% for grave site: Applicable to Tariffs S15A1, S15A2, S15A4 & S15B1** -Overstrand local household with gross household income per application of 0 - R4100 -Applications must be accompanied by sworn declaration of household income of the immediate family of the deceased.					

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S15A1	All cemeteries - single grave	764.35	879.00	720.87	829.00	6.03%
S15A2	All cemeteries - Doubble graves - depth for two coffins	1 184.35	1 362.00	1 117.39	1 285.00	5.99%
S15A4	Children under 12years	573.04	659.00	540.87	622.00	5.95%
S15A5	Wall of Remembrance Fees	279.13	321.00	263.48	303.00	5.94%
S15A6	Overstrand Reginal Cemetary: COVID-19 related funerals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
S15B	**Indication of grave**					
S15B1	New graves (include inspection before and after funeral)	757.39	871.00	714.78	822.00	5.96%
S15B2	Existing graves	243.48	280.00	229.57	264.00	6.06%
S18	**COMMERCIAL FILMING/PHOTOGRAPHING (Tariff of 50% less charged, when compliant to pre-determined criteria)**					
S18A	Large per day or part thereof ≥ 50 people	18 080.00	20 792.00	17 056.52	19 615.00	6.00%
S18B	Small per day or part thereof more than 10 but < 50 people	8 793.04	10 112.00	8 295.65	9 540.00	6.00%
S18C	Small per day or part thereof ≤ 10 people	4 885.22	5 618.00	4 608.70	5 300.00	6.00%
S18D	Application Fee per application	2 071.30	2 382.00	1 953.91	2 247.00	6.01%
S18F	**Addition to Shoot**					
S18F1	Animals (per animal per day or part of a day)	226.96	261.00	213.91	246.00	6.10%
S18F2	Area required for production and catering (per m² per day or part of a day)	51.30	59.00	48.70	56.00	5.35%
S18F3	Cancellation Fee (per application at full permit fee)	15% of Fee	applicable vat	15% of Fee	applicable vat	
S18F4	Enviromental Control Officer: Fees per hour or part thereof	531.30	611.00	500.87	576.00	6.08%
S18F5	Vehicles off Public Roads per Parking Bay (per vehicle per day/part of a day)	190.44	219.00	180.00	207.00	5.80%
S20	**CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION**					
S20A1	Admin fee on arrear accounts Notices	239.13	275.00	239.13	275.00	0.00%
S20A2	Admin fee on 24 hour Notices - Bulk users	239.13	275.00	239.13	275.00	0.00%
S20B	Admin fee on arrear accounts Disconnection and Reconnection Fee	561.74	646.00	561.74	646.00	0.00%
S20C	SMS admin fee on arrear accounts Notices	18.26	21.00	18.26	21.00	0.00%
S23	**FIRE SERVICES & DISASTER MANAGEMENT**					
S23A	Plot Clearing	Actual Cost + R1 374.00 admin. Fee	applicable vat	Actual Cost + R1 296.23 admin. Fee	applicable vat	6.00%
S23B	Re-inspection Fee under By-law	205.22	236.00	193.91	223.00	5.83%
S23C	**Extinghuising of Fires**					
S23C1	Extinguishing of structural fires per hour or part thereof per incident	R2 325.00 + add cost incurred	applicable vat	R2 193.43 + add cost incurred	applicable vat	6.00%
S23C2	Extinguishing of structural fires - indigent households	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S23C3	Control and Extinguishing of Veld fires payable by registered owner if fire had its sole origin on said owner's property: per hour or part thereof, excluding goFPA Members	R692.00+ add cost incurred	applicable vat	R653.10 + add cost incurred	applicable vat	5.96%
S23C4	Extinguishing of vehicle/equipment fires per hour or part thereof	R591.00 + add cost incurred	applicable vat	R557.57 + add cost incurred	applicable vat	6.00%
S23C5	Assistance at motor vehcile accidents and rescues	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S23D	**Standby at fire scene**					
S23D1	Per hour or part thereof for vehicle and fire fighters excluding goFPA members	776.52	893.00	732.17	842.00	6.06%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S23E	**Fire Prevention Inspections**					
S23E1	Tank installation - per tank	439.13	505.00	413.91	476.00	6.09%
S23E2	LP Gas - per installation 48Kg and more incl bulk tanks	439.13	505.00	413.91	476.00	6.09%
S23F	**Fire Safety (excluding municipal buildings)**					
S23F1	1st compliance inspection per 20 minutes	179.13	206.00	168.70	194.00	6.19%
S23F2	2nd and continuing compliance inspection per 20 minutes	179.13	206.00	168.70	194.00	6.19%
S23F3	Rates Clearance Inspection	237.39	273.00	224.35	258.00	5.81%
S23F5	Fire Compliance Certificate excluding goFPA members	592.17	681.00	558.26	642.00	6.07%
S23G	**Events**					
S23G1	Inspection of location and issuing of Population Certificate	293.04	337.00	276.52	318.00	5.97%
S23G2	Standby at event per event per day or part thereof for vehicle and fire fighters	1 461.74	1 681.00	1 379.13	1 586.00	5.99%
S23H	**Burn Permits**					
S23H1	Burn Permit Inspection	366.96	422.00	346.09	398.00	6.03%
S23J	**Special Services**					
S23J1	Ad hoc services	797.39	917.00	752.17	865.00	6.01%
S23J2	Water Supply per hour, excluding water tariff as set out in the water tariff structure	797.39	917.00	752.17	865.00	6.01%
S23L	Transportation Certification					
S23L1	Dangerous Goods Transportation Certification	642.61	739.00	606.00	696.90	6.04%
S25	**LAW ENFORCEMENT**					
S25B	**Impoundment of Abanded or Obstructing items**					
S25B1	Per Impoundment	873.04	1 004.00	823.48	947.00	6.02%
S25B2	Storage Fee per day	232.17	267.00	219.13	252.00	5.95%
S25C	**Impoundment of Informal Traders (Hawkers) Goods**					
S25C1	Per Impoundment	873.04	1 004.00	823.48	947.00	6.02%
S25C2	Removal of illegal structure per structure	3 580.00	4 117.00	3 377.39	3 884.00	6.00%
S25C3	Storage Fee per day	232.17	267.00	219.13	252.00	5.95%
S25D	**Pound fee: Dogs and Cats**					
S25D1	Impoundment of Dogs and Cats per animal	95.65	110.00	90.44	104.00	5.77%
S25D2	Pound fee: from day 2 per day per animal	60.87	70.00	57.39	66.00	6.06%
S25E	**Pound fee: Other Animals (not listed here)**					
S25E1	Impoundment fee per week per animal	938.26	1 079.00	885.22	1 018.00	5.99%
S25F	**Pound fee: Horses**					
S25F1	Impoundment of Horses per animal	946.96	1 089.00	893.04	1 027.00	6.04%
S25F2	Pound fee: per day per animal	237.39	273.00	224.35	258.00	5.81%
S25G	**Pound fee: Sheep and Goats**					
S25G1	Impoundment of Sheep and Goats per animal	237.39	273.00	224.35	258.00	5.81%
S25G2	Pound fee: per day per animal	119.13	137.00	112.17	129.00	6.20%
S25H	**Pound fee: Cattle**					
S25H1	Impoundment of Cattle per animal	946.96	1 089.00	893.04	1 027.00	6.04%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S25H2	Pound fee: per day per animal	179.13	206.00	168.70	194.00	6.19%
S25I	**Pound fee: Pigs**					
S25I1	Impoundment of Pigs per animal	473.91	545.00	446.96	514.00	6.03%
S25I2	Pound fee: per day per animal	179.13	206.00	168.70	194.00	6.19%
S25J	**Pound fee: Poultry**					
S25J1	Impoundment of Poultry per animal	119.13	137.00	112.17	129.00	6.20%
S25J2	Pound fee: per day per animal	24.35	28.00	23.04	26.50	5.69%
S25K	**Pound fee: Shopping Trolley**					
S25K1	Impoundment of Shopping Trolley per trolley	531.30	611.00	500.87	576.00	6.08%
S25M	Structures					
S25M1	Demolition of Structures	869.57	1 000.00	new	new	
S25M2	Storage of material per day	217.39	250.00	new	new	
S25P	**Bylaw on Outdoor Advertising**					
S25P1	Impoundment of illegal Advertising/Agent boards (per board) - small <2400cm²	95.65	110.00	90.44	104.00	5.77%
S25P2	Impoundment of illegal Advertising/Agent boards (per board) - large >2400cm²	940.00	1 081.00	886.96	1 020.00	5.98%
S25R	**Business & Other Events**					
S25R1	Per officer per hour or part thereof - Mon - Sat	597.39	687.00	563.48	648.00	6.02%
S25R2	Per officer per hour or part thereof - Sundays and public Holidays	682.61	785.00	644.35	741.00	5.94%
S25R3	Administrative fee for provision of officers - per application	163.48	188.00	153.91	177.00	6.22%
S28	**LIBRARY**					
S28A1	Copies: A3 / page	1.74	2.00	1.74	2.00	0.00%
S28A3	Copies: A3 page Colour	5.22	6.00	5.22	6.00	0.00%
S28A5	Copies: A4/page (Library content only)	0.87	1.00	0.87	1.00	0.00%
S28A7	Copies: A4 page Colour	3.48	4.00	3.48	4.00	0.00%
S28B1	Deposit to person/s non-residents - Fiction & Non-Fiction	477.00	no vat	477.00	no vat	0.00%
S28D1	Lost Cards: Laminated (R/card) first time	18.43	21.20	18.43	21.20	0.00%
S28D1A	Lost Cards: Laminated (R/card)(subsequent lost card)	36.87	42.40	36.87	42.40	0.00%
S28D2	Laminated Cost A3	4.61	5.30	4.61	5.30	0.00%
S28D3	Laminated Cost A4	3.65	4.20	3.65	4.20	0.00%
S28E1	Penalty per book per week	2.10	no vat	2.10	no vat	0.00%
S28E2	Penalty per record/CD per week	2.10	no vat	2.10	no vat	0.00%
S28E3	Penalty per video/DVD per day	2.10	no vat	2.10	no vat	0.00%
S28F1	Scanning of Document - Black & White	0.91	1.05	0.91	1.05	0.00%
S28F2	Scanning of Document - Colour	1.83	2.10	1.83	2.10	0.00%
S28G1	Special Requests - Hold per Book	6.44	7.40	6.44	7.40	0.00%
S28G2	Special Requests - ILL per Book	13.91	16.00	13.91	16.00	0.00%
S28H1	Subscriptions/ reader - Adults (Non residents)	180.87	208.00	180.87	208.00	0.00%
S28H2	Subscriptions/ reader - Children (Non residents)	113.91	131.00	113.91	131.00	0.00%
S28H3	Subscriptions/ reader - Family max 5 (Non residents)	445.22	512.00	445.22	512.00	0.00%
S28L1	Hire of Library Hall per Hour - Fundraising event	185.22	213.00	174.78	201.00	5.97%
S28L2	Hire of Library Hall per Hour - NON- Fundraising event	33.91	39.00	32.17	37.00	5.41%

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		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S28M1	Minor Damage to book (per book)	27.83	32.00	27.83	32.00	0.00%
S28M2	Damage or lost library material	As per System Price Rounded	applicable vat	As per System Price Rounded	applicable vat	
S33	**OPERATIONAL COST**					
S33A	Application fee for Installation of Street Signage (brown direction boards)	cost + 15%	applicable vat	cost + 15%	applicable vat	
S34	**PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION**					
S34A	**Application**					
S34A1	Lease or purchase of/or encroachment on or servitude over municipal land (excluding Sport Facilities/Stalls and organs of state)	2 765.22	3 180.00	2 608.70	3 000.00	6.00%
S34A2	Lease or purchase of municipal land - Social Care Institutions / Registered Organisations / NPO's / PBO's/Community organisations	635.65	731.00	600.00	690.00	5.94%
S34A3	Tempory lease of municipal land for the storage of building materials next to building sites or general short term purposes	673.91	775.00	635.65	731.00	6.02%
S34A4	General consents issued in terms of the Administration of Immovable Property Policy (as amended)	635.65	731.00	600.00	690.00	5.94%
S34C	**Encroachment Fee:**					
S34C1	Encroachments of Veranda, Balcony, Sign, Signboards or similar structure over/onto municipal land (per annum)	586.09	674.00	553.04	636.00	5.98%
S34C2	Encroachments onto municipal land where a lease is not applicable (per annum)	586.09	674.00	553.04	636.00	5.98%
S34C3	Enclosure or exclusive use of portions of the Commonage, Public Open Spaces, Road Reserves or Public Thoroughfares for gardening purposes where a lease is not applicable (per m² per month)	2.61	3.00	2.46	2.83	6.10%
S34G	**Leases**					
S34G1	Tempory use (≤12months) of municipal land for the storage of building materials next to building sites or for general purposes (per m² per month)	6.96	8.00	6.43	7.40	8.18%
S34G2	Lease of municipal land for outdoor seating adjoining a Restaurant (per m² per month)	38.26	44.00	35.91	41.30	6.54%
S34G3	Lease of municipal land to Social Care Institutions / Registered Organisations / NPO's/ PBO's/ Sport facilities/Community organisations (per month)	188.70	217.00	178.26	205.00	5.85%
S34G6	Lease of municipal land for the displaying or parking of vehicles (per m² per month)	6.96	8.00	6.70	7.70	3.96%
S34H	**Radio Mast**					
S34H1	Equipment on municipal mast or municipal assets/infrastructure - per month per mast	2 593.04	2 982.00	2 446.09	2 813.00	6.01%
S34H2	Space in building adjacent to the mast (per m² per month)	682.61	785.00	644.35	741.00	5.94%
S34H3	Space outside the building adjacent to the mast (per m² per month)	342.61	394.00	323.48	372.00	5.91%
S34H4	Lease of municipal land with a mast on or for the erection of a new mast (per m² per month)	342.61	394.00	81.74	94.00	319.15%
S34J	**Memorial Benches / Picnic tables**					
S34J1	Application for a new memorial bench on municipal land	4 608.70	5 300.00	4 347.83	5 000.00	6.00%
S34J2	Fee for a memorial bench/picnic table on municipal land (per annum)	342.61	394.00	323.48	372.00	5.91%
S34J3	Application for the allocation of a existing memorial bench	2 765.22	3 180.00	2 608.70	3 000.00	6.00%
S34J4	Application for a new memorial / picnic table (including two concrete seats) installed on a concrete slab on municipal land	8 295.65	9 540.00	7 826.09	9 000.00	6.00%

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		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S36	**PROPERTY INFORMATION**					
S36A1	Clearance Certificate (R/certificate) - ELECTRONIC	130.44	150.00	122.61	141.00	6.38%
S36A2	Clearance Certificate (R/certificate) - MANUAL	394.78	454.00	372.17	428.00	6.08%
S36B1	Deeds office registrations with sales information (R/100 erven or part)	171.30	197.00	161.74	186.00	5.91%
S36B2	Deeds office registrations with sales information (R/erf)	45.22	52.00	42.61	49.00	6.13%
S36C	Extract from the Valuation Roll (R/page)	14.78	17.00	13.91	16.00	6.25%
S36F	Revaluation fee	2 440.00	2 806.00	2 301.74	2 647.00	6.01%
S36G1	Valuation Certificate (R/certificate) - ELECTRONIC	60.87	70.00	57.39	66.00	6.06%
S36G2	Valuation Certificate (R/certificate) - MANUAL	205.22	236.00	193.91	223.00	5.83%
S36H	Access of valuation roll Information on CD	466.96	537.00	440.87	507.00	5.92%
S40	**RENTAL: COMMUNITY HALLS**					
S40.1	All events hosted where the municipal council or administration is the official host	free of charge	no vat	free of charge	no vat	
S40.3	Elections by the Electoral Commission	as per IEC policy	applicable vat	as per IEC policy	applicable vat	
S40.4	Events of Government Departments directly in interest of community	free of charge	no vat	free of charge	no vat	
S40A	**Auditorium & Banqueting Hall**					
S40A1	Deposit for all functions (refundable) - excluding meetings	2 320.00	no vat	2 189.00	no vat	
S40A2	Hire of Auditorium and Banqueting Hall per Hour or part of a hour	815.65	938.00	769.57	885.00	5.99%
S40A3	Hire of Auditorium per Hour or part of a hour	476.52	548.00	449.57	517.00	6.00%
S40A4	Hire of Banqueting Hall per Hour or part of a hour	476.52	548.00	449.57	517.00	6.00%
Note	Hiring of Kitchen (Banqueting Hall & Auditorium) used for the serving of food only is included in the hiring fee mentioned above as this facility forms an integral part of the building and cannot be separated there from.					
S40A5	Non-fundraising events for Schools, other training institutions and sport & recreation per day	619.13	712.00	584.35	672.00	5.95%
S40A6	Piano per event	Actual Tuning Cost	applicable vat	Actual Tuning Cost	applicable vat	
S40A7	Use of sound and/or Ligthing Equipment per event per hour	129.57	149.00	122.61	141.00	5.67%
S40A8	Use of Kitchen per day	853.04	981.00	804.35	925.00	6.05%
S40A9	Hire of Glasses or Cups, Sauers and teaspoons per event	249.57	287.00	235.65	271.00	5.90%
S40A10	Local NGO's and CBO's per hour per venue - all events	266.09	306.00	251.30	289.00	5.89%
S40A12	Preparation for event - per hour	168.70	194.00	159.13	183.00	6.01%
S40A13	Meetings: Government departments (private meetings), NGO's and CBO's from outside the municipal area, per hour (Banquet hall)	375.65	432.00	354.78	408.00	5.88%
S40A14	Meetings: Local CBO's & NGO's per hour (Banquet hall only)	35.65	41.00	33.91	39.00	5.13%
S40A15	Weddings, Birthdays and Special Occasions per day (including the Kitchen)	2 366.09	2 721.00	2 232.17	2 567.00	6.00%
S40A16	Festivals/Exhibitions/Events per day (max 14 days). Both venues, excluding extras - more than 14 days refer to general tariffs	815.65	938.00	769.57	885.00	5.99%
S40C	**Rental Units - Kleinmond**					
S40C1	Hire per room per month	58.26	67.00	54.78	63.00	6.35%

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		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S40E	**Baardskeerdersbos / Betty's Bay / Blompark / Buffelsjags /Eluxolweni/Fernkloof Hall /Hawston Abalone *Hall* /Kleinmond Youth Centre / Kleinmond Club House / Masakane / Moffat Hall / Mooiuitsig / Overhills / Pringle Bay / Proteadorp / Stanford / Stanford Committee Room / Zwelihle**					
S40E4	Fundraising: (Karaoke) Per daytime *or* evening	375.65	432.00	354.78	408.00	5.88%
S40E5	Funeral Tea (three hours)	155.65	179.00	146.96	169.00	5.91%
S40E6	Local CBO's of vulnerable groups: one booking allowed 24 hours in advance of a social gathering to be scheduled only on week days between 08:00 - 16:30	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S40E7	Non-fundraising events for Schools, other training institutions and sport & recreation	311.30	358.00	293.91	338.00	5.92%
S40E8	Meetings: Local CBO's and NGO's per hour - Meetings free of charge for Local Organisation for the Elderly	35.65	41.00	33.91	39.00	5.13%
S40E9	Non-fundraising (parties) Per daytime *or* evening	188.70	217.00	178.26	205.00	5.85%
S40E10	Use of Kitchen - Fundraising events per event	342.61	394.00	323.48	372.00	5.91%
S40E11	Use of Kitchen - Non Fundraising	342.61	394.00	323.48	372.00	5.91%
Note	**Daytime = 07:00 - 17:00 // Evening = 18:00 - 24:00 (Charge seperately)**					
S40J	**Kleinmond Civic Center Hall, & Hawston Thusong Centre**					
S40J1	Deposit: (refundable) Government Imbizos & Government Meetings.	676.00	no vat	638.00	no vat	5.96%
S40J2	Deposit (refundable): Hawston Thusong Centre	1 221.00	no vat	1 152.00	no vat	5.99%
S40J3	Fundraising: Karaoke, Disco, competitions, etc. per daytime or evening	853.04	981.00	804.35	925.00	6.05%
S40J4	Church Services per day	118.26	136.00	111.30	128.00	6.25%
S40J5	Funeral Tea (three hours)	155.65	179.00	146.96	169.00	5.91%
S40J6	Government Imbizos (per day)	2 627.83	3 022.00	2 479.13	2 851.00	6.00%
S40J7	Non-fundraising events for Schools, other training institutions and sport & recreation	311.30	358.00	293.91	338.00	5.92%
S40J8	Meetings: Government Departments (private meetings) & CBO's outside Municipal area per hour	375.65	432.00	354.78	408.00	5.88%
S40J9	Meetings: Local CBO's, NGO's, Non-fund-raising indoor sports per hour (only large groups > 30) - (No Deposits)	35.65	41.00	33.91	39.00	5.13%
S40J10	Preparation for event - per hour	88.70	102.00	83.48	96.00	6.25%
S40J11	Non-fundraising: Parties, weddings, indoor sports, etc. per daytime or evening	426.96	491.00	402.61	463.00	6.05%
S40J12	Tariff for events continuing after midnight (24h00) per hour	261.74	301.00	246.96	284.00	5.98%
S40J13	Sound OR Ligthing Equipment per event (each item) per hour	131.30	151.00	123.48	142.00	6.33%
S40J14	Use of kitchen (per event per day)	411.30	473.00	387.83	446.00	6.05%
S40J15	Use of kitchen for water jugs and glasses or tea cups & sauces (per event per day)	60.00	69.00	56.52	65.00	6.16%
Note	**Daytime = 07:00 - 17:00 // Evening = 18:00 - 24:00 (Charge seperately)**					
S43	**RENTAL: INFORMAL TRADERS' (HAWKERS') STALLS, OPEN SPACES & BEACHES (applicable Overstrand Wide)**					
S43A	**CBD**					
S43A1	All open stalls per day (demarcated area)(excluding Western Cape December Holiday plus Easter Weekend)	35.65	41.00	33.91	39.00	5.13%
S43A2	Open Stalls per day (Western Cape December Holiday plus Easter Weekend)	52.17	60.00	49.57	57.00	5.26%

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		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S43B	**Outside the CBD**					
S43B1	Open Stalls Rental –December - January pm	117.39	135.00	110.44	127.00	6.30%
S43B2	Open Stalls Rental - February to November pm	49.57	57.00	46.96	54.00	5.55%
S43D	**Events: Any Public Open Space, Beaches, Gardens, Nature Reserves, Parks, Caravan Parks, Camping Sites and Resorts (As per the Event By-Law and Policy)**					
S43D1	Car Park - Private Car Sales per day (demarcated areas)	46.96	54.00	44.35	51.00	5.89%
S43D2	Profitable Organisations, sporting events, markets, music festivals etc as per the Events By-Law and Policy (Excluding other services eg. Refuse collection, electricity, etc.) per event	7 373.91	8 480.00	6 956.52	8 000.00	6.00%
S43D3	Non-profitable Organisations, birthday parties, weddings, creches, school events, relligious events, awareness campaigns (Excluding other services eg. Refuse collection, electricity, etc.) per event	460.87	530.00	434.78	500.00	6.00%
S43F	**Beaches**					
S43F2	Rental December to January pm	293.04	337.00	276.52	318.00	5.97%
S43F3	Rental February to November pm	97.39	112.00	92.17	106.00	5.66%
S43G	**Leases**					
S43G4	Lease of stalls/containers on municipal land for informal trading (full stall/container) (per month)	228.70	263.00	215.65	248.00	6.05%
S43G5	Lease of stalls/containers on municipal land for informal trading (half a stall/container) (per month)	94.78	109.00	89.57	103.00	5.82%
S46	**RENTAL: OFFICE**					
S46A	Rental for office space (Hermanus Administration) (per m² per month)	155.65	179.00	146.96	169.00	5.91%
S46A1	Rental for office space (Gansbaai, Stanford & Kleinmond Administrations) (per m² per month)	77.39	89.00	73.04	84.00	5.96%
S46A2	Rental for office space to NGO's/NPO's/Government Departments/State Owned Enterprises irrespective of area (per m² per month)	46.96	54.00	44.35	51.00	5.89%
S46B	Rental for office space - Local Council Functions	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S48	**RENTAL: SPORT FACILITIES**					
S48A	**Spaces for Sport - Blompark/Eloxolweni/Gansbaai Communal Sport Centre(S4S) / Hawston /Masakane/ Kleinmond / Mount Pleasant / Overhills / Stanford / Zwelihle**					
S48A1	Club House - per hour (private events)	213.91	246.00	201.74	232.00	6.03%
S48A2	Club House - Sport events hosted by affiliated Sport and Recreation structures per hour	52.17	60.00	49.57	57.00	5.26%
S48A3	Club House - Sport event hosted by Non-affiliated Sport and Recreation structures - per hour	107.83	124.00	101.74	117.00	5.99%
S48A4	Club House Education, Welfare & NPO's/NGO's, Churches per hour	52.17	60.00	49.57	57.00	5.26%
S48A5	Club House - Schools & Non-fundraising events per day	52.17	60.00	49.57	57.00	5.26%
S48A6	Club House– All events hosted where the municipality is the official host	no charge	no charge	no charge	no charge	
S48A7	Club House - All events hosted by Government Departments directly benefiting the community	no charge	no charge	no charge	no charge	
S48A8	Club House - Hiring of kitchen per day	322.61	371.00	304.35	350.00	6.00%
S48A9	Club House - Breakage deposit	848.00	no vat	800.00	920.00	6.00%

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		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S48A10	Club House - Gatherings/meetings (non-fundraising) per hour	29.57	34.00	27.83	32.00	6.23%
S48A11	Club House - Gatherings/meetings/private functions & fundraising events per hour	185.22	213.00	174.78	201.00	5.97%
S48B	**Sport grounds**					
S48B1	Sportgrounds - Use of field: Affiliated members & schools per month per field	184.35	212.00	173.91	200.00	6.00%
S48B2	Sportgrounds - use of field: Affiliated members & schools per day per field	92.17	106.00	86.96	100.00	5.99%
S48B3	Sportgrounds - Festivals/Non-fundraising events per day	921.74	1 060.00	869.57	1 000.00	6.00%
S48B4	Sportgrounds - Exhibitions/shows/private events per day	921.74	1 060.00	869.57	1 000.00	6.00%
Note	**Sportgrounds refer to playing surfaces**					
S48C	**Affiliation fees**					
S48C1	Affiliation fees - Overstrand sport clubs per annum	184.35	212.00	173.91	200.00	6.00%
S48C2	Affiliation fees - Overstrand schools per annum	184.35	212.00	173.91	200.00	6.00%
S48D	**Tennis/Netball/Basketball Courts**					
S48D1	Tennis/Netball/Basketball Courts - Affiliated members & schools per month	92.17	106.00	86.96	100.00	6.00%
S48D2	Tennis/Netball/Basketball Courts - Non-affiliated members & individuals per month	46.09	53.00	43.48	50.00	6.00%
S49	**RENTAL: VACANT SERVICED ERVEN FOR LOW COST HOUSING**					
S49A	Wetcore Stands (Social Housing) - rent per month	44.35	51.00	41.74	48.00	6.25%
S50	**SCHUSS HOUSES KLEINMOND (Meerenvlei)**					
S50A	Rental per unit per month	1 263.48	1 453.00	1 192.17	1 371.00	5.98%
S55	**SUNDRY**					
S55A	Access to Information as per Act (2 of 2000) - Tariffs	As Stipulated in the Act	applicable vat	As Stipulated in the Act	applicable vat	
S55B1	Administration Cost - RD ACB	actual cost + R58.00	applicable vat	actual cost + R55.12	applicable vat	5.22%
S55B3	Administration Cost - Trace of Direct Deposit	actual cost + R119.00	applicable vat	actual cost + R112.36	applicable vat	5.91%
S55D1	Copies: A3 page	5.22	6.00	4.96	5.70	5.24%
S55D2	Copies: A3 page Colour	9.57	11.00	9.04	10.40	5.81%
S55D3	Copies: A4 page	2.26	2.60	2.17	2.50	4.15%
S55D4	Copies: A4 page Colour	6.44	7.40	6.09	7.00	5.75%
S55E	Foreign Bank Cost	actual cost	applicable vat	actual cost	applicable vat	
S55F1	Fax per page - excluding 0865/6 numbers	6.44	7.40	6.09	7.00	5.67%
S55F2	Fax per page - 0865/6 numbers	10.70	12.30	10.09	11.60	6.00%
S55G1	Interest on accounts in arrear	prime + 4%	no vat	prime + 4%	no vat	
S55G2	Placard / Poster Deposit for Elections	5 919.00	no vat	5 584.00	no vat	6.00%
S55G4	Placard / Poster Deposit for Political Parties	5 919.00	no vat	5 584.00	no vat	6.00%
S55H	Placard / Poster each	20.87	24.00	20.00	23.00	4.35%
S55I	Multiple Duplicate Consumer Accounts per request	10.44	12.00	9.57	11.00	9.10%
S55I1	Duplicate PayDay pay slip	10.44	12.00	9.57	11.00	9.10%
S55J	Section 62 of local Government: Systems Act: appeal deposit (refundable if appeal is upheld)	1 908.00	no vat	1 800.00	no vat	6.00%
S55K1A	Tender objection deposit (refundable if appeal is upheld)	1 908.00	no vat	1 800.00	no vat	6.00%
S55K1B	Tender objection deposit (partially upheld -50% refundable)	954.00	no vat	900.00	no vat	6.00%
S55K2	Tender documentation Fee: (less than 50 pages)	36.52	42.00	34.78	40.00	5.00%
S55K3	Tender documentation Fee: (more than 51 pages less than 200 pages)	138.26	159.00	130.44	150.00	6.00%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S55K4	Tender documentation Fee: (more than 200 pages)	230.44	265.00	217.39	250.00	6.00%
S55K5	Tender documentation Fee (Consultant/CIDB colour-coded pages)	553.04	636.00	521.74	600.00	6.00%
S55L	Advertising Signs Auctioneers per 14days	315.65	363.00	297.39	342.00	6.14%
S55K1	Laminated Cost A3	8.26	9.50	7.83	9.00	5.49%
S55K2	Laminated Cost A4	5.22	6.00	4.78	5.50	9.21%
S60	**SWIMMING POOL**					
S60A	**Daily Tariffs (01 December - 31 March & Easter Weekend & Events approved by the Administration)**					
S60A1	Persons older than 12years of age - per person per DAY or part of a day	4.35	5.00	4.35	5.00	0.00%
S60A2	Children (< 12years) per child per day or part of a day	4.35	5.00	No Charge	no vat	
S60A4	Galas	112.17	129.00	106.09	122.00	5.73%
S60A5	Training sessions (Schools & Clubs) per season	178.26	205.00	167.83	193.00	6.21%
S65	**TOP MANAGEMENT CONSULTATIONS**					
S65A1	Consultation Fee (Top Management) per hour	1 255.65	1 444.00	1 184.35	1 362.00	6.02%
S72	**TOWN PLANNING: APPLICATION FEES**					
S72A	Amendment, deletion or additional contitions in respect of an existing approval	2 575.65	2 962.00	2 429.57	2 794.00	6.01%
S72A1	Phasing, amendment, or cancellation of a plan of subdivion or a part thereof, including a General Plan or diagram	2 740.87	3 152.00	2 586.09	2 974.00	5.99%
S72A2	Permission required in terms of condition of approval	2 740.87	3 152.00	2 586.09	2 974.00	5.99%
S72B	Application for deviation of SDF/Sectoral Plans	3 226.96	3 711.00	3 044.35	3 501.00	6.00%
S72F	**Amendment, Suspension or Deletion of Restrictive Conditions**					
S72F1	Erven 150m² and smaller	317.39	365.00	299.13	344.00	6.10%
S72F2	Erven between 150 m² and 400 m²	634.78	730.00	599.13	689.00	5.95%
S72F3	Erven 400 m² and larger	4 829.57	5 554.00	4 556.52	5 240.00	5.99%
S72G	**Consolidations (if combined with a subdivision application, only the subdivision fee is payable)**					
S72G1	Erven 150m² and smaller	296.52	341.00	280.00	322.00	5.90%
S72G2	Erven between 150 m² and 400 m²	598.26	688.00	564.35	649.00	6.01%
S72G3	Erven 400 m² and larger	3 409.57	3 921.00	3 216.52	3 699.00	6.00%
S72H	**Subdivision (cumulative)**					
S72H1	up to 5 erven	4 608.70	5 300.00	4 347.83	5 000.00	6.00%
S72H2	6 to 10 erven	7 845.22	9 022.00	7 400.87	8 511.00	6.00%
S72H3	More than 10	7 845.22	9 022.00	7 400.87	8 511.00	6.00%
S72H3A	Additional per erf after 10	118.26	136.00	111.30	128.00	6.25%
S72I	**Application for Consent Use**					
S72I1	Erven 150m² and smaller	270.44	311.00	254.78	293.00	6.14%
S72I2	Erven between 150m² and 400m²	718.26	826.00	677.39	779.00	6.03%
S72I3	Erven 400 m² and larger	3 410.44	3 922.00	3 217.39	3 700.00	6.00%
S72J	**Application for Rezoning and Closure of Public Place**					

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S72J1	Erven 150 m² and smaller	718.26	826.00	677.39	779.00	6.03%
S72J2	Erven between 150 m² and 400 m²	1 173.91	1 350.00	1 107.83	1 274.00	5.96%
S72J3	Erven between 400m² and 5000m²	7 845.22	9 022.00	7 400.87	8 511.00	6.00%
S72J4	Erven 5000m² and larger	8 983.48	10 331.00	8 474.78	9 746.00	6.00%
S72K	**Departure ito Section 16(2)(b) and (c) of OM Land Use Planning Bylaw**					
S72K1A	Erven 150m and smaller	270.44	311.00	254.78	293.00	6.14%
S72K1B	Erven between 150m² and 400m²	597.39	687.00	563.48	648.00	6.02%
S72K1C	Erven 400 m² and larger	3 410.44	3 922.00	3 217.39	3 700.00	6.00%
S72L	**Appeal deposit in terms of Section 79(5) of the Bylaw on Municipal Land Use Planning (refundable if appeal is upheld)**					
S72L1	Erven 150m² and smaller	389.00	no vat	367.00	no vat	5.99%
S72L2	Erven between 150m² and 400 m²	729.00	no vat	688.00	no vat	5.96%
S72L3	Erven 400 m² and larger	3 935.00	no vat	3 712.00	no vat	6.01%
	Note: No appeal fee payable in case of appeal submitted by the Municipal Manager					
S72M	Amendment of site development plan, Constitution/Architectural Guidelines, Phasing, amendement or cancellation of a plan of subdivision or a part thereof	2 481.74	2 854.00	2 340.87	2 692.00	6.02%
S72N	**Zoning Determination**					
S72N1	Erven 150m² and smaller	718.26	826.00	677.39	779.00	6.03%
S72N2	Erven between 150 m² and 400 m²	2 257.39	2 596.00	2 129.57	2 449.00	6.00%
S72N3	Erven 400 m² and larger	3 410.44	3 922.00	3 217.39	3 700.00	6.00%
S72N4	Disestablishment of HOA	3 410.44	3 922.00	3 217.39	3 700.00	6.00%
S72P	**Relaxation of Title Deed** (if combined with departure application only the higest fee applies)					
S72P0	Erven 150m² and smaller	306.09	352.00	288.70	332.00	6.03%
S72P1	Erven between 150m² and 400m²	597.39	687.00	563.48	648.00	6.02%
S72P2	Erven larger than 400m²	3 395.65	3 905.00	3 203.48	3 684.00	6.00%
S72Q	**Permission in terms of Zoning Scheme including permission for the reconstruction of an existing building that constitutes a non-conforming use**					
S72Q1	Erven 150m² and smaller	270.44	311.00	254.78	293.00	6.14%
S72Q2	Erven between 150m² and 400m²	597.39	687.00	563.48	648.00	6.02%
S72Q3	Erven 400 m² and larger	3 410.44	3 922.00	3 217.39	3 700.00	6.00%
S72R	Extension of period of validity of an approval	857.39	986.00	808.70	930.00	6.02%
S72S	Exemption in terms of Section 26	135.65	156.00	127.83	147.00	6.12%
S72T	Departure from trading hours in terms of the Oversrtrand Liquor Trading By-law	3 411.30	3 923.00	3 217.79	3 700.46	6.01%
S75	**TOWN PLANNING: LAND USE PLANNING FEE**					
S75A1	Advertising Costs Government Gazette	4 773.91	5 490.00	4 503.48	5 179.00	6.00%
S75A2	Advertising Costs Local newspapers	4 773.91	5 490.00	4 503.48	5 179.00	6.00%
S75A3	Advertising Costs Local Newspaper (Removal of Restriction only)	9 546.96	10 979.00	9 006.96	10 358.00	6.00%
S75A4	Advertising Costs - Placing of Final Notice in the Government Gazette	1 349.57	1 552.00	1 273.04	1 464.00	6.01%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S75B	Regulations of Zoning schemes (printing)	306.96	353.00	289.57	333.00	6.01%
S75C	Spatial Development Framework (printing)	306.96	353.00	289.57	333.00	6.01%
S75D	Zoning Certificate	342.61	394.00	323.48	372.00	5.91%
S75D1	Zoning Certificate - Non Profit Organisation (NPO)	No Charge	no vat	No Charge	no vat	
S75E	Registered Letters - more than 10 letters, applicant to pay applicable tariffs according to the South African Post Office Rates	applicable rate	applicable vat	applicable rate	applicable vat	
S75G	Search Fee	342.61	394.00	323.48	372.00	5.91%
S75H	Section 30(2) Certification / Clearance (only for the first transfer) (tariff not applicable in case of transfer op property between spheres of government, housing projects (municipal, provicial or national government) or registered NPO's	2 022.61	2 326.00	1 907.83	2 194.00	6.02%
S75I	Determination of Administrative Penalty: % as determined in terms of Section 90(5) of the Overstrand Municipality Land Use Planning Amendment By-Law, 2020	applicable rate	applicable vat	applicable rate	applicable vat	
S75I1	Formal structure - habitable (erven 150m² and smaller) per sqm	5 871.30	6 752.00	5 539.13	6 370.00	6.00%
S75I2	Formal structure - habitable (erven larger than 150m²) per sqm	17 611.30	20 253.00	16 614.78	19 107.00	6.00%
S75I3	Formal structure non-habitable per sqm	average of two formal quotations	average of two formal quotations	average of two formal quotations	average of two formal quotations	
S80	**TRAFFIC**					
S80J	**Business & Other Events**					
S80J1	Per officer per hour or part thereof - Mon - Sat	597.39	687.00	563.48	648.00	6.02%
S80J2	Per officer per hour or part thereof - Sundays and public Holidays	682.61	785.00	644.35	741.00	5.94%
S80J4	Administrative fee for provision of officers - per application	163.48	188.00	153.91	177.00	6.22%
S80K	**Removal of Vehicles/Towing Fee**					
S80K1	Removal of Vehicles per vehicle	1 433.04	1 648.00	1 352.17	1 555.00	5.98%
S80K2	Storage Fees per day	393.91	453.00	371.30	427.00	6.09%
S80K3	Towing Charge	Cost plus 15%	applicable vat	Cost plus 15%	applicable vat	
S80K4	Wheel Clamping per vehicle	531.30	611.00	500.87	576.00	6.08%
S80L	**Traffic Cones**					
S80L1	Hire of Traffic Cones per Cone per day	85.22	98.00	80.00	92.00	6.53%
S80P	**Disabled Parking Token**					
S80P1	Disabled Parking Token per application - valid for 2year period	156.52	180.00	147.83	170.00	5.88%
S80R	**Impoundment of Boats**					
S80R1	Impoundment Fee per boat	2 123.48	2 442.00	2 003.48	2 304.00	5.99%
S80T1	NLTA impoundments of public transport vehicles according the Government Notice 5/2009	6 839.13	7 865.00	6 452.17	7 420.00	6.00%
S80T2	NLTA Deviating of the routes public transport	2 442.61	2 809.00	2 304.35	2 650.00	6.00%
S85	**WAYLEAVES AND THE USE OF MUNICIPAL ROAD RESERVES FOR THE INSTALLATION OF SERVICES**					
S85A	**Administration and Supervision Fee**					
S85A2	Administration fee for a wayleave or permit to use the road reserve to install an underground service **per permit/event/incident**	1 795.65	2 065.00	1 693.91	1 948.00	6.01%
S85B	**Remedying, Repairing and Cleaning**					

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S85B1	Remedying substandard reinstatement or reinstatement which does not comply with the road reserve or other Overstrand Municipality infrastructure; cleaning the site; or ensuring compliance with any other requirement the Overstrand Municipality . For the costs incurred by the Overstrand Municipality resulting from any work in, or use of, the road reserve by any person other than the Overstrand Municipality .	Actual costs plus 10% administration fee	applicable vat	Actual costs plus 10% administration fee	applicable vat	
S85C	**Roadway Trench Fee**					
S85C2	Tariff for unauthorised trenching across a roadway: Local Road per m - measured from 0.5m behind kerb face or road edge (where no kerb is present)	12 180.00	14 007.00	11 490.44	13 214.00	6.00%

AH 18/4

REFUSE (SOLID WASTE) TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
	DOMESTIC WASTE					
SAN1A	Residential (All registered erven/unit with approved building plan) 1 x removal per week **(R/Month)**	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SA1A2	Residential Indigent subsidy as per paragraph A of the Indigent Policy (All registered erven/unit with approved building plan) 1 x removal per week **(R/Month)**	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
	BUSINESS WASTE					
SAN1C	Commercial/Business (Hostels, Old Age Homes, Caravan Sites, Semi-permanent Resorts etc) **(R/Month)**	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SA1N1	Bulk Container 240L (Wheeley bin) **(R/Month) 1** X per week (if available)	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SAN1N	Bulk Container 240L (Wheeley bin) **(R/Month) 2** X per week (if available)	506.16	582.08	455.99	524.39	11.00%
SA1N3	Bulk Container 240L (Wheeley bin) **(R/Month) 3** X per week CBD (if available)	759.24	873.13	683.97	786.57	11.00%
SA1N4	Bulk Container 240L (Wheeley bin) **(R/Month) 4** X per week CBD (if available)	1 012.32	1 164.17	911.97	1 048.77	11.00%
SA1N2	Bulk Container 240L (Wheeley bin) **(R/Month) 5** X per week CBD (if available)	1 265.40	1 455.21	1 139.97	1 310.97	11.00%
SAN1O	Camphill Route **(R/Month)** (If available)	1 988.42	2 286.68	1 791.37	2 060.08	11.00%
SAN1P	Additional Removals per week on **Saturday** per Bin **(R/Month)** per removal	379.62	436.56	341.98	393.28	11.00%
SA1P1	Additional Removals on request Central Town (CBD) per bin **(R/Month)** (Sunday or Public Holidays) per removal	506.16	582.08	455.98	524.38	11.00%
SA1P2	All CBD's additional Removal during normal working week, per Bin, per removal	58.52	67.30	52.72	60.63	11.00%
SA1P3	All CBD's additional Removal on Saturday, per Bin per removal	87.78	100.95	79.07	90.93	11.00%
SA1P4	All CBD's additional Removal during Sunday or Public Holidays, per Bin per removal	117.04	134.59	105.43	121.24	11.00%
SA1Q	Caravan Sites, Chalets, Semi-permanent & Resorts **(R/Month)** (Uilenskraalmond Vakansieoord; Franskraal Vakansieoord; Pearly Beach Camp, Micheal Fuchs Guesthouse) **NO REMOVAL (per unit/site)**	81.42	93.63	73.35	84.35	11.00%
SAN1R	Departmental Consumption (Municipal Consumption per removal site per **month**)	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SAN1U	Schools **(R/Month)**	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SAN1T	Removal outside service area (per removal per hour) (If available)	1 898.03	2 182.74	1 709.94	1 966.43	11.00%
SAN1V	Single Quarters & Transit Camps per unit	81.34	93.54	73.28	84.27	11.00%
SAN1W	Guesthouses, Bed & Breakfast **(R/Month)**	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SAN1X	Removal of food waste for safe disposal **(R/per Collection)**	503.87	579.45	453.94	522.03	11.00%
SAN2	**SELF DUMPING TRANSFER STATIONS & DROP OFF'S: SAND AND CLEAN BUILDERS RUBBLE: (rounding applicable)**					
SA2A1	Vehicles up to 1 ton load capacity: clean builders rubble (<250mm) and sand: only at Kleinmond Transfer Station, Stanford Drop Off, Pearly Beach Drop Off, Hawston Drop Off and Zwelihle Drop Off. **(All vehicles above 1 ton load capacity only to landfills).**	no Charge	no vat	no Charge	no vat	
SAN2B	**SELF DUMPING TRANSFER STATIONS & DROP OFF'S: GENERAL AND GARDEN REFUSE**					
SA2B1	Vehicles up to 1 Ton per vehicle load capacity (maximum volume of 5m³)	no Charge	no vat	no Charge	no vat	

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Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
SA2B2	Vehicles >1 & up to 2 Ton per vehicle load capacity (2 X SAN3B)	581.40	668.61	523.79	602.36	11.00%
SA2B3	Vehicles >2 & up to 3 Ton per vehicle load capacity (3 X SAN3B)	872.09	1 002.91	785.68	903.53	11.00%
SAN2C	**WEIGH BRIDGE - SELF DUMPING ZWELIHLE DROP OFF: GENERAL REFUSE (rounding applicable)**					
SA2C1	Up to 1 ton load weighed	no Charge	no vat	no Charge	no vat	
SA2C2	Above 1 ton load weighed per ton load weighed (maximum 3 tons)	290.70	334.30	261.89	301.17	11.00%
SA2C3	Weighing - Commercial vehicles (Cars, pick-ups / bakkies, campers, caravans and trailers)	225.75	259.61	203.38	233.89	11.00%
SA2C4	Weighing - Large vehicles (trucks and busses)	579.34	666.24	521.93	600.22	11.00%
SAN3	**WEIGH BRIDGE - GANSBAAI LANDFILL (rounding applicable)**					
SAN3A	Up to 1 ton load weighed	no Charge	no vat	no Charge	no vat	
SAN3B	Above 1 ton load weighed per ton load weighed	290.70	334.30	261.89	301.17	11.00%
SAN3D	Clean builders rubble and sand	no Charge	no vat	no Charge	no vat	
SAN3F	Mixed builders rubble per ton weighed (load contaminated with waste eg wood, plasitc, paper , cardboard, etc)	290.70	334.30	261.89	301.17	11.00%
SAN3G	Weighing - Commercial vehicles (Cars, pick-ups / bakkies, campers, caravans and trailers)	225.46	259.28	203.12	233.59	11.00%
SAN3H	Weighing - Large vehicles (trucks and busses)	579.78	666.74	522.32	600.67	11.00%
SAN4	**BASIC FEE REFUSE SERVICE (Erven without approved building plans)**					
SAN4A	All registered erven without approved building plans **(R/Month)**	126.53	145.51	113.99	131.09	11.00%
SAN5	**SUNDRIES (rounding applicable)**					
SAN5A	Rental of Bulk Container per day (including disposal)	126.96	146.00	120.00	138.00	5.80%
SAN5B	Deposit - rental of bulk containers per 4 bins or less	957.00	no vat	903.00	no vat	5.98%
SAN5C	Asbestos Sheet - per unit (Limited to **max 10m² per six month period**)	153.91	177.00	145.22	167.00	5.98%
SAN5D	Baboon Resistant 240L Wheeley bin with lock delivered to homes - projects	1 507.83	1 734.00	1 422.61	1 636.00	5.99%
SAN5E	Replacement lock on baboon resistant wheelie bin	469.57	540.00	442.61	509.00	6.09%
SAN5F	**Chipped Organic Material at Gansbaai landfill site**					
SAN5F1	Per ton (when available and for self loading)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
SAN5F2	Per cubic (m^3) (when available and for self loading)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

A29/H

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICABLE) (BEFORE NERSA approval)

Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
ED	**CONSUMER DEPOSITS**						
ED1	Large Power User Group tariff E5 (excluding Kleinmond)	R	0.00	no vat	0.00	no vat	
ED2	Large Power User Group tariff E5 Kleinmond 2 weeks highest average consumption	R	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
ED3	Domestic & Commercial Single Phase Credit Meter (Two Part Tariff) Electricity	R	3 628.38	no vat	3 423.00	no vat	6.00%
ED4	Domestic Three Phase Credit Meter (Two Part Tariff)- Electricity	R	6 360.00	no vat	6 000.00	no vat	6.00%
ED5	Commercial Three Phase Credit Meter (Two Part Tariff) - Electricity	R	14 535.78	no vat	13 713.00	no vat	6.00%
ED6	Domestic & Commercial Single Phase Pre-paid (Two Part Tariff) - Electricity	R	836.34	no vat	789.00	no vat	6.00%
ED7	Domestic & Commercial Three Phase Pre-paid (Two Part Tariff) - Electricity	R	1 670.56	no vat	1 576.00	no vat	6.00%
ED8	Indigent Registered (including UISP)	R	269.24	no vat	254.00	no vat	6.00%
EDD	**Deposit Defaulters**						
EDD1	Large Power User Group tariff E5 : Two Times average consumption during the preceding 12 months	R	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
EDD2	Domestic & Commercial Single Phase Credit Meter (Two Part Tariff) Electricity : Two Times average consumption during the preceding 12 months	R	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
EDD3	Domestic Three Phase Credit Meter (Two Part Tariff)- Electricity : Two Times average consumption during the preceding 12 months	R	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
EDD4	Commercial Three Phase Credit Meter (Two Part Tariff) - Electricity : Two Times average consumption during the preceding 12 months	R	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
EF	**FIXED CHARGES**						
EF1	Infrastructure Charge per Meter per month (No 1 end date 30 June 2026)	R	16.65	19.15	16.65	19.15	0.00%
E1	**SINGLE PHASE : DOMESTIC**						
E1A	**Two-Part Tariff: Credit meters 60 Amp (13.8 kVA BDMD) (Including Resorts)**						
EB1A	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	466.10	536.02	504.90	580.64	-7.68%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	2.49	2.86	new	new	
EC1D	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	149.40	171.81	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E1A2	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh	c	212.53	244.41	193.72	222.78	9.71%
E1A3	IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh	c	273.93	315.02	284.52	327.20	-3.72%
E1A4	IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh	c	384.67	442.37	349.57	402.01	10.04%
E1B	**Two-Part Tariff: Pre-paid up to 60 Amp (13.8 kVA BDMD) (Including Resorts)**						
EB1B	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	466.10	536.02	504.90	580.64	-7.68%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	2.49	2.86	new	new	
EC1A	Capacity Charge : 30Amp	R	74.70	85.91	new	new	
EC1B	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	99.60	114.54	new	new	
EC1C	Capacity Charge : 50Amp	R	124.50	143.18	new	new	
EC1D	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	149.40	171.81	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E1B2	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh	c	200.33	230.38	178.95	205.79	11.95%

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Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
E1B3	IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh	c	273.93	315.02	268.11	308.33	2.17%
E1B4	IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh	c	369.76	425.22	336.02	386.42	10.04%
E1C	**SINGLE PHASE : COMMERCIAL**						
EB1C	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	466.10	536.02	504.90	580.64	-7.68%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	3.82	4.39	new	new	
EC2A	Capacity Charge : 30Amp	R	114.60	131.79	new	new	
EC2B	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	152.80	175.72	new	new	
EC2C	Capacity Charge : 50Amp	R	191.00	219.65	new	new	
EC2D	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	229.20	263.58	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E1C2	kWH Unit cost - Credit Meters	c	291.29	334.98	289.94	333.43	0.47%
E1C3	KwH Unit cost - Pre-paid meters	c	291.29	334.98	273.22	314.20	6.61%
E1D	**Life Line Two part tariff (Pre-paid meters only) ≤ 30 Amp with Maximum consumption of 350 kWH with average measured over twelve month period. Only available to Informal dwellings**						
E1D1	Supply Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	49.41	56.82	new	new	
EC	Supply Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	2.49	2.86	new	new	
EC1D	Supply Capacity Charge : 30Amp	R	74.70	85.91	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E1B2	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh	c	172.94	198.88	157.16	180.73	10.04%
E1B3	IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh	c	273.93	315.02	new	new	
E1B4	IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh	c	329.97	379.47	new	new	
E1E	**Two part tariff (Pre-paid meters only) Local Economic Development Projects**						
E1E1	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	49.41	56.82	new	new	
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	3.82	4.39	new	new	
EC2A	Capacity Charge : 30Amp	R	114.60	131.79	new	new	
EC2B	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	152.80	175.72	new	new	
EC2C	Capacity Charge : 50Amp	R	191.00	219.65	new	new	
EC2D	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	229.20	263.58	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E1E1	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh Unit cost	c	309.96	356.45	312.54	359.42	-0.83%
E3	**THREE PHASE: COMMERCIAL & DOMESTIC**						
E3E	**Two-Part Tariff: Credit up to 100A (70 kVA BDMD) DOMESTIC**						
EB2A	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	893.30	1 027.30	1 009.78	1 161.25	-11.54%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	2.49	2.86	new	new	
EC3A	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	298.80	343.62	new	new	
EC3B	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	448.20	515.43	new	new	
EC3C	Capacity Charge : 80Amp	R	597.60	687.24	new	new	
EC3D	Capacity Charge : 100Amp	R	747.00	859.05	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E3E2	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh	c	201.74	232.00	195.55	224.88	3.17%
E3E3	IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh	c	274.84	316.07	285.69	328.54	-3.80%
E3E4	IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh	c	382.29	439.63	347.41	399.52	10.04%
E3E	**Two-Part Tariff: Pre-paid up to 100A (70 kVA BDMD) DOMESTIC**						

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Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
EB2B	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	893.30	1 027.30	1 009.78	1 161.25	-11.54%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	2.49	2.86	new	new	
EC3A	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	298.80	343.62	new	new	
EC3B	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	448.20	515.43	new	new	
EC3C	Capacity Charge : 80Amp	R	597.60	687.24	new	new	
EC3D	Capacity Charge : 100Amp	R	747.00	859.05	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E3E6	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh	c	201.74	232.00	180.65	207.75	11.67%
E3E7	IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh	c	274.84	316.07	269.22	309.60	2.09%
E3E8	IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh	c	367.47	422.59	333.94	384.03	10.04%
E3E	**Two-Part Tariff: Credit up to 100A (70 kVA BDMD) COMMERCIAL**						
EB2C	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	893.30	1 027.30	1 009.78	1 161.25	-11.54%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	3.82	4.39	new	new	
EC3A	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	458.40	527.16	new	new	
EC3B	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	687.60	790.74	new	new	
EC3C	Capacity Charge : 80Amp	R	916.80	1 054.32	new	new	
EC3D	Capacity Charge : 100Amp	R	1 146.00	1 317.90	new	new	
E3E3	**kWH Unit cost**	c	291.29	334.98	289.94	333.43	0.47%
E3E	**Two-Part Tariff: Pre-paid up to 100A (70 kVA BDMD) COMMERCIAL**						
EB2D	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	893.30	1 027.30	1 009.78	1 161.25	-11.54%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	3.82	4.39	new	new	
EC3A	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	458.40	527.16	new	new	
EC3B	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	687.60	790.74	new	new	
EC3C	Capacity Charge : 80Amp	R	916.80	1 054.32	new	new	
EC3D	Capacity Charge : 100Amp	R	1 146.00	1 317.90	new	new	
E3E4	**kWH Unit cost**	c	277.50	319.13	273.22	314.20	1.57%
E3G	**One-Part Tariff: Pre-paid only; up to 100A (70 kVA BDMD) Businesses, Flats, Sport grounds, Churches.(minimum of 800kWH average for twelve months)**						
E1E1	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	49.41	56.82	new	new	
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	3.82	4.39	new	new	
EC3A	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	458.40	527.16	new	new	
EC3B	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	687.60	790.74	new	new	
EC3C	Capacity Charge : 80Amp	R	916.80	1 054.32	new	new	
EC3D	Capacity Charge : 100Amp	R	1 146.00	1 317.90	new	new	
E3G1	kWH Unit cost	c	336.62	387.11	344.86	396.59	-2.39%
E5	**TIME OF USE TARIFF**						
E5A	**TIME OF USE TARIFF MV**						
E5A1	Basic charge	R	4 864.79	5 594.51	4 801.58	5 521.82	1.32%
E5A2	Network Capacity Charge kVA: Notified Maximum Demand (NMD)	R	43.43	49.94	47.36	54.46	-8.30%
E5A3	Network Demand Charge kVA: Utilised capacity	R	62.81	72.23	37.75	43.41	66.38%
E5A4	Hi-Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	551.96	634.75	466.19	536.12	18.40%

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Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
E5A5	Hi-Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	C	176.20	202.63	143.45	164.97	22.83%
E5A6	Hi-Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	101.86	117.14	79.68	91.63	27.84%
E5A7	Low Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	446.21	513.14	472.17	543.00	-5.50%
E5A8	Low Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	C	163.90	188.49	149.41	171.82	9.70%
E5A9	Low Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	98.38	113.14	85.68	98.53	14.82%
E5A10	Reactive Energy charge, per kilo volt amps reactive hours	C	5.37	6.18	new	new	
E5B	**TIME OF USE TARIFFL LV**						
E5B1	Basic charge	R	3 750.55	4 313.13	4 246.56	4 883.54	-11.68%
E5B2	Network Capacity Charge kVA: Notified Maximum Demand (NMD)	R	49.30	56.70	47.36	54.46	4.10%
E5B3	Network Demand Charge kVA: Utilised capacity	R	76.39	87.85	37.75	43.41	102.36%
E5B4	Hi-Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	557.91	641.60	466.19	536.12	19.67%
E5B5	Hi-Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	C	182.13	209.45	143.45	164.97	26.96%
E5B6	Hi-Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	107.82	123.99	79.68	91.63	35.32%
E5B7	Low Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	452.16	519.98	472.17	543.00	-4.24%
E5B8	Low Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	C	169.83	195.30	149.41	171.82	13.67%
E5B9	Low Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	104.35	120.00	85.68	98.53	21.79%
E5B10	Reactive Energy charge, per kilo volt amps reactive hours	C	5.37	6.18	new	new	
E5C	**TIME OF USE TARIFF SMALL CUSTOMER <100 kVA**						
E5C1	Basic charge	R	425.69	489.54	new	new	
E5C2	Network Capacity Charge R/Amp/phase/month	R	12.64	14.54	new	new	
E5C3	Hi-Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	674.30	775.45	new	new	
E5C4	Hi-Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	C	236.72	272.23	new	new	
E5C5	Hi-Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	149.85	172.33	new	new	
E5C6	Low Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	251.32	289.02	new	new	
E5C7	Low Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	C	187.50	215.63	new	new	
E5C8	Low Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	135.95	156.34	new	new	
E5C9	Reactive Energy charge, per kilo volt amps reactive hours	C	21.47	24.69	new	new	
E5D	Exceed NOTIFIED MAXIMUM DEMAND (NMD) per kVA Per month R	R	1 921.40	2 209.61	1 280.56	1 472.64	50.04%
E6	**SUBSIDIZED TARIFFS: Grant to be shown separately**						
E6A	Basic Monthly Charge: Residential Indigent and Life-line consumer as per paragraph 5 of the Indigent Policy per meter (Based on Single phase basic charge + 30Amp capacity charge)	R	540.80	621.92	504.90	580.64	7.11%
E7	**PUBLIC LIGHTING & CCTV**						
E7A1	Streetlights & CCTV (metered) per kWh (no basic charge)	c	184.09	211.70	117.22	134.80	57.05%
E7A2	Streetlights & CCTV (consumption) (per unit/per month) (no basic charge) per 100 Watt per month	R	64.39	74.05	44.20	50.83	45.68%
E7A5	Illuminated street sign boards per month	R	64.39	74.05	44.20	50.83	45.68%
E7A6	Maintenance charge per light per month		34.64	39.84	31.36	36.06	10.46%
E8	**CASUAL SUPPLIES**						
E8A1	Per connection includes disconnection excluding hire of kiosk	R	1 914.79	2 202.00	1 740.08	2 001.09	10.04%
E8A2	Consumption per day if not metered	R	124.41	143.07	113.06	130.02	10.04%
E8A3	Hire of temporary distribution kiosk, per kiosk, per occasion	R	750.44	863.00	681.87	784.15	10.06%

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Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
E8A4	Deposit (Usage will be subtracted)	R	2 254.00	no vat	2 162.00	no vat	4.26%
E8A5	One part tariff : Prepaid or Credit Casual Supply	c	377.37	433.98	342.94	394.38	10.04%
E9	**NETWORK CHARGES: SERVICED LAND**						
E9A1	Network charge per serviced plot per month	R	578.11	664.83	504.90	580.64	14.50%
E9A2	Infrastructure Charge per Meter per month (No 1 end date 30 June 2026)	R	16.65	19.15	16.65	19.15	0.00%
E10	**SUNDRY CHARGES**						
E10A1	Call-out Fee - office hours (Based on 2 hours for electr & assist + 30km)	R	885.22	1 018.00	834.78	960.00	6.04%
E10A2	Call-out Fee - after hours: Weekdays & Saturdays (Based on 2 hrs (time and a half) for electr & assist + 30km)	R	1 242.61	1 429.00	1 172.17	1 348.00	6.01%
E10A3	Call-out Fee - after hours: Sundays & Public Holidays (Based on 2 hrs (double time) for electr & assist + 30km)	R	1 598.26	1 838.00	1 507.83	1 734.00	6.00%
E10A4	MV. Switching on Council's equipment office hours (Based on 3 hours for superintendent & electr + 60km)	R	2 577.39	2 964.00	2 431.30	2 796.00	6.01%
E10A5	MV. Switching on Council's equipment -after hours: Weekdays & Saturdays (Based on 3 hours (time and a half) for a superintendent and an electrician plus 60km)	R	3 693.04	4 247.00	3 484.35	4 007.00	5.99%
E10A6	MV. Switching on Council's equipment -after hours: Sundays & Public holidays (Based on 3 hours (double time) for a superintendent and an electrician plus 60km)	R	4 810.44	5 532.00	4 538.26	5 219.00	6.00%
E10A7	Contractor Inspection 2nd	R	866.09	996.00	817.39	940.00	5.96%
E10A8	Contractor Inspection 3rd	R	1 307.83	1 504.00	1 233.91	1 419.00	5.99%
E10A9	Disconnection	R	425.22	489.00	400.87	461.00	6.07%
E10A10	Reconnection	R	425.22	489.00	400.87	461.00	6.07%
E10A11	Verification of a Meter Reading	R	425.22	489.00	400.87	461.00	6.07%
E10A12	Administration fee - recalculation due to no meter access	R	220.87	254.00	208.70	240.00	5.83%
E10A13	Test of Meter: 1 & 3 Phase (Conditionally Refundable) External testing	R	815.65	938.00	769.57	885.00	5.99%
E10A14	Test of Meter: All other Meters (Conditionally Refundable) External testing	R	cost + 15%	applicable vat	cost + 15%	applicable vat	
E10A15	Tariff change - change between one part and two-part	R	289.57	333.00	273.04	314.00	6.05%
E10A16	Damage elect meter (based on meter cost + call out X 2)	R	2 901.74	3 337.00	2 737.39	3 148.00	6.00%
E10A16A	Damage Indigent household elect meter (bona fide)	R	0.00	0.00	new	new	
E10A17	Damage elect meter 3 phase (based on meter cost + call out X 2)	R	4 430.44	5 095.00	4 180.00	4 807.00	5.99%
E10A18	Replacement of CIU (Meter keypad) (Based on keypad cost and call out fee)	R	1 460.87	1 680.00	1 378.26	1 585.00	5.99%
E10A19	Damage of Bulk meter-(Based on 3 hours for a superintendent and electrician + 60km + bulk meter cost + modem cost)	R	9 590.44	11 029.00	9 047.83	10 405.00	6.00%
E10A20	Commission of Bulk meter, supplied by customer (call out fee x 3)	R	2 655.65	3 054.00	2 504.34	2 879.99	6.04%
E10A21	Damage of HV Cable	R	cost + R48 366.00	applicable vat	cost + R45 628.73	applicable vat	6.00%
E10A22	Damage of MV Cable	R	cost + R12 644.00	applicable vat	cost + R11 927.89	applicable vat	6.00%
E10A23	Damage of LV Cable	R	cost + R 5 092.00	applicable vat	cost + R 4 803.88	applicable vat	6.00%
E10A24	Damage of Service Connection Cable	R	cost + R 1 274.00	applicable vat	cost + R 1 201.56	applicable vat	6.03%
E10A25	Working without Way leave	R	6 527.83	7 507.00	6 158.26	7 082.00	6.00%
E10A26	Refundable Wayleave **deposit** for HV cables	R	93 215.00	no vat	87 940.00	no vat	6.00%
E10A27	Refundable Way leave **deposit** for MV cables	R	23 304.00	no vat	21 985.00	no vat	6.00%
E10A28	Refundable Way leave **deposit** for LV cables	R	5 036.00	no vat	4 751.00	no vat	6.00%
E10A29	Cancellation Fee of requested service	R	15% of Service Value	no vat	15% of Service Value	no vat	

Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
E10A30	Erection and removal of Banners, signs & lights (per hour) (Vehicle cost + labour)	R	1 056.52	1 215.00	996.52	1 146.00	6.02%
E10A31	Replacement of damaged overhead service connection cable (Tariff E13A9 - E10A18)	R	4 485.22	5 158.00	4 231.30	4 866.00	6.00%
E10A32	Removal of Meter (based on call out fee)	R	885.22	1 018.00	834.78	960.00	6.04%
E10A33	Repositioning of Meter (excl. cable) (based on call out fee)	R	885.22	1 018.00	834.78	960.00	6.04%
E10A34	Repositioning of Meter (incl. cable) (based on call out fee + 30m cable)	R	2 920.00	3 358.00	2 754.78	3 168.00	6.00%
E10A35	Request for bulk meter profile for 12 months per request (Based on 3 hours for Snr Superintendent + 30km)	R	1 473.91	1 695.00	1 390.44	1 599.00	6.00%
E11	**UPGRADE OR DOWNGRADE (Network dependant)**						
E11A1	Change of Circuit Breaker - S/Phase(1/annum) contact Electricity Department for approval (Based on Circuit Breaker cost + 1 hour for an electrician and assistant + 30km)	R	693.04	797.00	653.91	752.00	5.98%
E11A2	Change of Circuit Breaker - 3 Phase(1/annum) contact Electricity Department for approval (Based on Circuit Breaker cost + 1 hour for an electrician and assistant + 30km)	R	1 766.09	2 031.00	1 666.09	1 916.00	6.00%
E12	**CONVERSION OF METERS**						
E12A1	Convert Credit Meter to Pre-paid: SP (no cable work) (based on meter cost + call out)	R	2 017.39	2 320.00	1 903.48	2 189.00	5.98%
E12A2	Convert Credit Meter to Pre-paid: 3P (no cable work) (based on meter cost + call out)	R	3 546.96	4 079.00	3 346.09	3 848.00	6.00%
E12A3	Convert Credit Three Phase to Singe Phase Pre-paid meter (based on meter cost + call out + CB)	R	2 245.22	2 582.00	2 118.26	2 436.00	5.99%
E12A4	Convert Credit Three Phase to Single Phase Credit (Commercial only)	R	1 374.78	1 581.00	1 297.39	1 492.00	5.97%
E12A5	Convert Pre-paid Single Phase to Three Phase Pre-paid (based on tariff E13A8) cost includes cable to boundary	R	R14 689.00 + ext fee	applicable vat	R13 857.51 + ext fee	applicable vat	6.00%
E12A6	Convert pre-paid Three phase to Single phase pre-paid (based on meter cost + call out + CB)	R	2 245.22	2 582.00	2 118.26	2 436.00	5.99%
E12A7	Change to Time of Use (with existing bulk meter) + Deposit	R	865.22	995.00	816.52	939.00	5.96%
E12A8	Change to Time of Use (without existing bulk meter) + Deposit	R	15 448.70	17 766.00	14 573.91	16 760.00	6.00%
E12A9	Change to SSEG Three Phase	R	9 590.44	11 029.00	9 047.83	10 405.00	6.00%
E12A10	Change to SSEG Single Phase	R	4 327.83	4 977.00	4 082.61	4 695.00	6.01%
E13	**SERVICE CONNECTIONS**						
E13A1	Builders connection (plus applicable service connection tariff)	R	1 121.74	1 290.00	1 058.26	1 217.00	6.00%
E13A4	Single Phase (Credit - 60A) option for Commercial users only (Based on 30m cable + meter cost + average labour cost + 15% admin fee)	R	7 956.52	9 150.00	7 506.09	8 632.00	6.00%
E13A6	Single Phase - (Pre-paid meters - 60A) applicable to Domestic users (Network Permitted) (Based on: 30m cable + meter cost + average labour cost + 15% admin fee)	R	7 956.52	9 150.00	7 506.09	8 632.00	6.00%
E13A7	Three Phase : (Credit - 60A) Plus Extension fee : Extension fee not applicable to industrial erven up to 60 Amp (Based on 30m (25mm) cable + meter cost + average labour +circuit breaker + 15% admin fee)	R	R14 203.00 + ext fee	applicable vat	R14 342.50 + ext fee	applicable vat	6.00%
E13A8	Three Phase : (Pre-paid - 60A) Plus Extension fee : Extension fee not applicable to industrial erven up to 60 Amp (Based on 30m (25mm) cable + meter cost + average labour +circuit breaker + 15% admin fee)	R	R14 203.00 + ext fee	applicable vat	R14 342.50 + ext fee	applicable vat	6.00%
E13A9	Non Standard : Pre-paid 30 Amp Single phase (Sub economic connections) (Based on 30m (10mm) cable + meter cost + average labour cost + 15% admin fee)	R	7 387.83	8 496.00	6 969.57	8 015.00	6.00%
E13A14	Any other none standard connections		cost + 15% admin	applicable vat	cost + 15% admin	applicable vat	
E14	**ILLEGAL AND UNSAFE CONNECTION / TAMPERING FEE (Including SSEG and damage or bypass of the DSM Hot Water Cylinder Control Unit**						
E14A1	1 st Offence	R	5 168.00	no vat	4 875.00	no vat	6.01%
E14A2	2 nd Offence (E14A1 X 2)	R	10 335.00	no vat	9 750.00	no vat	6.00%

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			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
E14A3	3 rd Offence and re-occurance (Disconnection of service and remedial action fee = double previous* offence fee) *based on current tariffs		2 X E14A2	no vat	2 X E14A2	no vat	
E14A4	Unsafe / Illegal supply of electricity (per visit) **(reconnection fee included)**	R	2 315.00	no vat	2 183.48	2 511.00	6.02%
E15	**UPGRADING CONTRIBUTIONS (BULK INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTION LEVIES - BICL) (Network permitted : to be approved by Electricity Department)**						
E15A1	Primary Cost p/kVA -include all HV Equipment UP to HV Substation or identified point of supply excluding Dist. TF	R	1 441.74	1 658.00	1 360.00	1 564.00	6.01%
E15A2	Primary Cost p/kVA -include all MV. Equipment UP to Main Substation or identified point of supply excluding Dist. TF	R	4 292.17	4 936.00	4 049.57	4 657.00	5.99%
E15A3	Secondary Cost p/kVA -include all MV. Equipment UP to Main Substation or identified point of supply including Dist. TF	R	5 231.30	6 016.00	4 934.78	5 675.00	6.01%
E15A4	Secondary Cost p/kVA -include all MV. Equipment UP to Main Substation or identified point of supply including Dist. TF and Kiosk	R	6 825.22	7 849.00	6 439.13	7 405.00	6.00%
E15A5	Buying/Refund of spare capacity cost/kVA	R	100% of approved installation cost	applicable vat	100% of approved installation cost	applicable vat	
E15A6	Investigation Fee	R	5 127.83	5 897.00	4 837.39	5 563.00	6.00%
E15A7	FACTOR OF 0,36 APPLICABLE ON DOMESTIC USERS : TARIFF : applicable on E15A3 AND E15A4 (Commercial /Business no factor apply)	R	Factor 0.36	applicable vat	Factor 0.36	applicable vat	
E18	**SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION (SSEG)**						
	This tariff is available only for approved SSEG connections, where the customers offset their small scale generation against purchases from the Municipality, provided that their purchases exceed their generation. The consumer will stay on his existing tariff (All prepaid customers excluded) Prepaid customers to convert to credit meter and tariff:						
E18A2	Feed-in Tariff c/kWh (based on 85% of Eskom Standard Rate proportional over 12 months)	c	114.21	131.34	103.79	119.36	10.04%
DC2	**DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (BULK INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTION LEVIES - BICL)**						
DC2A	**Sub Division of existing erf**						
DC2A1	Single Phase 60 AMP (5 kVA) Domestic X Tariff E15A4 = P/ERF **PLUS** STANDARD CONNECTION FEES	R	34 127.83	39 247.00	32 195.65	37 025.00	6.00%
DC2B	**New Developments**						
DC2B1	Standard fee per Singel Phase Domestic erf - infrastructure provide by developer (13.8 kVA xE15A2 x.36)	R	21 323.48	24 522.00	20 116.52	23 134.00	6.00%
DC2B2	Standard fee per Three Phase Domestic erf - infrastructure provide by developer (42kVA x E15A2x.36)	R	64 897.39	74 632.00	61 224.35	70 408.00	6.00%
DC2C	MV/LV Bulk Supply with metering point cost / kVA= Tariff E15A2	R	4 325.22	4 974.00	4 080.00	4 692.00	6.01%
DC2C1	LV Bulk Supply if capacity is available on existing TF cost / kVA = Tariff E15A3	R	5 270.43	6 060.99	4 972.17	5 718.00	6.00%

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SEWER TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
SE7A	**SEWERAGE - SINGLE AND INTERMEDIATE RESIDENTIAL (Dwelling house and Duplex flats, Conventional Sewers, small bore sewers and conservancy tanks)**					
SE7A1	0 - 35kl per kl (based on 70% of max 50kl water usage) - per unit per month , Conservancy tank service only during office hours per month. For after hours service, refer to tariff SE9B.	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7A2	Where no municipal water is used - per RUE per month. Conservancy tank service only during office hours per month. For after hours service, refer to tariff SE9B.	161.41	185.62	148.22	170.45	8.90%
SE7A3	Call out fee for Tank Service request but no service due to another defect/no acces to tank	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE7A5	Double the basic charge levied where networks are available but client is not connected	320.72	368.83	294.51	338.69	8.90%
	SEWERAGE - REGISTERED INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS					
SE7A6	0 - 7 kl - **subsidised**	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7A7	8 - 35kl per kl (based on 70% of max 50kl water usage) - per unit per month , Conservancy tank service only during office hours per month. For after hours service, refer to tariff SE9B.	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7B	**SEWERAGE - GENERAL RESIDENTIAL (Blocks of flats and Residential Buildings)**					
SE7B1	0 - 45kl per kl (based on 90% of max 50kl water usage) per unit per month	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7B2	Call out fee for Tank Service request but no service due to another defect/no acces to tank	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE7C	**SEWERAGE - GUEST HOUSE; BED & BREAKFAST ESTABLISHMENTS**					
SE7C1	per kl (based on 70% of water usage) per unit per month.	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7D	**CONSUMPTION - ALL OTHER (Including Commercial, Industrial, School, Sport, etc)**					
SE7D1	per kl (based on 90% of water usage) per unit per month - this percentage may be adjusted according to the Tariff Policy after investigation	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7D2	Call out fee for Tank Service request but no service due to another defect/no acces to tank	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE7E	**CONSUMPTION - DEPARTMENTAL**					
SE7E1	0 - 35 kl per kl (based on 70% of max 50kl water usage) per unit per month	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE8	**BASIC CHARGE**					
SE8A	Basic Monthly Charge Developed sites per erf/unit per month	160.52	184.60	147.40	169.51	8.90%
SE8A1	Basic Monthly Subsidy Residential Indigent as per paragraph A of the Indigent Policy per month	160.52	184.60	147.40	169.51	8.90%
SE8B	Basic Monthly Charge Undeveloped sites - can not connect to the network per erf/unit per month	108.16	124.38	99.32	114.22	8.90%
SE8C	Basic Monthly Charge Undeveloped sites - can connect to the network per erf/unit per month	160.51	184.58	147.39	169.50	8.90%
SE8D	Basic Monthly Charge Developed sites - with a septic Tank per erf/unit per month	108.16	124.38	99.32	114.22	8.90%
SE8E	Basic Monthly Charge - Low Cost Housing & Single Quarters per erf/unit per month	108.16	124.38	99.32	114.22	8.90%
SE8F	**Infrastructure**					
SE8F1	Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month (No 1 end date 30 June 2026)	9.60	11.04	9.60	11.04	0.00%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
SE8F2	Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month (No 2 end date 30 June 2029)	3.43	3.94	3.43	3.94	0.00%
SE8F3	Subsidised Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month - Registered Indigent Households (No 2 end date 30 June 2029)	3.43	3.94	3.43	3.94	0.00%
SE9	**OTHER SEWERAGE CHARGES**					
SE9A	**Vacuum Tanker Service for users not paying tariffs SE7 above - PROVIDED ON REQUEST**					
SE9A1	Vacuum Tanker Service provided on request < 6kl (per 6kl or part thereof)	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE9A2	Vacuum Tanker Service provided on request < 5kl (per 5kl or part thereof)	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE9A4	Vacuum Tanker Service provided on request > 6kl (per 6kl or part thereof)	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE9A5	Call out fee for Tank Service request but no service due to another defect	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE9A6	More than 3 pipes an additional fee per pipe for users not paying tariff SE7 above	108.06	124.27	99.23	114.11	8.90%
SE9B	**After Hours Vacuum Tanker Service - PROVIDED ON REQUEST**					
SE9B1	After Hours - per request < 6kl (per 6kl or part thereof)	1 475.42	1 696.73	1 354.84	1 558.07	8.90%
SE9B2	After Hours - per request > 6kl (per 6kl or part thereof)	1 475.42	1 696.73	1 354.84	1 558.07	8.90%
SE9B3	After Hours - per request < 5kl (per 5kl or part thereof)	1 475.42	1 696.73	1 354.84	1 558.07	8.90%
SE9B2	After Hours Businesses with Public Toilets per removal	443.02	509.47	406.81	467.83	8.90%
SE9C	**Vacuum Tanker Service outside urban areas - PROVIDED ON REQUEST**					
SE9C1	Normal Applicable Tariff (SE9A1 or SE9A2 or SE9A4) PLUS additional per hour **PLUS SE9C2**	443.02	509.47	406.81	467.83	8.90%
SE9C2	Normal ApplicableTariff (SE9A2) plus additional per km	21.63	24.87	19.86	22.84	8.90%
	After Hours for Vacuum Tanker Service outside urban areas - PROVIDED ON REQUEST					
SE9C6	After Hours Applicable Tariff (SE9B1 or SE9B2 or SE9B3) **PLUS additional per hour PLUS SE9C7**	443.02	509.47	406.81	467.83	8.90%
SE9C7	After Hours Applicable Tariff (SE9B2) plus additional per km	21.63	24.87	19.86	22.84	8.90%
SE9.2	**SUNDRY CHARGES**					
SE9D	**Testing and Connection Fees**					
SE9D1	Testing of the septic and conservancy tanks per test	1 854.78	2 133.00	1 749.57	2 012.00	6.01%
SE9D2	Smallbore sewerage connection fee + tank test	8 509.57	9 786.00	8 027.83	9 232.00	6.00%
SE9D3	Sewer Connection	6 385.22	7 343.00	6 023.48	6 926.99	6.01%
SE9E	**Disposal with own tanker truck**					
SE9E1	Charge per kl or part thereof	17.39	20.00	16.52	19.00	5.27%
SE11	**ILLEGAL CONNECTION / TAMPERING FEE**					
SE11A	1st Offence	8 745.00	no vat	8 250.00	no vat	6.00%
SE11B	2 nd Offence (SE11A X 2)	17 490.00	no vat	16 500.00	no vat	6.00%
	NOTE: Any requests for tanker services after 15:00 will be charged at the after hour rate					

WATER TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
WD	**CONSUMER DEPOSITS**					
WD1	Domestic - Water	765.00	no vat	719.00	no vat	6.40%
WD2	Commercial - Water - Consumption < 40kl	3 044.00	no vat	2 872.00	no vat	5.99%
WD3	Commercial - Water - Consumption 40 - 100kl	10 651.00	no vat	10 048.00	no vat	6.00%
WD4	Commercial - Water - Consumption 100 kl +	18 257.00	no vat	17 224.00	no vat	6.00%
WD5	Domestic - Water RUE's	Applicable Rue's X WD1A	no vat	Applicable Rue's X WD1A	no vat	
WD6	Indigent - registered (including UISP)	244.00	no vat	230.00	no vat	6.09%
WDD	**Deposit Defaulters**					
WDD1	Domestic - Water - Two Times average monthly consumption during the preceding 12 months (Defaulters)	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
WDD2	Commercial - Water - Consumption < 40kl Two Times average monthly consumption during the preceding 12 months (Defaulters)	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
WDD3	Commercial - Water - Consumption 40 - 100kl Two Times average monthly consumption during the preceding 12 months (Defaulters)	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
WDD4	Commercial - Water - Consumption 100 kl + Two Times average monthly consumption during the preceding 12 months (Defaulters)	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
WDD5	Domestic - Water RUE'sTwo Times average monthly consumption during the preceding 12 months (Defaulters)	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
W1	**BASIC CHARGE**					
W1A1	Basic Monthly Charge per erf/unit per month	175.68	202.04	165.74	190.60	6.00%
W1A2A	Basic Monthly Subsidy : Residential Indigent as per paragraph A of the Indigent Policyper erf/unit per month	175.68	202.04	165.74	190.60	6.00%
W1A3	**Infrastructure**					
W1A3A	Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month (No 1 end date 30 June 2026)	15.45	17.77	15.45	17.77	0.00%
W1A3B	Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month (No 2 end date 30 June 2029)	8.41	9.67	8.41	9.67	0.00%
W1A3C	Subsidised Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month - Registered Indigent Households (No 2 end date 30 June 2029)	8.41	9.67	8.41	9.67	0.00%
	See attachment for the amount of RUE's allocated to different household consumers					
W1B	**CONSUMPTION - HOUSEHOLDS**					
	Normal Tariff & Level 1 water restrictions					
W1B1	0 - 6 kl per kl	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1B2	7 - 18 kl per kl	14.81	17.03	13.97	16.07	6.00%
W1B4	19 - 45 kl per kl	31.04	35.69	29.28	33.67	6.00%
W1B5	46 - 60 kl per kl	62.06	71.37	58.55	67.33	6.00%
W1B6	>60kl per kl	82.76	95.18	78.08	89.79	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)					
W1B7	0 - 6 kl per kl	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%

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Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
W1B8	7 - 18 kl per kl	19.25	22.14	18.16	20.89	6.00%
W1B10	19 - 45 kl per kl	40.35	46.40	38.06	43.77	6.00%
W1B11	46 - 60 kl per kl	80.68	92.78	76.12	87.53	6.00%
W1B12	>60kl per kl	107.59	123.73	101.50	116.73	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)					
W1B13	0 - 6 kl per kl	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1B14	7 - 18 kl per kl	23.69	27.25	22.35	25.70	6.00%
W1B16	19 - 45 kl per kl	49.66	57.11	46.85	53.88	6.00%
W1B17	46 - 60 kl per kl	99.30	114.20	93.68	107.73	6.00%
W1B18	>60kl per kl	132.42	152.29	124.93	143.67	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)					
W1B19	0 - 6 kl per kl	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1B20	7 - 18 kl per kl	29.62	34.06	27.94	32.13	6.00%
W1B22	19 - 45 kl per kl	62.07	71.38	58.56	67.34	6.00%
W1B23	46 - 60 kl per kl	124.13	142.74	117.10	134.67	6.00%
W1B24	>60kl per kl	165.53	190.36	156.16	179.58	6.00%
W1BI	**CONSUMPTION - REGISTERED INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS**					
	Normal Tariff & Level 1 water restrictions					
W1BI1	0 - 10 kl per kl - **subsidised**	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1BI2	11 - 18 kl per kl	14.81	17.03	13.97	16.07	6.00%
W1BI4	19 - 45 kl per kl	31.04	35.69	29.28	33.67	6.00%
W1BI5	46 - 60 kl per kl	62.06	71.37	58.55	67.33	6.00%
W1BI6	>60kl per kl	82.76	95.18	78.08	89.79	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)					
W1BI7	0 - 10 kl per kl - **subsidised**	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1BI8	11 - 18 kl per kl	19.25	22.14	18.16	20.89	6.00%
W1BI10	19 - 45 kl per kl	40.35	46.40	38.06	43.77	6.00%
W1BI11	46 - 60 kl per kl	80.68	92.78	76.12	87.53	6.00%
W1BI12	>60kl per kl	107.59	123.73	101.50	116.73	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)					
W1BI13	0 - 10 kl per kl - **subsidised**	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1BI14	11 - 18 kl per kl	23.69	27.25	22.35	25.70	6.00%
W1BI16	19 - 45 kl per kl	49.66	57.11	46.85	53.88	6.00%
W1BI17	46 - 60 kl per kl	99.30	114.20	93.68	107.73	6.00%
W1BI18	>60kl per kl	132.42	152.29	124.93	143.67	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)					
W1BI19	0 - 10 kl per kl - **subsidised**	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1BI20	11 - 18 kl per kl	29.62	34.06	27.94	32.13	6.00%
W1BI22	19 - 45 kl per kl	62.07	71.38	58.56	67.34	6.00%
W1BI23	46 - 60 kl per kl	124.13	142.74	117.10	134.67	6.00%

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Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
W1BI24	>60kl per kl	165.53	190.36	156.16	179.58	6.00%
W1C	**CONSUMPTION - ALL OTHER**					
	Normal Tariff & Level 1 water restrictions					
W1C1	0 - 18 kl per kl	16.38	18.83	15.45	17.77	6.00%
W1C3	19 - 45 kl per kl	36.99	42.54	34.90	40.14	6.00%
W1C4	46 - 60 kl per kl	48.04	55.25	45.32	52.12	6.00%
W1C5	>60 kl per kl	64.06	73.66	60.43	69.49	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)					
W1C6	0 - 18 kl per kl	21.29	24.48	20.09	23.10	6.00%
W1C8	19 - 45 kl per kl	48.09	55.31	45.37	52.18	6.00%
W1C9	46 - 60 kl per kl	62.45	71.82	58.92	67.75	6.00%
W1C10	>60 kl per kl	83.27	95.76	78.56	90.34	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)					
W1C11	0 - 18 kl per kl	26.20	30.13	24.72	28.43	6.00%
W1C13	19 - 45 kl per kl	59.19	68.07	55.84	64.22	6.00%
W1C14	46 - 60 kl per kl	76.86	88.39	72.51	83.39	6.00%
W1C15	>60 kl per kl	102.49	117.86	96.69	111.19	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)					
W1C16	0 - 18 kl per kl	32.75	37.67	30.90	35.54	6.00%
W1C18	19 - 45 kl per kl	73.99	85.09	69.80	80.27	6.00%
W1C19	46 - 60 kl per kl	96.08	110.49	90.64	104.24	6.00%
W1C20	>60 kl per kl	128.11	147.33	120.86	138.99	6.00%
W1D	**OTHER CONSUMERS**					
W1D1	Departmental per Kl (Including temporary connection for municipal purposes)	30.29	34.83	29.63	34.07	2.23%
W1D2	Fire Hoses: Basic per Month	224.20	257.83	211.51	243.24	6.00%
W1D3	Bulk usage (Unconnected to networks) per Kl - Consumers Permanently residing within Overstrand municipality area	18.14	20.86	17.11	19.68	6.00%
W1D3A	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)	23.58	27.11	22.24	25.58	6.00%
W1D3B	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)	29.02	33.37	27.38	31.48	6.00%
W1D3C	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)	36.27	41.71	34.22	39.35	6.00%
W1D4	Kid Brooke (Van Cauter 0 - 8000kl per year)	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.00%
W1D5	Onrus Small Holdings tariff 2 (Van Cauter)	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.00%
W1D6	Onrus Small Holdings tariff 4 (Per agreement)	1.11	1.28	1.11	1.28	0.00%
W1D7	Contractors water consumption - temporary connection (only for municipal purposes)	30.29	34.83	29.63	34.07	2.23%
W1D8	Bulk usage (Unconnected to networks) per Kl - People residing outside the Overstrand municipal area	67.25	77.33	63.44	72.96	6.00%
W1D8A	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)	87.42	100.53	82.47	94.84	6.00%
W1D8B	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)	107.59	123.73	101.50	116.73	6.00%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
W1D8C	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)	134.49	154.67	126.88	145.91	6.00%
W1E	**WET COMMERCIAL, SPORT, PARKS etc (must apply for this tariff)**					
	Normal Tariff & Level 1 water restrictions					
W1E1	0 - 500kl per kl	23.83	27.40	22.48	25.85	6.00%
W1E2	501 - 1000kl per kl	36.05	41.46	34.01	39.11	6.00%
W1E3	>1000kl per kl	48.06	55.27	45.34	52.14	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)					
W1E4	0 - 300kl per kl	30.98	35.62	29.22	33.61	6.00%
W1E5	301 - 700kl per kl	46.87	53.90	44.21	50.84	6.00%
W1E6	>700kl per kl	62.48	71.85	58.94	67.78	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)					
W1E7	0 - 250kl per kl	38.13	43.84	35.97	41.36	6.00%
W1E8	251 - 500kl per kl	57.68	66.33	54.42	62.58	6.00%
W1E9	>500kl per kl	76.90	88.43	72.54	83.43	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)					
W1E10	0 - 100kl per kl	47.66	54.81	44.96	51.70	6.00%
W1E11	>100 kl per kl	96.12	110.54	90.68	104.28	6.00%
W1F	**WET INDUSTRY (Marine etc. must apply for this tariff) (Average of 100kl per day over previous 365 days**					
	Normal Tariff & Level 1 water restrictions					
W1F1	0 - 5800kl per kl	24.83	28.55	23.42	26.93	6.00%
W1F2	> 5800kl per kl	48.06	55.27	45.34	52.14	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)					
W1F3	0 - 5800kl per kl	32.27	37.11	30.45	35.01	6.00%
W1F4	> 5800kl per kl	62.48	71.85	58.94	67.78	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)					
W1F5	0 - 5800kl per kl	39.72	45.68	37.47	43.09	6.00%
W1F6	> 5800kl per kl	76.90	88.43	72.54	83.43	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)					
W1F7	0 - 5 800kl per kl	49.65	57.10	46.84	53.87	6.00%
W1F8	>5 800 kl per kl	96.12	110.54	90.68	104.28	6.00%
W2A	**AVAILABILITY CHARGES**					
W2A1	Overstrand per month	175.68	202.04	165.74	190.60	6.00%
W2A2	Farms connected to water pipe line	175.68	202.04	165.74	190.60	6.00%
W2J	**REBATED COST (This can be granted by the Municipal Manager after application) refer to Policy # 6.8.1**					
W2J1	Kl above average - per kl	18.17	20.90	17.78	20.45	2.19%
W3A	**IRRIGATION WATER ("LEI WATER") & RAW WATER**					
W3A1	Use and pump water (80-90 min) per MONTH Stanford	53.84	61.91	50.79	58.41	6.00%
W3A2	Pearly Beach Small Holdings: Basic	65.71	75.57	61.99	71.29	6.00%
W3A3	Pearly Beach Small Holdings: Consumption 0- 70 kl per kl	5.12	5.89	4.83	5.55	6.00%
W3A4	Pearly Beach Small Holdings: Consumption >70 kl per kl	12.03	13.84	11.35	13.05	6.00%

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Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
W3A5	Others per kl	5.12	5.89	4.83	5.55	6.00%
W3A6	Farm Rem 1/722 Stanford as per agreement, 0.875% of raw water abstraction from municipal boreholes, to a maximum of 4380 kl/a, per kl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
W3A6A	Farm 10/722 Stanford as per agreement, 0.875% of raw water abstraction from municipal boreholes, to a maximum of 4380 kl/a, per kl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
W3A6B	Farms Rem 1/722 and 10/722 Stanford as per agreement, raw water abstraction from boreholes in excess of 0.875% of municipal abstraction per property, per kl	5.12	5.89	4.83	5.55	6.00%
W3A6C	Farms 7/722 and 8/722 Stanford as per agreement, raw water consumption up to 100 kl/month	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
W3A6D	Farm 7/722 and 8/722 Stanford as per agreement, raw water consumption in excess of 100 kl/month	5.12	5.89	4.83	5.55	0.00%
W3A7	Farm 586 Volmoed raw water from De Bos pipeline consumption 0 - 300 kl/month per kl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
W3A8	Farm 586 Volmoed raw water from De Bos pipeline consumption >300 kl/month per kl	5.12	5.89	4.83	5.55	6.00%
W3B	**IRRIGATION WATER - (TREATED EFFLUENT)**					
W3B2	Hermanus Golf Club per month	58 449.63	67 217.07	55 141.16	63 412.33	6.00%
W3B3	All other per kl	3.30	3.79	3.11	3.58	6.00%
W3B4	Schools, municipal sports grounds & project sport grounds as per agreement	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
W3B5	Curro Holdings - 250kl free per day as per deed of sale	3.30	3.79	3.11	3.58	6.00%
W4	**SUNDRY CHARGES**					
W4A1	Testing of a Meter (Call-out Fee incl)	1 163.48	1 338.00	1 097.39	1 262.00	6.02%
W4A2	Testing of a Meter (Ind/Bulk Meter) ***Minimum charge of R500***	Cost plus 15%	applicable vat	Cost plus 15%	applicable vat	
W4A3	Disconnection	526.96	606.00	497.39	572.00	5.95%
W4A4	Reconnection	526.96	606.00	497.39	572.00	5.95%
W4A5	Reconnection After Normal Working Hours	1 056.52	1 215.00	996.52	1 146.00	6.02%
W4A6	Administration fee - recalculation due to no meter access	205.22	236.00	193.91	223.00	5.83%
W4A7	Verification of a Meter Reading	289.57	333.00	273.04	314.00	6.05%
W4A8	Final and Special Readings	264.35	304.00	249.57	287.00	5.92%
W4A9	Call-out Fee - Normal Working Hours	526.09	605.00	496.52	571.00	5.96%
W4A10	Call-out Fee - After Hours	1 054.78	1 213.00	994.78	1 144.00	6.03%
W4A11	Replacement of damage meter	1 414.78	1 627.00	1 334.78	1 535.00	5.99%
W4A12	Removal / Re-install of Meter (based on call out fee)	1 163.48	1 338.00	1 097.39	1 262.00	6.02%
W4A13	Registration of Borehole (Including inspection fee)	394.78	454.00	372.17	428.00	6.08%
W4A14	Repositioning of Meter (excl. pipe)	1 158.26	1 332.00	1 093.04	1 257.00	5.97%
W4A15	Convert to Water Flow Restrictor Meter	3 773.04	4 339.00	3 559.13	4 093.00	6.01%
W4A16	Temporary Connections - Deposit	9 926.90	no vat	9 365.00	no vat	6.00%
W4A17	Temporary Connection - Usage per kl	30.29	34.83	29.63	34.07	2.23%
W4A18	Damage of Water Meter	Actual cost plus 15%	applicable vat	Actual cost plus 15%	applicable vat	
W4A19	Damage of Watermain	Actual cost plus R3 991.00	applicable vat	Actual cost plus R3 764.76	applicable vat	6.01%

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Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
W4A20	Damage of Service Connection (including water meter)	Actual cost plus R1 049.00	applicable vat	Actual cost plus R989.57	applicable vat	6.01%
W5	**ILLEGAL CONNECTION / TAMPERING FEE**					
W5A1	1st Offence	8 806.00	no vat	8 308.00	no vat	5.99%
W5A2	2 nd Offence Must convert to a flow-restriction watermeter at applicable tariff plus	10 333.00	no vat	9 748.00	no vat	6.00%
W5A3	3rd Offence (Restriction of service and remedial action fee = double previous offence fee)	Previous offence amount X 2	no vat	Previous offence amount X 2	no vat	
W6	**CONNECTION FEE**					
W6A1	20 mm Connection Conventional Meter	6 451.30	7 419.00	6 086.09	6 999.00	6.00%
W6A2	20 mm Connection Water Flow Restrictor Meter	7 662.61	8 812.00	7 228.70	8 313.00	6.00%
W6A3	Other Connections	Actual cost plus 15%	applicable vat	Actual cost plus 15%	applicable vat	
W6A4	Connections (Erf Boundary - by Developer)	1 677.39	1 929.00	1 582.61	1 820.00	5.99%
W7	**BULK SERVICES DEVELOPMENT FEES**					
	Tariffs set out in Development Contribution Tariff list					

ANNEXURE TO WATER TARIFFS

ALLOCATION OF RUE's TO CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS

Clinics - Out patients	* 1 RUE
Flats	* 1 RUE per Unit
Guest Houses and B & B's	* 1 RUE
Household related consumers that do not fall in one of the above household consumer categories	* Upon application the Engineering & Financial Departments will assess the validity within the tariff's structural framework
Old Age Homes, Hostels & Boarding School	* 1 RUE per 7 beds
Retirement Villages, Hospital & Hospice	* 1 RUE per 1 residential unit * 1 RUE per 7 beds
Single Residential erven	* 1 RUE
Townhouse and Group developments	* 1 RUE per unit (Please note that Townhouse/Group Developments must apply should they require more than 1 RUE during development) * RUE's only applicable from date of application and approval

RUE = Residential Unit Equivalent

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DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION TARIFFS (BULK INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTION LEVIES - BICL) (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
DC1	**WATER**					
DC1A	Standard Fee per Equivalent Unit	23 998.26	27 598.00	22 640.00	26 036.00	
DC2	**ELECTRICITY**					
DC2A	**Sub Division of Existing Erf**					
DC2A1	Single Phase 60 AMP (5 kVA) Domestic X Tariff E15A4 = P/ERF **PLUS** Standard Connection Fees	34 127.83	39 247.00	32 195.65	37 025.00	6.00%
DC2B	**New Developments**					
DC2B1	Standard fee per Singel Phase Domestic erf - infrastructure provide by developer (Based on 13.8 kVA xE15A2 x.36)	21 323.48	24 522.00	20 116.52	23 134.00	6.00%
DC2B2	Standard fee per Three Phase Domestic erf - infrastructure provide by developer (Based on 42kVA x E15A2x.36)	64 897.39	74 632.00	61 224.35	70 408.00	6.00%
DC2C	MV/LV Bulk Supply with metering point cost / kVA= Tariff E15A2	4 325.22	4 974.00	4 080.00	4 692.00	6.01%
DC2C1	LV Bulk Supply if capacity is available on existing TF cost / kVA = Tariff E15A3	5 270.43	6 060.99	4 972.17	5 718.00	6.00%
DC3	**SEWERAGE**					
DC3A	Standard Fee per Equivalent Unit	17 152.17	19 725.00	16 181.13	18 608.30	6.00%
DC4	**ROADS**					
DC4A	Standard Fee per Equivalent Unit	7 691.30	8 845.00	7 255.93	8 344.32	6.00%
DC5	**STORMWATER**					
DC5A	Standard Fee per Equivalent Unit	8 873.91	10 205.00	8 371.23	9 626.91	6.00%
DC6	**SOLID WASTE**					
DC6A	Standard Fee per Equivalent Unit	1 538.26	1 769.00	1 450.82	1 668.44	6.03%
DC7	**OFF-GRID DEVELOPMENT/UNITS**					
DC7A	As per signed agreement as recommended by the Director: Infrastructure and Planning and approval by the Municipal Manager	as per agreement	applicable vat	as per agreement	applicable vat	
DC8	**EVALUATION/INVESTIGATION LEVIES are payable OVER and ABOVE the Bulk Service Levies**					
DC8A	**Water**					
	No. of Equivalent units					
DC8A1	1 - 4	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
DC8A2	5 - 10	10 654.78	12 253.00	10 051.30	11 559.00	6.00%
DC8A3	11 - 25	17 940.87	20 632.00	16 925.22	19 464.00	6.00%
DC8A4	26 - 50	24 684.35	28 387.00	23 286.96	26 780.00	6.00%
DC8A5	51 - 100	28 325.22	32 574.00	26 721.74	30 730.00	6.00%
DC8A6	101 - 250	31 427.83	36 142.00	29 648.70	34 096.00	6.00%
DC8A7	251 - 500	36 687.83	42 191.00	34 611.30	39 803.00	6.00%
DC8A8	501 - 2000	41 407.83	47 619.00	39 064.35	44 924.00	6.00%
DC8A9	2000 – 5000	49 771.30	57 237.00	46 953.91	53 997.00	6.00%
DC8A10	> 5001	56 516.52	64 994.00	53 317.39	61 315.00	6.00%

Adopted

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
DC8E	**Sanitation**					
	No. of Equivalent units					
DC8E1	1 - 4	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
DC8E2	5 - 10	10 654.78	12 253.00	10 051.30	11 559.00	6.00%
DC8E3	11 - 25	17 940.87	20 632.00	16 925.22	19 464.00	6.00%
DC8E4	26 - 50	24 684.35	28 387.00	23 286.96	26 780.00	6.00%
DC8E5	51 - 100	28 325.22	32 574.00	26 721.74	30 730.00	6.00%
DC8E6	101 - 250	31 427.83	36 142.00	29 648.70	34 096.00	6.00%
DC8E7	251 - 500	36 687.83	42 191.00	34 611.30	39 803.00	6.00%
DC8E8	501 - 2000	41 407.83	47 619.00	39 064.35	44 924.00	6.00%
DC8E9	2000 – 5000	49 771.30	57 237.00	46 953.91	53 997.00	6.00%
DC8E10	> 5001	56 516.52	64 994.00	53 317.39	61 315.00	6.00%

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RESORTS TARIFF LIST (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
	** A deposit of 50% of the total amount payable is applicable to secure the booking					electricity
	** On cancellation of the booking an administration fee of 15% will deducted from the deposit					
	** On cancellation of the booking less than 14 days prior to the commencement of the booking period, the deposit **will not** be paid back					
R 1	**PALMIET & KLEINMOND CARAVAN PARKS**					
R1A	**Peak Season - 1 December - 31 January & Easter Weekend**					
R1A1	A Stands per day	506.09	582.00	477.39	549.00	6.01%
R1A2	B Stands per day	406.09	467.00	383.48	441.00	5.90%
R1A3	C Stands per day	361.74	416.00	340.87	392.00	6.12%
R1B	**Off-Peak Season - 1 February - 30 November (Excluding Easter Weekend)**					
R1B1	A Stands per day	280.00	322.00	264.35	304.00	5.92%
R1B2	B Stands per day	241.74	278.00	227.83	262.00	6.11%
R1B3	C Stands per day	220.87	254.00	208.70	240.00	5.83%
	The above tariffs include for up to four (4) persons and one (1) vehicle with one trailor or caravan or small boat per day					
R1F	**Sundry Costs**					
R1F1	Electricity if available per stand per day	35.51	40.84	32.27	37.11	10.04%
R1F2	Additional persons up to a maximum of two (2) - per person per day	73.91	85.00	69.57	80.00	6.25%
R1F3	Additional vehicle or small trailer or small boat to maximum of 2 units - per unit per day	42.61	49.00	40.00	46.00	6.52%
R1F4	Day visitors for campers up to a maximum of four (4) per person per day	73.91	85.00	69.57	80.00	6.25%
R1F5	Day visitors vehicle per day	55.65	64.00	52.17	60.00	6.67%
	NOTE: Special arrangements must be made with the Camp Manager to allow day visitors					
R1F6	Children under two (2) years	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
R1F7	Children under twelve (12)	35.65	41.00	33.91	39.00	5.13%
R1F8	Gate Card / Key Deposit per set - Refundable	212.00	no vat	200.00	no vat	6.00%
R1J	**Off-Peak: Pensioners,Caravan Clubs more than 10 caravans, Mobile Camper Vehicles & RV groups (not caravans) more than 20 campers**					
	Note: Pensioners to be defined as persons sixty (60) years and older					
R1J1	May get a discount on the stands	50%	applicable vat	50%	applicable vat	
R1J2	Qulify for a reduced tariff for a period of 30 days	3 409.57	3 921.00	3 216.52	3 699.00	6.00%
R 10	**KLEINMOND: FRANK ROBB HUT**					
R10A	Camping per person per day (Maximum of 10 persons)	120.00	138.00	113.04	130.00	6.16%
R 30	**ONRUS CARVAN PARK**					
R30A	**Peak Season - 1 December - 31 January & Easter Weekend**					
R30A1	A Stands per day	583.48	671.00	550.44	633.00	6.00%
R30A2	B Stands per day	504.35	580.00	475.65	547.00	6.03%
R30A3	C Stands per day	386.96	445.00	365.22	420.00	5.95%
R30B	**Off-Peak Season - 1 February - 30 November (Excluding Easter Weekend)**					
R30B1	A Stands per day	337.39	388.00	318.26	366.00	6.01%

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Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
R30B2	B Stands per day	339.13	390.00	320.00	368.00	5.98%
R30B3	C Stands per day	286.09	329.00	269.57	310.00	6.13%
	The above tariffs include for up to six (6) persons and one (1) vehicle with one trailor or caravan or small boat per day					
R30F	**Sundry Costs**					
R30F2	Additional persons - per person per day	80.87	93.00	76.50	87.98	5.71%
R30F3	Additional vehicle or small trailer or small boat to maximum of 2 units - per unit per day	44.35	51.00	41.48	47.70	6.92%
R30F7	Full 30 day Rental	5 451.30	6 269.00	5 142.61	5 914.00	6.00%
R30F8	Gate Card / Key Deposit per set - Refundable	212.00	no vat	200.00	no vat	6.00%
R30J	**Annual Rental**					
R30J1	Rental per annum	33 182.61	38 160.00	31 304.35	36 000.00	6.00%
	Plus:					
R30J2	Pergola with covering per annum	1 911.30	2 198.00	1 803.48	2 074.00	5.98%
R30J3	Water tap per annum	407.83	469.00	384.35	442.00	6.11%
R30J4	Structure for storing purposes per annum	407.83	469.00	384.35	442.00	6.11%
R30J5	Permanent fireplace structure per annum	407.83	469.00	384.35	442.00	6.11%
R30J6	Electricity per stand per annum	1 798.48	2 068.26	1 634.39	1 879.55	10.04%
R30J7	Additional caravan at semi-permanent per day	27.83	32.00	26.09	30.00	6.69%
R30L	**Off-Peak: Pensioners,Caravan Clubs more than 10 caravans, Mobile Camper Vehicles & RV groups (not caravans) more than 20 campers**					
	Note: Pensioners to be defined as persons sixty (60) years and older					
R30L1	May get a discount on the stands	50%	applicable vat	50%	applicable vat	
R30L2	Qualify for a reduced tariff for a period of 30 days	3 747.83	4 310.00	3 535.65	4 066.00	6.00%
R 60	**GANSBAAAI CARAVAN PARK**					
R60A	**Peak Season - 1 December - 31 January & Easter Weekend**					
R60A1	A+ Stands per day	449.57	517.00	424.35	488.00	5.94%
R60A2	A Stands per day	357.39	411.00	337.39	388.00	5.93%
R60A3	B Stands per day	280.00	322.00	264.35	304.00	5.92%
R60A4	C Stands per day	255.65	294.00	240.87	277.00	6.14%
R60B	**Off-Peak Season - 1 February - 30 November (Excluding Easter Weekend)**					
R60B1	A+ Stands per day	306.96	353.00	289.57	333.00	6.01%
R60B2	A Stands per day	265.22	305.00	250.44	288.00	5.90%
R60B3	B Stands per day	240.87	277.00	226.96	261.00	6.13%
R60B4	C Stands per day	220.00	253.00	207.83	239.00	5.86%
	The above tariffs include for up to four (4) persons and one (1) vehicle with one trailor or caravan or small boat per day					
R60F	**Sundry Costs**					
R60F1	Additional persons up to a maximum of two (2) - per person per day	73.91	85.00	69.57	80.00	6.25%
R60F2	Additional vehicle or small trailer or small boat - per unit per day	52.17	60.00	49.57	57.00	5.26%
R60F3	Children under two (2) years	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
R60F4	Children under twelve (12)	35.65	41.00	33.91	39.00	5.13%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
R60F5	Day visitors for campers up to a maximum of four (4) per person per day	52.17	60.00	49.57	57.00	5.26%
R60F6	Gate Card / Key Deposit per set - Refundable	211.00	no vat	199.00	no vat	6.03%
R60J	**Annual Rental**					
R60J1	Rental per annum	22 121.74	25 440.00	20 869.57	24 000.00	6.00%
E60K	**Off-Peak: Pensioners,Caravan Clubs more than 10 caravans, Mobile Camper Vehicles & RV groups (not caravans) more than 20 campers**					
	Note: Pensioners to be defined as persons sixty (60) years and older					
R60K1	May get a discount on the stands	50%	applicable vat	50%	applicable vat	
R 80	**HAWSTON DAY CAMPING SITE**					
R80A	**Peak Season - 1 December - 31 January & Easter Weekend**					
R80A1	Camping Sites	241.74	278.00	227.83	262.00	6.11%
R80A2	Parking Fees per vehicle (excluding busses >20 seats)	18.26	21.00	17.39	20.00	5.00%
R80A3	Per Bus >20 seats	206.09	237.00	194.78	224.00	5.81%
R80A4	Entrance Fee: Adults (per person)	18.26	21.00	17.39	20.00	5.00%
R80A5	Entrance Fee: Children (per child < 12)	5.22	6.00	4.78	5.50	9.21%
R80B	**Off-Peak Season - 1 February - 30 November (Excluding Easter Weekend)**					
R80B1	Camping Sites	131.30	151.00	123.48	142.00	6.33%
R80B2	Parking Fees per vehicle (excluding busses >20 seats)	18.26	21.00	17.39	20.00	5.00%
R80B3	Per Bus >20 seats	206.09	237.00	194.78	224.00	5.81%
R80B4	Entrance Fee: Adults (per person)	18.26	21.00	17.39	20.00	5.00%
R80B5	Entrance Fee: Children (per child < 12)	5.22	6.00	4.78	5.50	9.21%
R80B6	The above tariffs include for up to six (6) persons and one (1) vehicle with one trailor or caravan or small boat per day					
R80E	**Sundry Costs**					
R80E1	Electricity if available per stand per day	36.35	41.80	33.03	37.98	10.04%
R80E2	Additional vehicle or small trailer or small boat - per unit per day	49.57	57.00	46.96	54.00	5.55%
R80J	**Off-Peak: Pensioners,Caravan Clubs more than 10 caravans, Mobile Camper Vehicles & RV groups (not caravans) more than 20 campers**					
	Note: Pensioners to be defined as persons sixty (60) years and older					
R80J1	May get a discount on the stands	50%	applicable vat	50%	applicable vat	

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
1	KLEINMOND RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION	__PEDDLE	10/04/2024	The following aspects of the proposed OM budget we wish to highlight. ELECTRICITY: We note that the monthly basic charge has been changed to a "capacity charge". This amendment has not been discussed / explained to the public! What is the effect of this new cost structure going to be in comparison with the previous structure? How is any ratepayer, without a detailed explanation of what this new tariff means, going to, in all fairness, decide which charge ie 20, 40 or 60 amps will suit their requirements? A quick briefing at an open meeting will not hack it, - as no back-up documents, nor time to work through the papers – at a public meeting? Hardily So, we approve of this budget and find out later? The new electricity 'Cost of Service' tariff proposal must be "sold" to the residents before being included into the budget. If it is true that it could mean as much as a R200 monthly additional levy per household, this is totally unacceptable. OM must manage the loss of revenue from reduced electricity sales and not merely pass on the loss to the residents. Why has this not been communicated with the consumers prior to this IDP roadshow? We are of the opinion that this should be seen as a major change in the rating system and the OM decision to make such an arbitrary change and then trying to enforce it on the taxpayers without even an attempt to explain, is totally unacceptable and we reject it in totality! HOUSING: The uncontrolled development of the Informal Settlements in the area is a matter of grave concern! Shacks are being built as and when desired, the ratepaying residents of Kleinmond must then pick up the tab for these costs, which extend to OM Response operations, when these occur, electricity, water and sanitation requirements even if these are at the basic level. What happened to the barrier project for Overhills, above the old reservoir, which is now easily up to 5 huts deep in places? While we agree that it is no longer permissible for there to be a system of	*<u>Response:</u>* ***<u>Electricity:</u>*** *The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* - *Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different electricity customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the Cost of Supply tariffs;* - *The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.* *Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.* *The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.* *Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.* *As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of the CoS study is to apportion all costs required to service*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				influx control, we however believe that law enforcement by OM officials with respect to such illegal shack farming is inadequate. - The success figures given out for huts broken down extends across the whole OM region and hides the realities of each town! We are of the opinion that no policy exists with respect to the control of shacks or in terms of any guidelines that would indicate what, how, when such structures should be dismantled and taken away as evidence. Show proof of how many cases have been registered with the SAPS wrt such illegal structures? The anti-invasion unit, apparently established to prevent such invasions, is not effectively structured, nor adequately funded to provide the few officers in the unit, tasked with enforcing the regulations, with both adequate weapons, ammunition and equipment, never mind proper vehicles. To cut on the Capital as well as the Operational Budgets to subsidise the normal Municipal Services at the cost of regular taxpayers is also unacceptable. This system is NOT sustainable and serious planning should urgently be considered. SEWAGE: The expansion / completion of the water-based sewer system in Kleinmond is just another example of the OM's inability to meet their commitments. Funds should have been set aside and ring fenced to complete this project as a matter of urgency! The 11% for sewage disposal and 8,9% refusal removal is rejected as the service remains the same with no explanation given by OM why the increase is radically above inflation. Again, no more than 5% will be accepted. SERVICE INCREASES Many property owners experienced up to 20% increases last year and at the Mayor's presentation last year in Kleinmond Town Hall it was indicated this was a once off large increase due to higher property valuations and inflation linked increase can be expected the next year. So, the question is why 8% increase now, when National Treasury and Provincial Government indicate a 4.9% inflation rate for budgeting purposes? In addition, we may add Cape Town is proposing a 5.7%	*customers among each customer class in a fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs. The municipal council took a decision during April 2023 already that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years. A presentation explaining the Cos cost-reflective electricity tariffs were also shared with ward committees during 2023.* ***Housing*** *Land Invasion, and Management, and Prevention of the expansion of Informal Settlement & Anti-land invasion Unit - The Unit was established in the 2022/23 financial year. In its Initial phase, the project consisted of 15 temporary staff. Currently the project has 12 employees appointed on a 3-year contract. The plans to advance to Phase 2 – Permanent staff structure is underway. The unit is operational and effective given the foundation laid down by law enforcement structures and support within the directorate. The unit ensures prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures, illegal connection of electricity, relocation process oversight.* ***Sewerage*** *The extension of the waterborne sewer networks into areas not covered yet could not be included in the 2024/25 budget due to high priorities in terms of upgrading needs at several wastewater treatment plants and sewerage pumpstations.* *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –*

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				increase, Johannesburg 4,8% and Port Elizabeth 5% but OM proposes 8%!!!! Increases above inflation in service tariffs is unacceptable and should not be allowed! SALARIES A contentious issue, as all will believe within all fairness, that officials should be adequately compensated for their labour and indeed rewarded for extraordinary work by the payment of bonuses therefor! However, given that so few people actually pay rates and taxes in the region and the no doubt high non-, or partial payment of such rates, it would be fair to expect the salary/ bonuses increases to be inflation related and modest,- ie give the ratepayers some wriggle room/ afloat is the thought that springs to mind! After all who is funding these increases. Bonuses must only be paid to those few individuals who demonstrably carry out work above and beyond their daily tasks, to the benefit of the system! Simply doing your work on time and efficiently cannot be grounds for a bonus, as then you are in effect saying, we are paying you extra to just do your work satisfactorily! Why are other employees being paid performance bonuses of R27 million - [an average of R24 000/employee plus a13th cheque? In today's harsh economic climate this is absolutely, outrageous considering the financial plight of many residents in Kleinmond. We also believe there is demonstratively no performance management system in place that controls these bonuses – they have therefore seemingly simply become a right! That is not fair to the people funding this i.e. the residents. Why are overtime costs totally out of control? Expenditure this year is 96% over budget - this is totally under the control of OM. It is an expense that is subject to abuse. Look at the fire fighters well indeed, where is your contingency funding as the advent of the 'fire season' is not a surprise! Why are performance bonuses for senior managers increasing by 65%? https://labourguide.co.za/employment-condition/the-payment-of-bonuses The mere fact that we are living in a municipality that is adequately carrying out its function ie providing services to the ratepayers and at a higher standard than many other municipalities, is no	*With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service. The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as*

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				justification for saying, because of this be happy! If the SALGA increase of 4,9% for employees is inflation based why a further 2%? Virtually nobody in Kleinmond has the luxury of a 7% increase on their salary/pension. We do hope that by increasing the size of the OM budget that an attempt is not being launched to move the municipality into a different category or grade and thereby automatically justifying an increase in remuneration of all officials? CONTROL MEASURES: With reference to the recent theft of petrol as well as the irregularities in the housing Department, it would seem there are NO control measures and if so, nobody seems to enforce these measures, scared of the unions not the voters? Does the OM fleet control system involve the use of a vehicle logbook per vehicle wherein every trip is noted point to point and an authority given for each vehicle trip, along with a complete register of refuelling of the vehicle? Without such a control measure there is no hope to control the constant movement of municipal vehicles and fuel usage. CLOSING In the private sector the consumer has the right to reject exorbitant/exploitative increases by buying elsewhere. At local government level, there is no option, so either we simply accept the changes, or go somewhere else! The final alternative is, make the changes happen! Captain Jean-Luc Picard used to say, and we concur, that we have elected to 'make it so' in conjunction with our fellow ratepayers in the Overstrand Region! Don't ask us the Ratepayers to redetermine the OM budget – you have the posts and the pay, just do it! In view of the contents of this letter we regret to inform you that we do not agree with the proposed budget and we consequently have no option other to totally reject the Draft Budget as presented by the OM.	*communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing,*

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					Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible. ***Salaries**:* *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* ***Overtime**:* *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* ➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* ***Control Measures**:* *The municipality maintains a record of immediately reporting any theft/fraud immediately to authorities, inclusive of following the necessary disciplinary procedures and attending to implementing additional controls.*
2	VANDE SOLUTIONS KLEINMOND	__ VAN DER WESTH UIZEN	10/04 /2024	In light of the escalating concerns voiced via social media channels and interpersonal communication regarding the management of septic tank suction scheduling, it is paramount that we address these issues promptly and decisively. We propose the allocation of resources towards piloting the implementation of the proposed scheduling system offered	*Response:* *The municipality has reviewed the staff structure across all directorates in the past few months and it is believed that this will result in efficiencies also with regard to the tanker services.* *Before-mentioned will also be followed up with the review of systems in place to ensure optimal management of*

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				by VANDE SOLUTIONS. Such a measure is essential for embracing technological advancements in our long-term strategies for effective waste management solutions. It is noteworthy that the proposed system not only promises tangible benefits but also presents a viable return on investment (ROI). Considering the potential returns alongside the broader benefits of this initiative, it would be imprudent to forgo this opportunity. Moreover, our review indicates that none of the other projects earmarked in the current budget offer a comparable ROI. Central to our proposal is the establishment of accountability, a facet that we recognize as integral to addressing the concerns of homeowners. Through the implementation of this project, we aim to introduce a framework of accountability that has been lacking, thereby fostering trust and confidence among stakeholders. We believe that by endorsing this initiative, we demonstrate our commitment to both operational excellence and meeting the expectations of those we serve.	*administrative processes and resources, including capacity and equipment.*
3	DUNCAN __(Mrs)		12/04 /2024	I hereby appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Budget to enable supportive arrangements to be undertaken by Overstrand Municipality, if required. I am a resident of Eastcliff, residing at 33 Musson Street.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
4	CORONA FOODS	__ROUX	12/04 /2024	As a concerned member of the Hermanus community It is with great concern that I learnt that there is no provision for the Baboon Management Plan in the OM Draft IDP or Budget for 2024 / 2025.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the*

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				The Baboon monitoring program has been unbelievably successful, and it is imperative that it be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024 / 2025 through to 2029. (A five-year period).	*provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
5	__TEIXEIRA (Ms)		12/04 /2024	The Hermanus BMG has made such a drastic impact on our daily lives that the thought of them not being funded is stupendous!!!!! They provide an integral service to all residents affected. I have had 15 of them In my HOUSE and the damages and destruction was terrible. Never mind the safety aspect. What will it take for you to realise this - an injury? A death? Please reconsider this and fund this phenomenal initiative.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
6	_BLANCHARD		12/04 /2024	My wife and I formally appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM. Communities and nature require us to find an acceptable solution that benefits all, the above would allow us all to facilitate such a solution.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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7	__Levin and __Rademan		12/04 /2024	Hi there as rate payers with a home and holiday rental property in Voelklip we are adding our voices in support for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 and also that we would be happy to contribute to a crowd sourced fund in the interests of ensuring the wellbeing and security of Airbnb guests and pets. In the past I have enjoyed being able to call the baboon monitors with sightings and prompt responses especially when people - often visitors - do not adhere to secure waste disposal and other precautions, which add to the problem. Hope this helps our cause!	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
8.	Black Eagle Lodges	__ Delport	12/04 /2024	I trust this email finds you well. As homeowners in Fernkloof, Hermanus, I am writing to urgently appeal for the inclusion of preliminary funding for the Baboon Management Plan in the upcoming budget. The Baboon Management Plan has proven to be an essential tool in mitigating conflicts between our community and baboon populations. However, to effectively implement and sustain this plan, it is crucial that adequate funding be allocated. By facilitating a preliminary amount in the budget, the necessary collaborative efforts, led by HBAG, can be undertaken swiftly and efficiently as needed. Furthermore, I propose the inclusion of an SRA component or a similar community-based contribution mechanism in both the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and the budget. This would not only enhance community engagement and ownership of the Baboon Management Plan but also provide sustainable funding streams for its continued implementation. Failure to allocate funding for the Baboon Management Plan would not only jeopardize the progress made in managing human-baboon interactions but also undermine the safety and well-being of our community members. I therefore urge you to give serious consideration to this appeal and prioritize the funding allocation in the upcoming budget.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				I hope for your positive response and further collaboration with HBAG in ensuring the success of this vital initiative. Thank you for your attention to this urgent matter.	
9.	__Morum		12/04 /2024	We have not had a baboon in Prestwick Village for close on 5 years whereas before the monitors there were at least 3 raids a week. It is thus untenable to propose the scrapping of this service. Do whatever is necessary such as a levy raised through rates on the affected households but do not scrap the service.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
10.	__ Delport		12/04 /2024	I trust this email finds you well. As homeowners in Fernkloof, Hermanus, I am writing to urgently appeal for the inclusion of preliminary funding for the Baboon Management Plan in the upcoming budget. The Baboon Management Plan has proven to be an essential tool in mitigating conflicts between our community and baboon populations. However, to effectively implement and sustain this plan, it is crucial that adequate funding be allocated. By facilitating a preliminary amount in the budget, the necessary collaborative efforts, led by HBAG, can be undertaken swiftly and efficiently as needed. Furthermore, I propose the inclusion of an SRA component or a similar community-based contribution mechanism in both the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and the budget. This would not only enhance community engagement and ownership of the Baboon Management Plan but also provide sustainable funding streams for its continued implementation. Failure to allocate funding for the Baboon Management Plan would not only jeopardize the progress made in	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				managing human-baboon interactions but also undermine the safety and well-being of our community members. I therefore urge you to give serious consideration to this appeal and prioritize the funding allocation in the upcoming budget. I hope for your positive response and further collaboration with HBAG in ensuring the success of this vital initiative. Thank you for your attention to this urgent matter.	
11.	Fernkloof Village / __ Nell and Company	__ Nell	12/04 /2024	As a property owner in Fernkloof Village, I hereby wish to appeal the facilitation of the Baboon Management Plan in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative arrangements to undertaken by the Overstrand Municipality with the affected community. This program is a great success and it is unthinkable that we may revert back to the days where ignorant people are poisoning or shooting these animals when the program runs out in December 2024. Please find a way to keep the plan in action!	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
12.	Alan Keeley		12/04 /2024	The removal of the budget for baboon management will result in baboons returning to the homes causing endless damage, will reduce jobs for the monitors and force the public to deal with invasive baboons in their own manner either with poison or physical harm to the baboons. Not a good idea to terminate a working system.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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13.	__Mapstone		12/04 /2024	I currently live in Lakewood Village, Hermanus. I appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
14.	__ Ivey		12/04 /2024	Please take note of the following and respectfully consider in the OM Budget for 2024/2025. For close to 5 years, Hermanus East areas have progressed from an average of 7 house raids per week, to maximum 3 over the past 4 months! The success of the program cannot be denied, and many new residents have invested heavily in good faith, into these areas. The high desirability of properties, recent rates adjustment and increased weekender and holiday rentals and escalated tourist activity validate this. Experience proves a lapse of just a few days, will revert the troop or some individuals back to raiding habits, thus influencing younger baboon generations. What is Hermanus Baboon Action Group (HBAG) doing to resolve the dilemma: 1) HBAG requested a meeting with significant role players and decision makers, to present a proposal, addressing concerns affecting almost 3000 residents in affected areas of Hermanus East.HBAG was finally advised this week that OM is prepared to arrange a meeting, as requested, to explore solutions with the primary role players. 2) HBAG has initiated exploratory discussions with board members of Hermanus SRA, Director Stephen Muller, Councillor Lerm, and brief consultations with the Mayor, Municipal Manager and CFO.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				3) HBAG has advised Cape Nature and Department of Environment of the dilemma facing affected communities and appealed for an extension of the assignment for a further 5 years, to facilitate baboon monitoring in the area, once again. Without Cape Natures' participation, the program cannot happen. The OM will need to coordinate this with urgency. Proposed funding mechanisms and implementation: 1) HBAG understands the budgetary constraints of OM at this time. Therefore, HBAG's proposal relies on collection of funds from the affected community via the/an SRA, relieving the OM of an unfunded mandate. This would be a minimal monthly amount from each affected property owner; however, the long-term benefits are enormous for the entire area. 2) The SRA would not be expected to manage or run the program, but merely function as a conduit, or collection mechanism of funds, from affected community, by OM, to be paid to a service provider. All applicable SRA policy/bylaw requirements/ voting procedures/ timeframes would be followed. It is a lengthy complex process. 3) OM would still be responsible for the tender process/appointment of service provider once the assignment from Cape Nature is signed. 4) A collaborative arrangement needs to be established to ensure predictable, safe community funding, proper tender procedures, and oversight of the project. 5) A perception survey in the affected community will take place shortly. 6) The proposal and draft costings currently only include the specific areas mentioned above, only monitoring of the Voelklip Baboon troop in so far as transgression over the urban edge is concerned. The HBAG proposal does not facilitate other areas (those affected by Onrus/Hamilton Troops).	
15.	__ Levick		12/04 /2024	We live at 31 Prestwick Village being part of the Fernkloof estate. I wish to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the budget as a preliminary amount. We have lived here for 9 years. In the earlier years there were some problems with baboons in our village. In recent	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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				years this has totally changed in that we are totally unaware of any problems with baboons. This is obviously due to the Baboon Management Plan. I am not sure how it works but it certainly makes a huge difference to the quality of life in the Eastcliff area.	*However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
16.	__Raven (Mrs)		12/04 /2024	I am owner of Erf 1193 & would like Baboon Monitoring to continue I have seen the gentlemen monitoring the baboons with my own eyes so know they are working. I would like the OM budget, which is our tax payers money, to include a portion towards baboon monitoring & not towards any pay increases to employees above 6%. The one can "offset" the other so our municipal bills do not go up that much.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
17.	__Hindley		12/04 /2024	I am a resident of Lakewood Village in Fernkloof. We are in a high volume baboon area as we live near the mountains of Fernkloof. Due to the presence of trained skilled monitors, we have had a big reduction of baboons in our area. I definitely hope you will manage to continue this service. Without it we have chaos in our roads and houses …they are a great risk to our pets too. Please keep the monitors going to keep ourselves, our houses and animals safe.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
18.	__ Groenewald		13/04 /2024	I am a resident in Hermanus Heights I appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the*

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				Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029 (a five year period). My experience is that the baboon management plan is effective. Baboons are kept in their environment and away from residential areas. I support the extension of this program and I would be concerned if it is stopped as the baboons would once again invade our homes.	*Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
19.	__ van Zyl		13/04 /2024	Ons bly al 25 jr. hier bo teen die berg in Voëlklip, (1ste str.hoek van 11de laan), en het die afgelope paar jaar ñ GROOT verbetering/ verskil ervaar met bobejaanbeheer. (Dankbaar dat ons lanklaas enige bobejaan gewaar.) Tot ons skok sien ons dat daar GEEN voorsiening gemaak is in die begroting (IDP) of insluiting vir enige bobejaanbeheer vanaf Des.'24 nie! Ons wil defnitief nie weer die bobejaannagmerrie van 2016-2018 herleef nie. Elke Maan. word vullisdromme (baboon proof)omgegooi, vullis uitgekrap (hul lig die deksel op& trek die sakkie uit die gleufie),die wind waai dit dan die hele buurt rond& moet die arme vullisverwyderaars eers skoonmaak voor dromme leeg gemaak word. Om nie eens te praat van die troppe bobejane wat afkom van die berg, grasdakke vernietig & hang aan geute ens., dit was iets verskriklik daagliks hier in Voëlklip. Ons kan nie weer teruggaan na daardie tye in Voëlklip nie, asseblief heroorweeg ñ begroting & insluiting vir bobejaanbeheer vir 2024/2025 vir ñ 5 jr.plan.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
20.	__ Vanderhoeven		13/04 /2024	can you please make sure the Budget will include funds for the extension of the Baboon management service plan.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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					However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
21.	The Elliot Trust	__ Elliot	14/04 /2024	@rlouw@overstrand.gov.za I hereby appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029 (a five year period). I confirm my support for extending the program based on my experience and my concerns should the program be dismissed. Property owners in Fernkloof area will likely revert back to the chaos of 2016/2017/2018 when baboon troop raids into Fernkloof and the area became unmanageable, property values and sales plummeted, residents had to live barricaded in their homes, children were afraid to play outside and the elderly felt vulnerable in their own homes. Areas became less desirable to weekenders, holiday makers and investors. Baboons were poisoned, shot at, and harassed by dogs trained to chase them. Conflict was a daily occurrence, between neighbours and towards baboons. For close to 5 years, Hermanus East areas have progressed from an average of 7 house raids per week, to maximum 3 over the past 4 months! The success of the program cannot be denied, and many new residents have invested heavily in good faith, into these areas. The high desirability of properties, recent rates adjustment and increased weekender and holiday rentals and escalated tourist activity validate this. Experience proves a lapse of just a few days, will revert the troop or some individuals back to raiding habits, thus influencing younger baboon generations. @cfo@overstrand.gov.za I also appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs,	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM.	
22.	__ Thompson		14/04 /2024	I write with great concern to hear of the end of the Baboon Management Plan Dec 2024. I spent many frustrating years in Voelklip with the threat of Baboons and it is not only dangerous but extremely costly and damages the holiday feeling of the area. Unfortunately being an ex farmer should nature be allowed to cause havoc and misery again there is no alternative as i see it but to create a situation of direct conflict with the Baboons - and this we dont want to see happen. I truly believe the values of property and popularity of the Hermanus region has been created by many issues not least of which was Baboon Free existence. There must be a way of (even through levies) for the Baboon Management Plan to be extended for another five years through to the end of 2029 after which some more permanent arrangement will need to be found.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
23.	__Morum		14/04 /2024	It has been proven over the years that the only effective and humane way to keep the baboons out of town, is by using the services of monitors. Doing away with them is just asking for trouble for both the baboons and the residents of the town. We can carry on about being responsible about garbage until we are blue in the face - the baboons are far more interested in the fresh food in our fridges than the black bags on the pavements. And can you blame them? Doing away with the monitors means we are back at locking ourselves in our homes and dare forget once, you are going to have them in your house. I don't have to explain to anyone the consequences of that senario. Secondly, what happens to the monitors? Loss of income in times that are tough for most people in this town. I am sure a way can be found to keep, what I and I am sure most people in the affected areas regard as an essential service	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
24.	__Franck		15/04 /2024	As a resident of Voelklip, a suburb which is SEVERELY affected by our resident baboon troops, I am appealing for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion*

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				collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by Overstrand Municipality, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or a similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM. We have been living in Voelklip for 13 years so have felt the severe impact baboons have had on our suburb. Without the Monitors, we were prisoners in our own home, never leaving a window or door open. We were never allowed to leave our dogs to be outside during the day. Since the Monitors have been patrolling our mountain and suburbs, it has been a pleasure. They have done a superb job in making sure that the baboons stay on the mountain, in their natural habitat. It would be an absolute travesty should the baboons be allowed to venture back into the suburbs – all the great work done over the past few years undone!	*that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
25.	__ Rowse		12/04 /2024	It has come to our attention that the monitoring of baboons in the eastern areas of Hermanus will cease at year end and not be renewed because it has not been allocated funding in the new IDP budget for 2024/2025. This is incredibly short sighted. We live in Lakewood Village and were one of the first homes constructed in the development. At that time there was no baboon monitoring and we had 2 incidents when baboons entered our home. We were fortunate no pets were present, but it could have been very ugly. It was scary to say the least and I'm an adult. A child would have been traumatised. Basically we ended up feeling like prisoners within our own home. Since then thankfully the situation has changed as we have had a dedicated team monitoring the baboon troop. Baboons rarely visit the estate and if they do we are alerted. Without monitoring, the situation will revert to the previous chaos. Nobody wants that. Please can you implore the budget decision makers to relook at the budget so that the current monitoring can be maintained.	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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26.	Elize		13/04 /2024	What must we pay to keep baboon monitors? That seems to be only solution!	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
27.	__du Toit		14/04 /2024	I wish to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029 (a five year period). We have lived in Hermanus for the last 8 years. When we first arrived we wondered if we had made a terrible mistake. Everything about Hermanus lived up to our expectations, if not better, with one very large problem, the Baboons. We were unable to leave doors or windows open, we had to be alert at all times and be on the constant look out and keep a watchful eye on our small dog, as the baboons have been in our house (many times) and she has been very protective of us against them A David and Goliath situation. It is an accident waiting to happen should the Baboon Management Plan not be continued. God forbid child, person or animal comes to some real hard should they be allowed back into the suburbs.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
28.	__ Schouw		15/04 /2024	I appeal to you to keep the Overstrand monitored for baboon invasions and destruction. We personally have suffered over R70000.00 damage to our property whilst there were no monitors. We are prepared to pay our share of the cost of keeping the area free of this problem.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable*

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					solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
29.	Kovacs Inv. 23 Pty Ltd	__Little	15/04 /2024	I am a property owner at 66, 8th Street, Voelklip. It has come to my attention that the current contract for baboon management in our area expires at the end of the year. Further, there is no provision in the OM Draft Budget for 2024/2025 for a Baboon Management Plan. This means there will be will no baboon monitors from December 2024. This is of great concern to me as, previously, we were subject to numerous baboon incursions on our property. And in one case this involved a physical confrontation with my daughter which left her traumatised. Therefore, I appeal to you to include funding or other appropriate financial provisions for a Baboon Management Plan in the OM 2024/2025 Budget.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
30.	Betty's Bay Ratepayers' Association	__Jackso n	15/04 /2024	I am pleased to inform you that the budget document has undergone thorough review and analysis, and it has been found to be sound with moderate allocations. However, we would have preferred a more proactive approach to ensure starting the year with a surplus rather than a deficit, while maintaining a balance between municipal requirements and ratepayer considerations. Discussion The purpose of this communication is to advocate for an overall improvement in the budget to strengthen our municipality's financial position before presenting it to OMAF. We acknowledge that growth trends have been addressed, key responsibility areas identified. A focus on community-based projects is crucial for sustainable development as outlined in Betty's Bay 2030 plan. In our discussions, we have considered various factors such as inflation rates, increases in household incomes, and the changes placed on neighboring	**<u>Response</u>**: **Budget deficit / financial position –** The leadership and executive management of the municipality are aware of the critical need to reduce and/or contain expenditure such as overtime and other items where increased efficiency can be achieved. This focus forms part of an internal management process under the leadership of the Municipal Manager, in referring to the revision of the micro- as well as the microstructure of the municipality to ensure optimal service rendering, a renewed focus on productivity, with the Kleinmond administration identified as the highest priority. The municipality is in agreement with the Betty's Bay Ratepayers Association that the **implementation of smart technology for online services, and also to improve governance and administration processes** is another priority. The municipality has already embarked on an active internal drive to identify such opportunities, where the Overstrand Citizen App was rolled out, allowing for service requests to be logged, etc. A more focused approach will also be implemented

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				municipalities budgets. Proposed adjustments in water, sewerage, refuse removal, and property rates have been carefully deliberated to ensure they are in line with regulatory guidelines while meeting the needs of our community. This was achieved. Recommendation Moving forward, we recommend implementing smart technology for online services, improving governance and administration processes, enhancing community and public safety initiatives, promoting economic and environmental partnerships, and optimizing trading services for better efficiency and sustainability. We urge for a collaborative approach between the municipality and the community to strengthen service delivery, reduce financial strain, and enhance disaster preparedness. Additionally, we propose revisiting senior member tariffs based on merit to alleviate financial burdens on those in need. In the field of Community and Public Safety we would liked to see a bigger portion of the cake going to this sector for the growth of specialised units and general capacity increase. Conclusion In conclusion, we support the budget with the understanding that our recommendations will be taken into consideration for the overall strategic direction. We acknowledge the sacrifices that may be required from the ratepayers and hope that the municipality will also take necessary cost-cutting measures.	with regard to the Control Centre, where all telephonic calls will be received centrally, with an improved service rendering is planned, to name only a few. **Comparison with neighboring municipalities** is welcomed, since municipalities also follow a benchmarking process, importantly, with the necessary acknowledgement of differences between these municipalities should be taken into account in any variations. **Senior member tariffs** The municipality has once again considered this area, to provide relief within its means, to assist our vulnerable groupings in the community. The pensioner rebate benefit was increased in the current financial year already, with the subsidy available to all households with a monthly income of less than 4 times Sassa benefit plus R1, and also complying to a few other criteria, can apply for a substantial relief package for these qualifying households certified as indigent. **Budget for Public Safety –** Budget allocation for this very important area in terms of the Mayor's 3C's priorities (Communication, Crime Prevention & Law Enforcement and Cost and Ease of doing business with Overstrand) has been considered carefully to provide the maximum within the affordability envelope.
31.	Metallurgical Engineering Consultants	__van Wijngaarden	15/04/2024	I, as a resident in Hermanus heights strongly object to the suspension of the baboon guards. They are a vital element in managing the baboons in Hermanus.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
32.	__Southey		15/04 /2024	As a resident of Hermanus Heights, this is an appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by Overstrand Municipality, if required. While I understand the budgetary constraints of the Overstrand Municipality, I do feel that not having a baboon management plan in place will have far-reaching economic consequences for the whole of the Overstrand.	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
33.	__ Ramsay		15/04 /2024	I would like to appeal that the Baboon Management Plan be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029 (a five year period). I live in Fernkloof Estate and can honestly say that I have seen a huge reduction in the number of times we've had baboons entering this residential area since 2016/2017. This gives us all peace of mind about leaving our pets outside in our gardens when we go to work/to the shops, or our children walking or cycling in the neighbourhood. Let alone the damage done to our gardens, rubbish bins and homes when the baboon activity is left unmonitored! After all, these residential areas fall between the mountain and the beaches, basically the traditional foraging areas where the baboons would be looking for food, esp in winter. And if left unmonitored, these troops will learn how easy it is to source their food from our homes and become not only a more resilient and present nuisance, but dangerous as well, as they get a taste for 'easy pickings', processed or sugary foods and therefore more confrontational. I myself walk on the mountain with my small dog almost daily and whenever I have come across a Baboon Monitor, have been able to check in to see where exactly the baboons are, and where I	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				should be walk as a result, so that we do not to run into the troop! On more than one occasion, I have come around a corner and found the Baboon Monitor and the baboons a bit near for (my) comfort and the Baboon Monitor has been able to almost walk/guide me back to where I feel safe. I am very grateful for their presence on our mountain and believe they are doing an amazing job to keeping the baboons at a safe distance from us (for their sake and ours). And as a side note, I'm sure their presence is also why we don't have many muggings and 'undesirables' wandering around the mountain paths, looking for easy targets! So the Baboon Monitors really fulfil a dual purpose in that regard.	
34.	__Pfister		10/04 /2024	Further to the Mayor's presentation of the Draft IDP and Budget 2024/5 during the Ward 13 meeting on 2 April 2024 I confirm the following: That I and representatives of our Vermont community openly expressed our disapproval of the priority list illustrated by Mayor Dr Rabie and hereby request that our ongoing plea for a SAFE SIDE WALK, from the R43 to Siffie Crescent, be given preference to other items on the Priority List. Our reasoning and motivation is as follows: That this request was initially put forward by the Vermont Ratepayers and Environment Association in 2011; That the essential need for this side walk was unanimously agreed upon by the Ward 13 committee in 2012 and accordingly budgeted for during 2012-14; That the first section of the side walk was eventually completed by the laying of "crush" as a temporary measure. (It was decided, given budget constraints, to only do the first section of Lynx ave from the R43 to the start of winding road); That the essential need for a side walk in Lynx avenue outweighed the need for the beautification and laying of paving stones at the Jan Rabie pool parking area, the maintenance of the coastal path or the beautification and additional parking bays at Atlantic drive, etc.; That this matter has repeatedly been brought to the attention of the	***Response**:* *IDP, Ward Committees & Public Participation process – Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25, will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.*

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				Overstrand Municipality (OM), including but not limited to site meetings with senior OM representatives on 12/11/2020, 5/6/2023 and 18/3/2024. This shortcoming was also strongly expressed during our Ward 13 meeting on 14 November 2023 and accordingly during the next Ward meeting on 2 April; and In the absence of an appropriately level and wide side walk mothers with children, domestics, house helps, joggers and people with their dogs are currently walking in the street. This is extremely dangerous, especially when nearing the winding road section of Lynx ave. We suggest that a site meeting of all portfolio heads, qualified officials and our ward councillor be arranged forthwith, as this matter can now only be described as URGENT. I trust that the OM will give immediate attention to this long outstanding issue. However, should a satisfactory response not be received within 14 days the matter may be referred to higher authority.	
35.	__ Nicholls (Mrs)		15/04 /2024	This initiative has been so successful in keeping the baboons safely out of our suburbs and in keeping our community and pets safe. It has employed people and research has been carried out. Kindly reconsider the termination of this service - Baboon monitoring - as it has been highly beneficial to all of us as a community in Hermanus.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
36.	__White __ Proudlock		16/04 /2024	<u>RE: Baboon Management after December 2024</u> We understand that the existing program is set to end at the end of December 2024, and that management of the baboon troop in Hermanus East is not included in the draft budget.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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				We also understand that the compactum between OM and Cape Nature expires at the end of December 2024. We are unaware of any plans for baboon management to continue after December 2024. If there are plans to continue please inform the community, and ourselves. Failing any plans we would like to request the following: 1. That OM seek to extend the compactum allowing OM or its agents to continue implementing baboon management in Hermanus east areas. 2. That OM reconsider its draft IDP and draft budget to include funding to implement or support baboon management for Hermanus East areas. This funding may be in various forms and we'd ask OM to investigate the option that will best serve the community. Funding to allow the appointment of an independent service provider; EPWP style funding to allow OM to appoint staff to manage the baboons – said staff to be managed by OM management or by a volunteer grouping if such exists; or funding to support a program which ma be run by the SRA (we have no indication that the SRA would take this on and would hope that if OM considered this to be an option they would approach the SRA structures directly) **We understand that the baboon situation is currently fairly calm, but that the tensions between residents and OM and residents themselves and the human wildlife conflict is set to escalate if baboon management ceases.** We are extremely appreciative of the proactive methods employed by OM to manage the waste (incl implementation and enforcement of related by-laws) and the baboon troop. We sincerely wish that OM will ensure that all gains are not lost in this next budget cycle. Please acknowledge receipt of this email.	*However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
37.	__ Hanekom		17/04 /2024	I would like to express my support for the overstrand municipality to	*<u>Response:</u>*

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				facilitate funds from there budget for the extension of the baboon management plan.	*The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
38.	__ Lyle		17/04 /2024	We have lived at 45 11th Avenue Voelklip for nearly 20 years (the highest house under the mountain backing onto Fernkloof Nature Reserve) and prior to the Baboon Management team being active in the area we had numerous issues with baboons. Since the Baboon patrol have been active we seldom see baboons and have experienced no problems whatsoever. It is vital to keep this service going and as rate payers we would be happy to pay an additional levy to retain the service. Value of properties in the Voelklip area have increased dramatically over the years – thus giving Overstrand Municipality additional revenue from the rates collected. If this service were to be cancelled Voelklip would loose its value as people would see the baboons as being a negative to investing in this area. We sincerely trust that due consideration will be given to the residents of Voelklip and surrounding area to continue this essential service.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
39.	__Devonport		18/04 /2024	I support the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan for a further 5 years. The danger to both the baboons and residents should this not occur is of huge concern. It needs to be budgeted for to enable OM to continue this valuable service to our community. I look forward to hearing in this regard.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding*

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					of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
40.	__ Boyes		18/04 /2024	We are writing to include our comments re the baboon monitoring being finalised at the end of this year We are concerned residents as for a few years now we have been able to live in voelklip without any worry for leaving windows and doors open in our houses We are very worried that we will be returning to the same trauma of having to continuously worry about how secure our homes are against wildlife in a residential suburb	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
41.	__McClune		18/04 /2024	With reference to the budget for 24/25 that is open for discussion, I, Catherine McClune, resident at 14 - 13th Ave, Voelklip, Hermanus, wish to state the following: We purchased our property in 2017 and moved to Voelklip, Hermanus 2019. in good faith not knowing about the baboon problem experienced in Voelklip. Subsequently, we discovered the extent of the problem and had to have baboon bars fitted to our windows and extra locks on our patio doors to prevent the baboons opening our doors. Troops of baboons would invade the area and where there were no deterrents such as dogs that we have, we would have had them invading our home as well. Thanks to the efforts of local groups, the municipality finally appointed baboon monitors. The situation improved dramatically and currently, there is no problem with the baboons. However, there is no funding in the proposed budget for baboon monitoring. This is not acceptable for the rate paying residents of Voelklip who should enjoy	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				the rights that we as citizens are entitled to. What is the municipality going to be doing about caring for the rights of its citizens? We demand that there are funds allocated to the provision of baboon management.	
42.	__ Smith		18/04 /2024	Please continue to budget for this pro-active baboon management programme, which has changed our lives for the better in terms of safety over the past few years. I purposely did not object to the very high rates increase, which was supposed to reflect the increased values of properties in our area, but which will plummet if baboons have unfettered access to our gardens and homes (children and pets actually being in mortal danger). I might be able to make a small contribution to maintaining the baboon monitoring programme. My neighbours may be able to contribute more. As permanent residents we know to keep our windows, doors and refuse bins locked so as not to attract baboons. But this being an international destination (and major job creator!) one has little influence over the mistakes of innocent and ignorant tourists, who would unwittingly attract more baboons and make the area less popular in future if the programme were dropped. All restaurants have open-air sections which would be endangered and impossible to secure, resulting in businesses closing. With the increased traffic on the Provincial road (7th Street) there is a greater danger of accidents, especially with trucks trying to swerve away from baboons suddenly appearing, posing a threat to both drivers, pedestrians and protected wildlife. Even a short suspension of the monitoring work would result in the baboons getting used to raiding homes, hotels and businesses once again, and the monitors having to start from scratch. The programme is essential to keep this region a desirable destination for tourists to the Cape (spending money incl VAT!) as well as for property investors. It would be foolhardy to waste the precious experience that has been gained over the years by the monitors,	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				as well as the funds that have already gone into their highly successful programme, by just cancelling it. Please make sure the programme continues beyond 2024.	
43.	__Callender-Easby		19/04 /2024	I'm writing to urgently request that you consider renewing the Baboon Monitoring Program, which in the past few years has been a huge success. Before the program was initiated, we used to live as prisoners in our own homes. If the contract is not renewed, we will be forced to take matters into our own hands. **I refuse to once again live in fear where wild animals are considered 'protected game'.** I am happy to make a monthly financial contribution to support the Baboon monitoring program	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
44.	__Callender-Easby		19/04 /2024	I sincerely want to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
45.	__ Roseveare		25/04 /2024	As a resident in 3rd street, Voelklip, I hereby *plead* with you to please keep the baboon monitors and the baboon management plan in place. The baboons were such a big problem before the monitors took control. It has been a pleasure to live in Voelklip since the baboons are in check, not having to close all doors and windows all the time.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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					However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
46.	__ McClune		20/04 /2024	As a resident of Hermanus living in the baboon affected area of Voelklip, I hereby request that the Baboon Management Plan be facilitated in the proposed budget for 2024.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
47.	__ Viljoen (__ Viljoen)		20/04 /2024	Just a short note to urgently request the continuation of the Baboon Management Team as well as the inclusion in the IDP for the next 5 years. We are living in Hillside Village (formerly also in Hermanus Heights) and had previously – before the team has been appointed, numerous incidents and harassments of troops of baboons in our house – to a point where it was unbearable. The current team made a HUGE difference – they really have to problem under control.. they are very efficient, friendly and knowledgeable – working long hours.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
48.	__ Tunstall		21/04 /2024	Dates should read 2024?2025 John	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in*

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				I am disturbed to hear that the present baboon management project has NOT been included in the Integrated Development Plan for 2224/2225 through to 2229. Furthermore I am very concerned that if this is NOT rectified the whole Eastern section of Hermanus will once again have to live a life behind locked doors and windows. This will also have a detrimental effect on our property values. I appeal to you to please have the Baboon Management Plan facilitated into the OM Budget for 2224/2225 through to 2229. I trust this will be revisited before the 3rd May	*December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
49.	__ Franck		21/04 /2024	As a resident of Voelklip, a suburb which is SEVERELY affected by our resident baboon troops, I am appealing for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by Overstrand Municipality, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or a similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM. We have been living in Voelklip for 13 years so have felt the severe impact baboons have had on our suburb. Without the Monitors, we were prisoners in our own home, never leaving a window or door open. We were never allowed to leave our dogs to be outside during the day. Since the Monitors have been patrolling our mountain and suburbs, it has been a pleasure. They have done a superb job in making sure that the baboons stay on the mountain, in their natural habitat. It would be an absolute travesty should the baboons be allowed to venture back into the suburbs – all the great work done over the past few years undone!	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
50.	__ McGovern		21/04 /2024	I am writing as a resident of Fernkloof Estate to urge that the Municipality includes the Baboon Management Plan in the IDP 2024-2029. More specifically, I would plead that a <u>preliminary amount be appropriated in the Budget</u> to	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion*

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				facilitate the Municipality to engage in collaboration with other stakeholders. The arrangements currently in place for the SRA enjoy widespread community support. This provides a model for direct community financial participation in aspects of the Plan itself alongside the Municipality. Pending the necessary consultations that must take place, an important first step would be to make provision in the IDP/Budget for such an instrument - this would, in my view, be widely welcomed. The environmental, economic and social justification for a funded, coordinated, sustainable plan to manage the co-existence of Baboons and humans in our community speaks for itself. We know that human settlement poses a serious threat to the species (the largest remaining free-roaming mammals in our region), but it is so important to avoid conflict between the Baboons and humans. Conflict will only result in a negative downward spiral where the environment (eg propagation of the native flora, biodiversity balance) and economy will suffer in equal measure. Conflict is inevitable if free-roaming Baboons cause harm to the lives of young and old, the economically active, to businesses including tourism and farming. Based on a public-private partnership built on respectful dialogue and collaboration, I believe that we can act now such that we leave this place to future generations in a no worse state than we inherited it.	*that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
51.	__ Raubenheimer		21/04 /2024	I am writing to advocate for the inclusion of the Baboon Management Plan in the upcoming budget. As a concerned taxpayer, and someone who has closely followed the program's impact, I believe that allocating a preliminary amount for this initiative is essential. **Background**: The Baboon Management Plan has proven effective in mitigating human-wildlife conflict within our community. By implementing strategic measures, it has significantly reduced baboon-related incidents and ensured the safety of residents. Recognizing its success, I urge you to consider its continuation through budgetary support. **Collaborative Arrangements**: The Overstrand Municipality can play a pivotal role in collaborative efforts. Allocating a preliminary budget would enable OM to facilitate supportive arrangements, ensuring seamless	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				implementation of the plan. I propose that an SRA component or a similar community-based contribution be featured prominently in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and budget. **Specific Considerations**: While planning the budget, I recommend allocating funds for the following smaller items as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM: o *Veterinary Costs:* Ensuring the health and well-being of baboons through regular veterinary care. o *Small Office Facility*: Establishing a dedicated workspace for program coordination and administration. o *Tagging or Darting Equipment*: Enhancing monitoring and research efforts. By budgeting for these components, the OM will demonstrate its commitment to responsible baboon management and community welfare. I appreciate your attention to this matter. Thank you for your consideration.	
52.	Pringle Bay Ratepayers Association	__ Bam	22/04 /2024	We have attempted to be as balanced and objective in our input and trust that our carefully considered submission will be duly considered to enable us to provide meaningful feedback to the ratepayers of Pringle Bay. As a ratepayers association we are and will be committed to work together with the municipality to address our challenges to the mutual satisfaction of our ratepayers. It will be appreciated if you could acknowledge receipt of same and we look forward to your response. The Overstrand Municipality (OM) has initiated a public participation process to consult the community during the process of reviewing the Integrated Development Plan(IDP) as well as the planning of the budget for the 2024/2025 financial year. The Pringle Bay Ratepayers Association has carefully considered the documentation and have drafted a response to both the IDP as well as the draft budget. This document consists of two parts: **PART A**: **PBRA GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BUDGET** of the OM for the 2024/2025 financial year.	***Response:*** *PART B: SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS, REQUESTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RESPONSE* ***1. Draft Report to council for May meeting :*** *The community's input are considered by the Budget Steering Committee as well as Council.* *A schedule summarizing the comments and responses to the report for Council has been the format at Overstrand Municipality in the past, up to date.* ***2. Projected MTREF from R49m in 24/25 to R150m in 26/27 deficit -*** *A revision process formed part of the period up to end of April 2024 and adjustments had been made as viable. Reference is also made to the factors impacting the current expenditure levels, please also refer response under point 7.* ***3. Reduction in Capital Investment Reduction in capital investment may lead to neglect of infrastructure.*** *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be*

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				PART B: **SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS, REQUESTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RESPONSE PRINGLE BAY RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION (PBRA)** The PBRA was started in 1967 by the first property owners of Pringle Bay to represent the interests of ratepayers and residents. Today it is a registered Non-Profit, Public Benefit Organisation. Our primary function is to liaise with the Overstrand Municipality, with whom we enjoy a close relationship and to support local environmental conservation. We represent the community on the local Ward Committee and other consultative bodies. We maintain close contact with local authorities and service providers, particularly on matters affecting ratepayers and residents. The PBRA represents the ratepayers within the declared Urban Edge. This currently constitutes approximately 1,800 properties (erven) of which close to 1,600 are developed (thus having a habitable structure erected on it either for residential or business purposes). COMMENTS 2024 / 2025 OM BUDGET DATE: 22 APRIL 2024 DOC STATUS: FINAL FOR SUBMISSION 2 **PART A: PBRA GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BUDGET** **1. General Observation: Length of documentation** The IDP consists of 292 pages and the draft budget documentation consists of 321 pages. Public participation in this process can be enhanced through a much more simplified version of these documents. **1.1. Contextual Comments** The PBRA acknowledges that the OM is faced with many challenges, externally and internally, in the process of planning as well as managing and operationalising a budget. In the context of a nationally depressed economy, together with an increase in the total number of OM citizens at the indigent level, together with limited local economic growth, we want to nevertheless commend the OM for having been recognised over the last few years as one of the few municipalities in the country that " keeps its head above water". Accordingly our comments are balanced in that we acknowledge the reality, for instance, to adjust rates and tariffs to enable the OM to deliver a balanced budget. As the steward of the ratepayers in Pringle Bay, the PBRA is obliged to comment on the draft 2024/25 budget to enable ratepayers to have a better	*increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* ***4. Addressing cost drivers that has major impact on Opex Investigating staff productivity is welcomed. However we believe the OM has a top heavy management.*** *The municipality has reviewed the staff structure across all directorates in the past few months and it is believed that this will result in efficiencies* ***5. Contracted Employees*** *All appointments on contract must be motivated to the Municipal Manager.* ***6. Increase in Councillors allowance*** *Increases in the remuneration of councillors is determined by the Minister of Cooperative* *Governance and Traditional Affairs in accordance with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998), and can only be implemented by municipalities strictly in accordance with this approval.* ***7. Rationale for above inflation increase of tariffs*** *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding*

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				understanding of both the rationale and budget process that directly affects them as ratepayers. We provide these comments in the hope that it will enable us to report to our ratepayers from an informed basis as a result of the response to our comments and input. **2. Draft Report to council for May meeting : Effective consultation** Recommendation (24/25budget pg2) point 6 states "*that cognisance be taken of the letters of comment received from the community….*" This might seem like a trivial point to highlight but for the community it is important. What does "taking cognisance" mean? Our understanding is that it means merely noting the comments. It does not mean consideration has been given to comments and then feedback provided. In other words has the input by community been taken seriously. If written comments are only noted and not considered and feedback provided then it negates the very purpose of community consultation. **Accordingly, we recommend that**: a) The wording of this recommendation be amended to reflect that community input has been considered; and b) That a schedule summarizing the comments and responses thereto be attached as an annexure to the report for the record of council. **3. Revenue and Expenditure deficit** It is our understanding that the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act,2003(Act No.56 of 2003),(MFMA) requires the annual budget of a municipality to be a balanced budget. It is noted that the budget makes provision for a deficit of R49,387,639. Furthermore table A4 of the IDP (page248) shows this trend to continue with a Medium Term Revenue Expenditure Framework (MTREF) shortfall of R109m in 25/26 financial year and then R150m by the 26/27 financial year. This seems to be alarming to say the least. It is assumed that the three areas to achieve a balanced budget annually are: a) Increased revenue compared to projection. b) Capital Grants; and c) Reserves. If (a) and (b) do not adequately cover the shortfall then the reserves will consistently be utilized. This is not good for sustainability.	• *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***8. Human Resources Budget*** *The South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC) Salary and Wage Collective* *Agreement for municipalities for the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2024 was signed in 2021 and* *had to be implemented by all municipalities on a national level. A new agreement has not yet been* *negotiated for salary increases from 1 July 2024, the increase thus provided for in draft budget for* *2024/25 as follows:* *An increase in the salary budget of 5,7%, and notch increases, with an average of 2%, have also*

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				4. Reduction in Capital Investment Capital investment (mainly infrastructure) shows a projected decline as follows : a) 23/24 financial year : R211 million b) 24/25 financial year : R152 million c) 25/26 financial year : R137 million d) 26/27 financial year : R116 million The IDP and budget reflect this decrease in capital investment but does not explain why and what the consequences are. **Question:** Is there a growth strategy to leverage opportunities to increase revenue as well as increase capex? We struggle to get a coherent account of this in the IDP. **5. Revenue/expenditure deficit : Managing operating expenditure prudently** The PBRA appreciates the challenge the OM faces in relation to anticipated loss of revenue given the trend of (amongst others) the increase in uptake of renewable electricity source by ratepayers and residents. With regard to electricity though it must be noted that Pringle Bay and Rooi Els get their electricity directly from ESKOM and not from OM. Sound financial management principle and strategy dictates that when an institution anticipates a loss of revenue and subsequent deficit in the revenue/expenditure budget it needs to be managed responsibly. **In the case of a municipality this response is about lessening the impact on ratepayers or at least contain it within reasonable levels**. Sadly in the case of OM it increases the impact on ratepayers instead of lessening it. The position of the PBRA is that the municipality should firstly look at and trawl its draft budget to identify areas of expenditure that can be reduced so as to achieve a balance between anticipated revenue and projected expenditure BUT more importantly to achieve as low an impact on ratepayers as possible. Rates and tariffs are the major source of revenue generation. The MTREF model projects a consistent and increasing gap between revenue and expenditure. Cost drivers on the expenditure side lead to this gap. This gap needs to be closed.	*budgeted for in view of the SALGBC agreement to be negotiated and finalised between the employer organization (SALGA) and the respective unions.* *The remuneration of the Municipal Manager strictly complies with the approval as received from COGTA in this regard.* ***9. Overtime : Critical need to reduce and contain this expenditure*** *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible. This forms part of an internal management process under the leadership of the Municipal Manager.* ***10. Contracted Services: Use of Consultants*** *The details contained in the A schedule, a legislative requirement to included in the draft budget report, complies with the information to be provided.* ***11. Electricity Capacity Charge*** *Electricity tariffs as contained in the draft budget, is applicable on consumers in the electricity supply area of the Overstrand Municipality.* ***12. Repairs and Maintenance Budget*** *The national treasury ratios as calculated are included in the budget report and the municipality complies with the norm related to repairs and maintenance.* *Furthermore to be noted that the details contained in the A schedule, a legislative requirement to included in the draft budget report, complies with the information to be provided.* ***13. Baboon Management*** *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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				We acknowledge that the Mayor at the recently held budget presentation public meeting of ward 10 reported that OM is looking at staff productivity in the Kleinmond area. We welcome this and trust that we will see the benefits of this in the expenditure level in the near future. While this is to be commended we humbly contend that only looking at lower level staff productivity is not sufficient. It is our informed opinion that this municipality is top heavy in management which needs to be addressed as part of this exercise. Instead it proceeds to propose exorbitant increases. Our comment on this follows. **6. Rates and Tariffs Increase** National Treasury has projected inflation to be around 4.5%. In spite of this the municipality's increases for rates and tariffs are way above this as follows: a) Property rates: 8% b) Water: 6% c) Sewerage: 8.9% d) Refuse removal: 11% It is our contention that with the level of service essentially remaining the same these above inflation increases are unfair and unreasonable. **6.1. Rationale for above inflation increase of tariffs** The report refers to the guideline of National Treasury as follows: "*National Treasury continues to encourage municipalities to keep increases in rates, tariffs, and other charges as low as possible. Inflation (CPI) is currently within the 4 to 6 per cent target band of the South African Reserve Bank's inflation targets, with very little change in inflation forecasts over the 2024/25 MTREF."* (draft budget 24/25 p14).The report further references the guidance of National Treasury which states that "*Municipalities should justify increases in excess of the 4 to 6 per cent projected inflation target as indicated in Municipal Budget Circular 126."* The point here is that National Treasury budget circular and inflation forecast looks at the 2024/25 financial year. This draft budget report of OM ignores this guideline and forecast. Instead it justifies the above inflation increase in rates and tariff by using the current CPI level of the 2023/2024 financial year. Recently released inflation reports which put the March 2024 inflation rate at 5.3% is	*It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.* ***14. Capital Budget*** *The specific areas for pipe replacement will be determined in accordance with the technical team involved in the management of this project.*

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				proof that the treasury's economic scenario sketching in relation to the inflation rate and CPI seems to be real. **Recommendation**: We would like to recommend that this approach be revised and that the guideline and forecast of National Treasury be used. Taking into account that the rates adjustments implemented in 2023 translated into on average a 18% increase for ratepayers then this 8% in property rates increase is an added burden. It is contrary to the undertaking that with the adjustment of last year the next increase should be at rate of inflation. **In essence the municipality has not kept its promise to the ratepayers.** The PBRA accepts that there should be upward adjustment of annual tariffs. This should however be within the recommended brackets. If anticipated revenue will not match budgeted expenditure then it is reasonable to expect the OM to make a concerted effort to reduce expenditure where possible. **Recommendation**: We strongly recommend that the rates increase be reviewed to be closer to the rate of inflation as per national Treasury's projection of the rate of inflation for 2024/2025 financial year. **7. Human Resources Expenses** **7.1** On page 37 of the draft budget it is stated that the two main expenditure types are bulk services and employee related costs. A cursory analysis of both the draft budget and previous budgets illustrate a disturbing trend with regard to human resource expenditure and its impact on the operating expenditure. The following points are relevant namely : a) Employee related cost as percentage to revenue consistently above 50%. b) The remuneration of top executives reporting to the MM is in excess of the norm set down by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs(COGTA). c) The Municipal Manager is receiving increase in his package of 27%. d) Overtime consistently at above 90-95% of budget Given the huge salary and wage bill and highlighting that employee related costs are one of two main cost drivers and	

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				needs to be reviewed, how does OM justify increase of 27% for MM as well as 10% increase for councillors. **7.2** As ratepayers we accept the reality of increased tariffs. However to show goodwill we recommend that the municipality: a) Reduce councillors allowance to 5% b) Reduce the MM package increase from 27% to within the projected inflation range and c) Review top managers remuneration to bring it within COGTA guidelines. We believe that the bloated top management structure is impacting negatively on employment of much needed lower level staff to implement actual service delivery. *At Top management level OM has 75 staff including Directors, Deputy Directors, Senior Managers and Managers. We would like to use one department in COCT as a comparison. This one department has an Opex of R2.5billion and a capex of R293.2m. OM has an Opex of R1 944billion and capex of R152m. The CoCT department manages 737 cost centres. The staff component of OM is 1200 whereas staff component of that CoCT department is in excess of 2500. The management component of that CoCT department is much leaner than OM.* It is our contention that the total number of staff and the total number of cost centres does not warrant this level of management let alone the excessive salaries which top management receive. **8. Overtime : Critical need to reduce and contain this expenditure** Taking into account both budgeted overtime and standby allowance as contained in the 2023/24 budget (table 75 , p91) we note an increase of 97.76%. Overtime spend seems to be excessive to say the least. It is not unreasonable to assume that this trend will continue in the 2024/2025 financial year. We will certainly appreciate it if you could advise (a) what the cause of this is and (b) what measures are in place to reduce and control this. At the roadshow the Mayor highlighted the need to use staff after hours during disasters and its impact on the overtime budget. We acknowledge this but suggest there should be flexibility in staff requirements that facilitate the adhoc use of overtime during disasters.	

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				In addition to this we notice a massive increase (almost 800%) in the appointment of contract employees. An explanation for this would be appreciated. **Request:** Kindly advise what measures are in place to reduce or contain staff costs especially at management level as well as overtime. **9. Contracted Services: Use of Consultants** The use of consultants as part of contracted services needs careful consideration. We would like to remind you that there has been regular MFMA circulars requesting municipalities to review and reduce Overtime and Consultant expenditure. In our humble view, based on the reading of both the IDP and draft budget documentations, there is no clear indication in the financial sustainable plan of the municipality of a strategy to reduce its dependence on both overtime and consultants. There are creative ways to reduce the municipality's dependence on both consultants and reduce excessive overtime **Request:** Kindly provide an indication which consultants received bulk of fees : technical expertise or legal costs? **10. Leveraging Community expertise in Strategic Development** The Overstrand municipal area has a wealth of both public sector and private sector expertise that are ready and indeed willing to avail their services to assist the municipality in strategy, planning and implementation. Accordingly it is recommended that OM develops a process to identify this expertise amongst its communities and constitutes strategic forum to advise the OM on strategies, plans, and processes that may be developed to unlock the vast economic and developmental potential within Overstrand so as to creatively meet both the current and future challenges. **11. Electricity Capacity Charge** Ratepayers throughout the municipality quite rightly can object on the basis that this amendment has not been explained in detail for effective consultation to take place. It can therefore be interpreted as a top down approach. With specific reference to the ratepayers of Pringle Bay, it is assumed that this	

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				capacity or “Cost of Service” charge is not applicable to Pringle Bay. If this is described as a “cost of service” then the charge is certainly only applicable to ratepayers that receive the service. Pringle Bay receives its electricity, both infrastructure and service from Eskom and not from Overstrand Municipality. Accordingly, to apply this to the ratepayers of Pringle Bay can be seen as unfair and perhaps even bordering on the illegal side. In terms of the MFMA the tariff structure is developed to charge for services provided. If the municipality does not provide the service then surely it should not charge ratepayers accordingly. **Request:** Kindly confirm that this charge will not be applicable to Pringle Bay and if it is then provide the reasoning behind it. **12. Repairs and Maintenance Budget** We refer to the Repairs and Maintenance budget per asset class as contained in table 14 on page 28 of the draft budget and wish to make the following input with questions for clarity and attention. **12.1. General point** The report states that the R&M spend is 15,20% of total Opex. We do not know what the purpose of stating this percentage is. What if we as ratepayers feel the % to Opex should be 30%? So there should be a norm to which the R&M spend should be measured against. If OM meets or exceeds that norm then it should be complimented. If not then we need to have answers as to why it is not referencing that norm. The national treasury looks at the R&M ratio not ito of total Opex but as a % of Property, Plants and Equipment and Investment property (Carrying value) and puts it at quite a low 8%(MFMA Circular no.71: Municipal Finance Management Act No.56 of 2003: Uniform Financial Ratios and Norms”(National Treasury 2014). **Question:** Has the municipality made this calculation to establish the current level in terms of this norm set by Treasury. If this is so then kindly advise what the figures are. If not then kindly advise why the OM has ignored this guideline by Treasury. With reference to the allocations as per this table 14 we have the following questions: **12.2. Comparison between Office furniture and equipment and Machinery and Equipment**	

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				Furniture and Equipment has an allocation of R7.747m. Machinery and equipment has an allocation of R5,983m. Thus the OM spends almost R2m more on furniture and equipment compared to machinery and equipment. **Question:** Why is this? Recommendation: The machinery and equipment line item should be allocated more than furniture and equipment. On a narrow level comparing these two categories it is suggested the ratio should be 80-20% in favour of machinery and equipment**.** **12.3. Comparison between municipal offices and depots** In the category Other Assets there are two sub-categories namely Municipal Offices and Depots with the following allocation : a) Municipal Offices: R13,720 million b) Depots: R38,000. (as in thirty eight thousand rands) As in point 12.2 above this seems to be an anomaly : This seems to be a skewed focus as depots form an integral part of service delivery . **Question:** Allocating R&M of R13,7m on municipal offices seems to be excessive in comparison to the allocation to depots. Also are new offices being constructed? If this is so it may be construed as capital. On the other hand if current offices are being repaired the interpretation could be the offices are in complete state of disrepair which we doubt it is. **12.4. Water Supply Infrastructure** The sub categories within this class have line items with the headings *water distribution* and *distribution points.* It is assumed this refers to instances where water pipes burst and has to be repaired. **Question:** What is the difference between water distribution and distribution points and is it not easier for operational spending/flexibility to just have one global line item such as water distribution? **12.5. Solid Waste Infrastructure** This asset class has four categories but only two has a R&M budget allocation namely a) Waste processing facilities.	

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				b) Waste drop off points The other three categories namely landfill sites, waste transfer facilities and waste separation facilities have zero allocation. **Question:** Do we not have these types of facilities and are they not in operation during the year? Furthermore, with regard to drop off points and specifically the drop off point in Pringle Bay, we would like clarification on how the globular allocated sum of R5 520m is sub-divided into R&M cost elements as well as how these cost elements are distributed geographically and what is the allocation to Pringle Bay for the year. We have a drop off point which is used by Rooi Els as well and requires attention. The PBRA is in discussion with the ward councillor and officials about this drop off point. It will be useful however if our interaction can be informed by the actual Opex allocation for the year. **Recommendation:** Given that OM has a confined geographical area with only a few sites it is reasonable to request that these allocations in these categories be further subdivided to actual sites or even regions. **12.6. Community Assets** The asset class has two categories namely Community Facilities and Sport and Recreation Facilities, each with sub-categories. The Sport and Recreation category lists a sub-category of outdoor facilities. It is our contention that this is a very vague sub category. Beaches are areas of recreation and a valuable area dare we say so. **Question:** Does this sub-category of outdoor facilities also include facilities at or indeed also beach areas? **Recommendation:** This sub-category needs to be clearly stated and not just be referred to as outdoor facilities. **12.7. Beach Management : No R&M allocation** The coastline and indeed the beaches within the geographical area of OM is indeed a major attraction for ratepayers, residents and visitors. It seems therefore strange that the Repairs and Maintenance Budget as outlined in table 14 on page 28 has no reference to beach management. Beaches and	

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				amusement is a municipal function as outlined in schedule 5B of the constitution. The IDP (pg126) in dealing with Climate Change Mitigation mentions beach management with reference to dune management and specifically the Dune Management Plans at Pringle Bay and Betty's Bay. There has been no budget allocated therefore no work being done. There is an existing Co-Management Agreement with PBRA wherein OM is to supply the materials required to execute the plan and PBRA the labour. Thus far not one of the requested materials on the schedule supplied to OM in May 2023, as requested by OM for inclusion in the 23/24 budget, have been provided. **Question:** Kindly advise where in the budget the maintenance of beaches is allocated an operational budget. **Recommendation:** The Repairs and Maintenance budget needs to have a specific allocation for beach management as the rehabilitation of dunes(as an example) falls within the description of Repairs and Maintenance. **13. Baboon Management** In the IDP(pg118) OM states "the function will return to the competent authority, which is Provincial and National Government, in terms of the Constitution." We comment on this matter as part of our input to the review of the IDP as well. Of relevance to the budget process the following : a) It is our understanding that this position of the OM is under dispute by Provincial, National Government and OM. b) Local Municipality has a shared responsibility as Baboons is a cause of public nuisance and schedule 5B of the constitution places this mandate in sphere of local government. c) If OM relinquishes this service, it will be denying a vital service to Pringle Bay Community that it both requires partly due to the local geography and partly because currently in terms of the compactum between National, Province and Om, OM has a mandate to Manage Baboons. d) The IDP (pg117) reflect that OM is budgeting for this function until December 2024 **Question:** As per the IPD document OM is indeed budgeting for this function until December 2024. In other words the operational budget for the 2024/2025	

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				financial year has a budget for this function albeit for six months. Why can this funding not be extended for the full financial year in view of our motivation above regarding public nuisance? **Recommendation:** It is recommended that operational funding for this function be allocated for the full financial year instead of only 6 months. **14. Capital Budget** We are appreciative of the fact that the capex is limited and the needs are immense. PB only has one item relevant contained in a globular sum namely water pipe replacement. It will be beneficial to disaggregate this per local area in ward 10 so that ratepayers in Pringle Bay have an idea of the extent of pipe replacement planned. **Recommendation:** The capex line item referring to pipe replacement be disaggregated into geographical areas. **PART B: SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS, REQUESTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RESPONSE** 1. **Draft Report to council for May meeting : Effective consultation** Recommendation (24/25budget pg2) point 6 states: "*that cognisance be taken of the letters of comment received from the community….*" **OUR RECOMMENDATION IS:** **We would like to recommend that the wording of this recommendation be amended to reflect that community input has been considered and that a schedule summarizing the comments and responses thereto be attached as an annexure to the report for the record of council.** 2. **Projected MTREF from R49m in 24/25 to R150m in 26/27 deficit eating into Reserves** The IDP is not clear on the growth strategy to leverage increase in revenue and capital investment to lessen the impact on Reserves. **OUR RECOMMENDATION IS: To clarify the strategy to lessen the impact of increases on the Reserves.** 3. **Reduction in Capital Investment** Reduction in capital investment may lead to neglect of infrastructure.	

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				QUESTION: Is there a strategy to address this? **4. Addressing cost drivers that has major impact on Opex** Investigating staff productivity is welcomed. However we believe the OM has a top heavy management. **QUESTION:** Is there an intention to assess the relevance of the size of the total management structure? **5. Contracted Employees** **REQUEST: Kindly explain the massive increase in employment of contract employees.** **QUESTION: Is our calculation of almost 800% year on year increase correct?** COMMENTS 2024 / 2025 OM BUDGET DATE: 22 APRIL 2024 DOC STATUS: FINAL FOR SUBMISSION 13 **6. Increase in Councillors allowance** **QUESTION: With ratepayers having to bear the brunt of increases in different tariffs, why should councillors be allocated 10% merely because this is a national recommended parameter?** **QUESTION: Is council willing to consider reduction or waiving of councillor allowance?** **7. Rationale for above inflation increase of tariffs** The report extensively quotes the Treasury budget circular and inflation forecast looking at the 2024/25 period. Yet this report ignores this guideline and justifies the above inflation increase in rates and tariff by using the current CPI level of the 2023/2024 financial year. **RECOMMENDATION:** **We would like to recommend that with future budget preparation this approach be revised and that the guideline and forecast of National Treasury be used.** **8. Human Resources Budget** Given the huge salary and wage bill and highlighting that employee related costs are one of two main cost drivers and needs to be reviewed, we ask: **QUESTION: How does OM justify total package increase of 27% for MM .** **9. Overtime : Critical need to reduce and contain this expenditure**	

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				At the public meeting the Mayor indicated that this will be investigated. We want to commend this step. **QUESTION: Will we through the ward committees be appraised of outcome of investigation and appraised of progress?** **10. Contracted Services: Use of Consultants** **QUESTION: Kindly provide an indication which consultants received bulk of fees : technical expertise or legal costs.** **11. Electricity Capacity Charge** **REQUEST: Kindly confirm that this charge will not be applicable to Pringle Bay and if it is then provide the reasoning behind it. Electricity infrastructure and supply is supplied to Pringle Bay by ESKOM** **12. Repairs and Maintenance Budget** The report states that the R&M spend is 15,20% of total Opex. The national treasury looks at the R&M ratio as a % of Property ,Plants and Equipment and Investment property (Carrying value) and proposes a low 8%(MFMA Circular no.71: Municipal Finance Management Act No.56 of 2003: Uniform Financial Ratios and Norms"(National Treasury 2014). **QUESTIONS** in relation to this are: **a) Has the municipality made this calculation as per Treasury guideline to establish the current level in terms of this norm set by Treasury. ?** **b) If this is so then kindly advise what the figures are. ?** **c) If not, then kindly advise why the OM has ignored this guideline by Treasury.** **12.1. Comparison between Office furniture and equipment and Machinery and Equipment** OM spends almost R2m more on furniture and equipment compared to machinery and equipment. Machinery and equipment is critical for service delivery. **REQUEST: An explanation of this apparent anomaly would be appreciated.** **12.2. R& M Category of Other Assets :Comparison between municipal offices and depots**	

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				Allocating R&M of R13,7m on municipal offices seems to be excessive in comparison to the allocation to depots which are critical as well for service delivery. **REQUEST: An explanation of this discrepancy and what seems to be excessive spend on municipal offices would be appreciated. As an example, the engineering depot in Kleinmond requires serious attention.** **12.3. Water Supply Infrastructure QUESTION: What is the difference between water distribution and distribution points?** **QUESTION: IS it not easier for operational spending/flexibility to just have one global line item such as water distribution?** COMMENTS 2024 / 2025 OM BUDGET DATE: 22 APRIL 2024 DOC STATUS: FINAL FOR SUBMISSION 15 **12.4. Solid Waste Infrastructure** **REQUEST: Given that OM has a confined geographical area with only a few sites it is reasonable to request that these allocations in the sub categories in this class of R&M expenditure be further subdivided to actual sites or even regions.** **12.5. Community Assets** The Sport and Recreation category lists a sub-category of outdoor facilities which seems to be broad and vague. **REQUEST: Please define more clearly. QUESTION: Does this sub-category of outdoor facilities also include facilities at or indeed also beach areas?** **12.6. Beach Management: No R&M allocation** It is our contention that the Repairs and Maintenance budget needs to have a specific allocation for beach management as the rehabilitation of dunes(as an example) falls within the description of Repairs and Maintenance. **REQUEST: Kindly advise where in the budget the maintenance of beaches is allocated an operational budget.** **13. Baboon Management** Given that Baboons are definitely a cause of public nuisance we believe Local Government has a role with this function. Public nuisance is a local	

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				government function as per schedule 5B of the constitution. **RECOMMENDATION:** **It is recommended that operational funding for this function be allocated for the full financial year instead of only 6 months.** **14. Capital Budget** It will be beneficial to disaggregate this per local area in ward 10 so that ratepayers in Pringle Bay have an idea of the extent of pipe replacement planned. **RECOMMENDATION:** **We would like to recommend that the capex line item referring to pipe replacement be disaggregated into geographical areas for ward10. If not kindly advise why this is not possible.** We sincerely request that you will please be so kind to acknowledge receipt of our comments/Input/questions and be so kind to respond accordingly.	
53.	__ Grobbelaar		23/04 /2024	The "Rewild the Pringle Bay Baboons" group held a silent protest in the CBD of Pringle Bay on Saturday 30 March 2024. On the day, 607 people signed our attendance register who are supportive of the idea to rewild the Pringle Bay baboons back to the mountains. Since then, another 200 people signed the register in town or on the online petition indicating their support of this mission. On behalf of these 800+ Pringle Bay residents, may we please ask that you add a specific line item in the IDP budget for managing the Pringle Bay baboons. It is escalating in severity and no amount of electric fence, baboon proof locks or other human measures are deterring them from breaking in and causing harm and damage at the expense of our residents. We thus need you to please budget for the sustainable management of baboons: to rewild the current Pringle Bay troop beyond the urban edge; and for the future management of this troop with a view of keeping them from entering the village, including any new troops. In case this funding is to come from other sources than Municipal funds, we sincerely request that you take leadership in applying for this funding timeously as well as emphasising to the financier the urgency of the matter, all for the safety and wellbeing of the troop as well as our residents.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				We have recorded over 100 pages of recent baboon related incidents. A copy of this report can be requested at baboonalertpb@gmail.com. 2 In anticipation of a positive outcome, we are looking forward to receiving your reply by return email to myburghmusic@gmail.com.	
54.	__ Ralph		23/04 /2024	As a resident of Voelklip I am writing to request that a financially viable Baboon Management Plan is incorporated in the Budget for the next financial year. The current programme has worked incredibly well in keeping the baboons alive and out of the urban edge – resulting in increased security of the residents, their families and their pets as well as a substantial increase in the value of nearly all properties. To stop the programme now would be financial and economic suicide – resulting in poential harm to the animals as many residents would take the control into their own hands. I further understand that residents would be prepared to pay an additional levy to ensure that the programme remains in place. I look forward to the Municipality reconsidering their decision.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
55.	__ de Kock		23/04 /2024	I am extremely aggrieved that OM is planning to cease funding the HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL baboon management program in Hermanus. As a ratepayer in Voelklip for over 20 years I have much experience of baboon interactions in the suburbs of Hermanus. The management of the baboons over the past 5 years has never been better, and baboon invasions have all but ceased thanks to the brilliant monitors. I IMPLORE your administration to seriously reconsider your unwise decision to terminate the baboons monitoring service. We already contribute to the SRA where I'm sure funding could be accessed.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
56.	__ Morrison		25/04 /2024	I, Alan R. Morrison hereby wish to state my objection to the proposed draft IDP 2024/2025 presented by the Overstrand Municipality as follows:	*Response:* *Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal*

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				I am against the Schulphoek Land being rezoned / allocated as UISP status. By changing the land use zone from the Schulphoek Better Living Model / Mixed Use Development to UISP (Upgrading of informal settlement) would deny all people on the beneficiary housing list from getting their housing opportunity on the Schulphoek land. I also object to the proposal that the area will not be subject to the Overstrand Municipality building by-laws. See Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP 2024/2025 – page 141 Chapter 4. Approving the Schulphoek Land be used as UISP project, goes against all objectives of the OMSDF – 13 May 2020. *See OMSDF 13 May 2020, 5.8.2.2 2050 Vision : Key Policies directing future management and development & 5.8.3 Greater Hermanus 2020-2030 MSDF Spatial Proposals (West, Central, East) Refer : Plan 31 : Hermanus Central Status Quo – Page 87 and Plan 59 : Hermanus Central Spatial Proposal 2020 – Page 206* The Schulphoek Land was bought with the intention to benefit the entire town by accommodating people on the housing waiting list as well as bringing economic opportunities to all. These opportunities have been promised many times over the years, by the Western Cape Department's Housing Minister, Mr Tertuis Simmers as well as the various Mayors of the Overstrand Municipality. All original Schulphoek Development Plans and Working committees should be re-instituted to continue with the Schulphoek Mixed Use Development project as per the Schulphoek, Hermanus – Conceptual Urban Design Vision July 2019 document approved by all Councillors, Political Parties and Interested and Affected parties in October 2021. Two (2) extra Representatives of the Beneficiary Housing List Applicants should be facilitated to join the Schulphoek Social Compact for Ward 4, 5, 6, 7 & 12. I object to the proposed electricity and water increases reflected in the draft IDP 2024/2025.	*Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.* *Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project.* *Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as* *conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles* *to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our* *residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This* *approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in* *alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these*

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					services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service. The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs. *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* *- Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* *- Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* *- Loadshedding* *• Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* *• Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* *• Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* *• Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets*

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					• *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.*
57.	__ Maree		25/04 /2024	We, Johan & Ilse Maree hereby wish to state my objection to the proposed draft IDP 2024/2025 presented by the Overstrand Municipality as follows: We are **against** the Schulphoek Land being rezoned / allocated as UISP status. By changing the land use zone from the Schulphoek Better Living Model / Mixed Use Development to UISP (Upgrading of informal settlement) would **deny all people** on the beneficiary housing list from getting their housing opportunity on the Schulphoek land. We also object to the proposal that the area will not be subject to the Overstrand Municipality building by-laws. See *Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP 2024/2025 – page 141 Chapter 4*. Approving the Schulphoek Land be used as UISP project, goes against all objectives of the OMSDF – 13 May 2020, *See OMSDF 13 May 2020, 5.8.2.2 2050 Vision : Key Policies directing future management and development & 5.8.3 Greater Hermanus 2020-2030 MSDF Spatial Proposals (West, Central, East) Refer : Plan 31 : Hermanus Central Status Quo – Page 87 and Plan 59 : Hermanus Central Spatial Proposal 2020 – Page 206* The Schulphoek Land was bought with the intention to benefit the entire town by accommodating people on the housing waiting list as well as bringing economic opportunities to all. These opportunities have been promised many times over the years, by the Western Cape Department's Housing Minister, Mr	*Response:* *Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.* *Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project.* *Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.*

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				Teruis Simmers as well as the various Mayors of the Overstrand Municipality. All original Schulphoek Development Plans and Working Committee's should be re-instituted to continue with the Schulphoek Mixed Us Development project as per the **Schulphoek, Hermanus – Conceptual Urban Design Vision July 2019** document approved by all Councillors, Political Parties and Interested and Affected parties in October 2021. Two (2) extra Representatives of the Beneficiary Housing List Applicants should be facilitated to join the Schulphoek Social Compact for Ward 4,5,6,7 & 12. I object to the proposed electricity and water increases reflected in the draft IDP 2024/2025.	
58.	Jenny McQueen		25/04 /2024	I am a property owner at the above address. I bought my property in September 2017 and was totally unaware of the baboon problem. I had grown up in Voelklip as a child between mid-1950s and 1960s and we were never plagued by baboons, and on moving to Voelklip some 50 years later I was horrified to discover what I was in for. Total baboon invasions, having to lock myself in and fear for my small dogs. I had left Cape Town due to the high crime rate and having to be heavily barred in my home, thinking I would be leaving for a safe and carefree life in Hermanus. Little did I know what I was in for: Baboons running amok, knocking over and breaking my expensive garden pots and leaving a huge mess, baboons thundering across my roof, four to five at a time sitting on my perimeter walls almost daily. Sitting outside on the patio with friends enjoying lunch was out of the question with baboons terrifying us and grabbing the food and smashing things – that was the end of enjoyment of that kind ever again. I was not even able to go and hang washing outside on the line without locking the door in case they entered the house through an open door while I was around the corner. Life in Voelklip was not pleasure and I was deeply distressed by the life I would have to lead here. However, great changes were made with the introduction of the Baboon Management and Monitoring system and	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				conditions improved, the hotline was a great success with the monitors on hand when you called for help. The education of residents, particularly air bnbs and their guests to use the OK drop off site if they were not going to be in a position to put their bins out on a Monday played a huge role. Making the rule of not being allowed to put black bags outside homes and to use lockable bins and only putting bins out on a Monday morning started having an impact in minimizing the baboon raids. Reporting residents to OM for dumping and photographing bags dumped outside homes and shaming them on the Voelklip Whatsapp groups certainly helped as well as knocking on doors to inform residents. The OK dump still plays a vital role in the management of refuse. (I hope Overstrand Municipality will be repairing and securing it without delay) The thought of not having a Baboon monitoring system with the contract to run out by the end of the year absolutely horrifies me. Life will be untenable once again. Not a way I would like to spend my retirement years. It is the Overstrand Municipality's (OM) responsibility to protect its residents, budgets have to be allocated for this purpose or if necessary rates need to be increased to cover some of the costs. Or if no budget forthcoming from OM, then our rates in this area need to be reduced, so that if necessary,y an association can be formed to protect us from baboon invasions. **BUT WE CAN NEVER GO BACK TO THE STATE WE WERE IN IN 2017!** I ask OM to take this matter seriously and do the right thing and to budget renew the contract to protect the residents of Voelklip. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.	
59.	__ Folscher		25/04 /2024	I copy you on my letter to mr Louw. The request therein is for the retention in the OM IDP 2024/25 of provision for a form of baboon management program which, even if it is not conducted directly by the Overstrand Municipality, will require some financial provision the municipality's participation in a plan with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature. I put forward that my letter clearly motivates the need for the municipality to make such provision and, as a concerned resident and ratepayer, I urge you to assist in this regard.	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program*

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				I am writing as a concerned resident of Voëlklip to urge you to retain provision for some form of Baboon Management Plan in the IDP 2024/2025. The need for a funded, orderly and coordinated plan speaks for itself. With a coordinated plan, the required balance between the needs of baboons to safe and rightful existence in human populated areas will not be achieved, which will (again) lead to physical danger, unhealty diets and often real threat of life to the baboons. As was shown in the period from 2017 to 2018, lack of monitoring quickly also led to threats to the safety of humans, particularly the aged and very young, as well as to continual damage to property and ultimately proerty values. These are risks which a municipality is oblidged to manage for the benefit of all its residents. In this sense the point made in the IDP that selecting to live in an area affected by baboons being a personal choice is unfair and ingenious. When we choose to make our property investment in Voëlklip, there was an effective baboon management plan in place. We lived through the 2017/2018 period and would gladly contibute to a privately funded plan to continue a form of effective monitoring. You are however aware that this will require the cooperation of the OM structure with Cape Nature and the Provincial Government. Thus there should be provision in the IDP. The current system through HWS has worked extremely effectively and the baboon troops affecting our areas are happy and healthy. With no system in place the gains of your investment to date will quickly be lost, requiring a new and moch more expensive intervention. Thank you for considering my motivation.	*beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
60.	Hermanus Business Chamber	__ Smith - Chairperson	25/04 /2024	Thank you very much for the opportunity to comment on the Overstrand Municipality's Budget, IDP review and Sector Plans. We appreciate the transparency and democracy regarding your Public Participation Processes. Be assured of the co-operation from the Hermanus Business Chamber in future. First of all – the Hermanus Business Chamber would like to congratulate the Overstrand Municipality on its **clean audit** of 11 consecutive years, and for being one of the top performing Municipalities in South Africa, delivering excellent services under extremely challenging circumstances, like the	*Response:* *The comments and positive suggestions submitted on various matters are noted and welcomed and we wish to respond in no particular order, as follows –* *Progress reported on the implementation of the Overstrand Local Municipality Transport Projects as per the current Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) is as follows –* - *Redevelop Hermanus CBD Public Transport Facility Hermanus: Planning is in progress.* *Priority upgrading areas for Hermanus CBD are as follows:*

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				damage to infrastructure experienced during two hectic recent storms. It is also exemplary that our Municipal Manger Dr Dean O'Neill has recently received a PHD in Public Administration, showing his commitment to **service excellence** in managing the Overstrand Municipality. The focus of his doctoral thesis is most appropriate on "whether the future existence of municipalities would be determined by their ability to remain financially sustainable in an increasingly constrained economic and politically volatile environment in their guest to provide and maintain quality and affordable services to all the residents within their jurisdiction." Well done Dr O'Neill! We realise that many of the community organisations, stakeholders and citizens will be commenting on their various interests regarding the Budget, and therefore the Hermanus Business Chamber is of the opinion that our focus should be limited to **business enablers** of lack thereof. Herewith a few points: 1. The amount of R152m proposed for infrastructure investment seems too low in percentage and absolute terms. We believe that the amount should be somewhere between 15 and 18 percent of the budget – R250m to R270m would be recommended. This would also be closer to the range recommended by Treasury guidelines. Figure 4 bears this out as can be seen from the fact that repairs and maintenance outstrips depreciation by a large amount, indicting that OM is burdened with old infrastructure. An **under-investment in Infrastructure** will have direct implications for the future of Hermanus and the rest of the Overstrand. We believe that OM should take appropriate action to address this issue. A possible solution is to sell under-utilised property assets and ringfence the procured amounts for infrastructure investment. Budget increases should be **linked to inflation and population growth** as in other successful growth successful growth areas. 2. Mitigating the impact of **climate change** on the environment (witness the effect of the 2023	- *Within the overall concept for phase 1, six Focus Areas have been identified as the most strategic areas for implementation.* - *Within each Focus Area a set of priority projects were identified.* - *Status of the projects and focus areas identified are as follow:* - *The upgrading of High Street (Phase 1) has been finalised in 2021. The cost of the High Street project is valued at approximately R8 million.* - *The current project focused on the Taxi Rank precinct which includes the Taxi rank parking area, the community parking area across the Dutch Reform Church and the Courts. Planning for the precinct has been finalised. Detailed designs have been completed for the Taxi Rank for tender purposes. This project will be jointly funded by Provincial Administration and Overstrand Municipality.* *The CBD revitalisation is a high priority and will continue as soon as funding becomes available.* *Infrastructure Investment/adequate resources addressing future needs/growth/sustainability –* - *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* *Long term water supply strategies for each town are included in the draft WSDP. The challenge will be to have the strategies sufficiently funded to be implemented at the right times. Grant funding options are also being explored as far as possible.* *Par. 4: It is not clear what is meant by. It is assumed that "an emergency sewerage holding facility of R10m included in the budget" refers to the Onrus Main sewerage pumpstation, where a basic environmental assessment process for improvements to the pumpstation only started now, for implementation in the medium to longer term. Reference is also made that sewerage pumpstations "be moved away from lagoons and beaches". Unfortunately, sewerage pumpstations are required at the lowest points in a developed area to effectively drain the area, and then to pump the wastewater to e.g. a wastewater treatment plant. It will generally not be practical or feasible to move established pipe networks and pumpstations away from rivers and the ocean, as these normally represent the lowest points of a*

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				storm on the peat fields) and its concomitant damage to critical infrastructure (water pipes and roads) needs to be provided for in order to prevent recurrence. 3. The availability of adequate **power and water resources** is essential for long-term economic growth and sustainability in the Overstrand and should be prioritised. We believe a credible and transparent long-term strategy should be developed and sufficiently funded to enable sustainable economic development. If not addressed these two priorities will pose a serious risk to the long-term economic viability of Hermanus Business. 4. It is imperative that the **sanitation infrastructure** budget provides for an emergency sewage holding facility to prevent overflows during periods of high occupation and floods (**circa** R10m we understand). It is also important to consider moving sewage pumping stations away from lagoons and beaches as part of a longer term strategy to reduce pollution. This is particularly important in light of the fact that the Overstrand and Hermanus is particular is an eco-tourism destination. 5. **Safety and Security** – we need a safe environment and particularly tourist nodes. Are we investing enough? Particularly in Zwelihle where the crime statists are very high. Funding for Zwelihle needs to be prioritised. You can only be as safe and happy as your neighbour. We have experienced the challenges of what happens when social unrest and crime expand into the rest of Hermanus. Is there not an urgent need for a funding of sports areas, parks, and micro and small businesses development? Has sufficient provision been made in the current budget for this important priority. 6. We note that **budget deficit** of R115m (including non-cash items like depreciation). We assume that OM has a plan to fund the deficit from reserves. We do not have an issue with	*development. The proper continuous operation and maintenance of these facilities must be ensured through sufficient funding and adequate skilled personnel.* *Camping Facilities - The tender for the De Mond Caravan Park has been awarded. The contract is being prepared for signature.* *Climate change - The aim is to diversify the municipality's water resources where practical and feasible, i.e., not to be dependent on surface water sources only. The feasibility of potential augmentation of existing groundwater sources, waste water re-use schemes, and seawater desalination have been investigated, in addition to utilizing existing surface water sources.* *The municipality will continue with its successful water conservation and water demand management program, to curtail the demand for potable water as far as possible.* *Options to supply bulk water and sewerage facilities from alternative energy sources and to save on electricity consumption are being investigated continuously.* *Safety, Security, Tourism -* *The Crime Prevention & Law Enforcement unit provides executive and corporate support, management and coordination of public safety trainings, projects, and programs within the Directorate. The coordination of Public Safety trainings between the Directorate Protection Services, district, and provincial key stakeholders. To foster new and deepen existing intergovernmental relations with National, Provincial and District departments, as well as exploring and coordination of training and development programs that cater for the youth in Overstrand.* *The Safer Festive Season Project programme -* *This is an Intergovernmental and collaborative approach between Provincial Department of Community Safety (DOCS) and Overstrand Municipality – Protection Services in efforts to promote, enhance a sustainable public safety during festive seasons in Overstrand area. The focus is on reduction of crime and creation of job opportunities for youth. This an annual project, for a duration of three months from 01 November – 31 January.* *Chrysalis Youth Program – In terms of an existing MoU between DOCS and Overstrand Municipality – Protection Services, the youth acquire public safety skills varying from but not limited to Peace*

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				the budget deficit but clearly this situation cannot be allowed to continue as it will crowd out or drive down investments into infrastructure, and expenditure into growth opportunities. 7. **Tourism** is the main driver of economic activity in Hermanus and surroundings. We therefore believe the time has come for OM to invest a substantial amount of money and time into this most important economic sector of our local economy. A comprehensive strategy involving all important stakeholders needs to be developed and implemented. The funding of a 500 seater conference centre needs to considered in the longer term – similar to Cape Town's ICC Conference Centre. It could generate huge income eventually. 8. **Environmental Protection**: Given the fact that the natural beauty of the Overstrand is responsible for much of the wealth generated in the Overstrand (tourism, investment, increasing property values) it is incumbent upon the municipality to be responsible stewards of these assets along with the residents. It is therefore important that the budget makes adequate provision for the maintenance and management of the Overstrand's ecological assets as far as it is within the OM's purview. 9. We noticed that there are no budget priorities for **Ward 4 industrial area**. This is a major rate paying area and should not be overlooked. We suggest the establishment of an industrial area cluster (similar to the CBD cluster) within the next 100 days with participants from businesses in the area and Ward 4 Councillor/OM to ensure the area will flourish. 10. A plan needs to be agreed and funded to address the growing challenge of **vagrancy and homelessness.** Currently insufficient focus and funding are causing challenges in the CBD which will have a significantly negative impact on businesses if not addressed. The HBC calls upon the	*Officer, Occupation Safety Training, Firefighting, Nature Conservation, Security, Youth development and Office Administration. For the financial year 2022/23, 39 Chrysalis Interns were absorbed and placed at Overstrand Municipality's various departments for 12 months to acquire practical experience.* *Budget Surplus/deficit –* *The cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation in the budget report - Table 8A evaluates in the funding levels of the budget by firstly forecasting the cash and investments at year end and secondly reconciling the available funding to the liabilities/ commitments that exist.The outcome of this exercise would either be a surplus or deficit.* *As can be seen in this reconciliation, the budget has been modelled to ensure that the budget is funded.* *For detailed, updated information regarding the role and activities of Environmental Services within the Overstrand Municipality, please consult the IDP 2024/2025.* *Please also refer to this document for detail regarding Red Tape Reduction and other matters referred to in the comments submitted, not addressed in this budget response.*

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				municipality to appoint a suitable social worker that can act as a liaison with the various non-profit, charitable and government organisations to develop a sustainable solution to this systemic problem. 11. We have noted with concern that the OM salary increases seem to be higher than expected. They should fall in the **salary guidelines of Treasury**. **General** 1. The **New Harbour area** offers great potential for economic and tourism opportunities – including Cruise liner opportunities. OM needs to assist businesses to secure long term leases as a matter of urgency to foster investment, development, and job creation. The Community Centre could also be enhanced to become a professional Conference Centre. 2. The **Hermanus CBD** is of crucial importance and Ward 3 IDP requests that impact district should be prioritised with particular emphasis on the following: i) The revamping and beautification of the **CBD entrance**. ii) Prioritise the revamping of the **Taxi Rand area.** A short-term intervention is required until provincial budgets are secured. Consider a public-private partnership. iii) The **CBD revitalisation plan** needs to be expedited. Long street and surrounding area needs urgent attention. The appealing character of the CBD needs to be preserved. iv) A **managed parking solution** is required to resolve the lack of available short-term paring. It is suggested that (as with many other well-managed CBDs) parking should be outsourced to a reputable parking	

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				management company on an equitable profit sharing arrangement. This intervention will also assist with resolving crime and vagrancy and create valuable jobs. v) Funding needs to be allocated to **tourist bus parking** and toilet facilities. vi) **Swallow Park** is the most valuable piece of open space in Hermanus and funding needs to be allocated to address the challenges and unlock its potential. 3. **Festive season lights** – we have all seen the positive impact on tourism and business of the Stanford festive season lights. The current status of Hermanus festive season lights is not ideal and should be addressed in collaboration with the business sector. It has been suggested to develop and fund an Underwater theme, where current lights could be re-purposed and additional lights procured to create a major tourist attraction. A street in Zwelihle should also be included to contribute to a festive community spirit and job creation. An additional Light Festival could be added to the list of Festivals in the Overstrand which would be good for tourism and community relations. 4. The **Voëlklip camping area** tourism opportunity/contributor has huge economic potential and needs to be unlocked. 5. **Red tape** needs to be reduced to simplify business applications and reduce the administrative burden on businesses. Targets should be jointly agreed and managed. 6. **Micro and small businesses** need funding for a one day micro and small business conference with speakers and experts. This is key to much needed job creation and investment to enhance Local Economic Development. 7. Although not Overstrand Municipality's responsibility**,** the **traffic challenges** around	

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				Onrus and schools need urgent attention. We realise there are provincial plans underway for the bridge and access into town, but these plans should be expedited with discussions at provincial level. In conclusion: we believe in **collaboration between Business, Tourism and Overstrand Municipality** and would like to meet to discuss opportunities for Hermanus to see how we can contribute. We have already achieved much and OM is one of the most admired municipalities in South Africa, but together we could make more dreams come true and ensure a safe and sustainable environment, which is the main aim of the Hermanus Business Chamber.	
61.	__ Wassung		26/04 /2024	Prior to the "virtual fence" initiative, the Voelklip baboon troop of 20+ baboons would visit our property at least once a month and, as a consequence, we suffered significant damage to our property. Large clay pots were broken, gutters were damaged, alarm beams broken and even the kikuyu lawn was dug up. Since the virtual fence, we may see one or two baboons on our property 3 or maybe 4 times a year. **THE VIRTUAL FENCE HAS BEEN A HUGE SUCCESS** **Therefore, please as a matter of urgency include this in the 2025 budget**	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
62.	__ Hanekom		26/04 /2024	I wish to appeal that the Baboon Management Plan be facilitated in the OM Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by the OM, if required. An SRA component could be facilitated if featured in the IDP and Budget. Smaller items could also be budgeted for including vet costs, tagging, darting etc. As a resident of Voelklip I can attest that the current plan has transformed life in Voelklip. From being overrun by baboons in the past, we now have not sighted or heard a baboon for months.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
63.	__ van Niekerk		27/04 /2027	My wife and I reside at 27 Fernkloof Drive, Hermanus Heights (Erf 5955.) We are exposed to frequent visits of baboons (and their potential destructive behaviour) to our property. We are also thankful for the assistance of the current baboon management services. We cannot do without them. I am extremely concerned to note that the following in the recently published IDP: **Page 118 IDP** Baboon Management: "the function will return to the competent authority, which is Provincial and National Government, in terms of the Constitution." If OM relinquishes this service, it will be denying a vital service to residents of Hermanus Heights and other neighbouring suburbs. **I ask that the OM does not relinquish this vital service before the necessary guarantees and commitments from Provincial and National Government have been secured.** **Page 117 IDP**: OM is budgeting for this function until December 2024. I ask that operational funding for the baboon management service is be allocated for the full financial year instead of only 6 months. The success of the baboon management program cannot be denied. Experience proves that a lapse of just a few days, will revert the baboons back to raiding habits, influencing younger baboon generations. I trust that the Overstrand Municipality will heed my concern.	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
64.	__van Wyk		27/04 /2024	On behalf of our family we would like the council to continue with the Baboon Management. It was a serious problem for us-as they often caused havoc-destroying our potplants-jumping on our poolcover and scaring our grandchildren and dogs.	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government*

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					and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
65.	__ Walker		28/04 /2024	We appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. We have personally experienced the damage caused by baboons to property but have no wish for the baboons to be harmed or traumatized and fully support the work currently carried out by the present management plan. We are prepared to contribute towardsa contributory levy for this plan	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
66.	__ Ben-David		28/04 /2024	I hereby request that the BMP be facilitated in the budget going forward in cinsideation of the IPP. As a property owner that has used the services of the current provider to assist in removing baboons, it has been a great help and we would not like to see a situation where we would end up having no assistance.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
67.	__ McLuckie		28/04 /2024	I herby appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget: "as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as*

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				community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM" The existing programme has borne huge fruit by enabling us to live unhindered by the baboons. Prior to the implementation of the programme we lived in constant fear of our homes being invaded. Whilst we still need to live responsibly we no longer feel that we are prisoners in our own homes.	*the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
68.	Mev __ Retief		28/04 /2024	Ek skryf graag om my naam by te voeg by die massa mense wat mooi vra dat die monitering by die Munisipale Begroting gevoeg word. Daar is so baie mense wat swaar lewe indien die bobbejane weer toegelaat gaan word om te trek na huise in die omgewing. Daar is vir 'n feit mense wat sal skiet om hulself te beveilig. Die monitering werp sulke goeie vrugte af. Ek is oortuig daarvan dat in ruil vir veiligheid en vrede sal die belastingbetalers bereid wees om te help betaal hiervoor. Die werklike bedrae wat bygevoeg moet word vir so 'n diens, sal baie help met die volgende stap om te bepaal of dit kan werk of nie. Baie sterkte met jul groot besluite en harde werk. Ons waardeer ons baie spesiale OM.	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
69.	__ Hennessy		29/04 /2024	Please be advised I am **IN FULL SUPPORT** of the continuation of the Baboon Management Programme	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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70.	__ Thain		26/04 /2024	I, Alan James Thain hereby wish to state my objection to the proposed draft IDP 2024/2025 presented by the Overstrand Municipality as follows: I am against the Schulphoek Land being rezoned / allocated as UISP status. By changing the land use zone from the Schulphoek Better Living Model / Mixed Use Development to UISP (Upgrading of informal settlement) would deny all people on the beneficiary housing list from getting their housing opportunity on the Schulphoek land. I also object to the proposal that the area will not be subject to the Overstrand Municipality building by-laws. See Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP 2024/2025 – page 141 Chapter 4. Approving the Schulphoek Land be used as UISP project, goes against all objectives of the OMSDF – 13 May 2020. *See OMSDF 13 May 2020, 5.8.2.2 2050 Vision : Key Policies directing future management and development & 5.8.3 Greater Hermanus 2020-2030 MSDF Spatial Proposals (West, Central, East) Refer : Plan 31 : Hermanus Central Status Quo – Page 87 and Plan 59 : Hermanus Central Spatial Proposal 2020 – Page 206* The Schulphoek Land was bought with the intention to benefit the entire town by accommodating people on the housing waiting list as well as bringing economic opportunities to all. These opportunities have been promised many times over the years, by the Western Cape Department's Housing Minister, Mr Tertuis Simmers as well as the various Mayors of the Overstrand Municipality. All original Schulphoek Development Plans and Working committees should be re-instituted to continue with the Schulphoek Mixed Use Development project as per the Schulphoek, Hermanus – Conceptual Urban Design Vision July 2019 document approved by all Councillors, Political Parties and Interested and Affected parties in October 2021. Two (2) extra Representatives of the Beneficiary Housing List Applicants should be facilitated to join the Schulphoek Social Compact for Ward 4, 5, 6, 7 & 12. I object to the proposed electricity and water increases reflected in the draft IDP 2024/2025.	*Response:* *Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.* *Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project.* *Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as* *conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles* *to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our* *residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This* *approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in*

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					alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases. *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service. The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* *- Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* *- Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* *- Loadshedding* *• Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* *• Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* *• Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical /*

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					Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc) *• Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* *• Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* *- Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* *- Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.*
71.	__Lawrenson		29/04 /2024	Please help to get baboon management back into the next year's budget. I am 80 years old and live at 8 Cross Street in Hermanus. I am devastated at the news that the Municipality is planning to end the very successful Baboon Management Programme. Since it's inception, over the last few years, I have not had a single incident of terror from the baboons. Now I see myself, a couple of years older, going back to the terrifying years of finding my home invaded by these frightening animals that really do not mean to harm us. I have found my kitchen totally rampaged, draws opened and emptied, the same with the fridge, broken eggs all over the house, baboons on my bed, my small dog petrified. (Was amazed to find the dog still alive.) I cannot imagine going back to those days again. PLEASE, somebody must understand this and find a solution to this awful problem. Only the Municipality can help - not the oldies in the area. Surely you are able to get baboon management back into the IDP plan for 2024-29????????????????	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
72.	__ van der Post		28/04 /2024	Dankie vir die wonderlike poging om ons eiendom, kinders en oumense veilig te hou gedurende die laaste jaar of twee	*Response:*

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				ivm bogenoemde projek. Ons het in die verlede nare ondervindings met bobbejane gehad. Wat n voorreg om gerus te wees dat die bobbejane nie meer IN ons huise kom nie! Ek is ook al meer bewus daarvan dat eiendomspryse die laaste ruk baie toegeneem het. Met die gevolg dat belasting ook noodwendig dan meer sal raak, ook meer gaste wat meer in die winkels spandeer en so ons hele ekonomie bevorder. Wat is dan die sin daarvan om ongewenste wilde diere in ons huise en tuine te hê? Miet asb nie die projek staak nie Ek doen ń beroep op u om voort te gaan met u goeie werk, en nie soos so dikwels deesdae in ons mooi land, , prosesse wat werk te staak nie. Please keep up the working proses	*The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
73.	__ Louw		27/04 /2024	We are homeowners in Eastcliff close to Bosko. The baboon monitors make a tremendous difference in our area. If they were to be recalled the homeowners are going to take matters in their own hands with devastating consequences as the baboons are really destructive. Please consider keeping the budget for the monitors.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
74.	MacLeod		27/04 /2024	Further to the latest indications from the current OM administration that the Baboon Management Program will cease w.e.f. December 2024, I wish to draw the following to your attention: 1. We have owned a residential property in Voëlklip at 222 3rd street since 1999. 2. Since that date until around about 2016 / 2017, we suffered numerous and costly baboon invasions. Since 2018 to the present day, we have seen a remarkable turnaround in the management of the baboon vs human conflict, in that we have	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December*

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				not had a single baboon invasion since January 2020. 3. The work done in this area is remarkable, and a commendation to all parties involved, including the OM. 4. It is very disappointing therefore to hear that the Mayoress and the current administration are prepared to abandon this initiative on the basis that people who live in baboon vulnerable areas chose to live there and should deal with their choices. This is a supercilious point of view, and the Mayoress with her council should be aware that one could easily say the same about their support for the illegal settlement of Schulphoek - these people chose to live there without jobs, without free water and without free electricity and other services. Is it right to say they chose that, and therefore should put up without municipal support? 5. The levying of rates in the OM has accelerated at a rate remarkably above CPI, as has the level of remuneration of the OM staff and councillors - in particular the Directors whose remuneration exceeds COGTA recommendations. 6. In the light of this, please pay careful attention to the needs of a reasonably large part of your rate paying citizenry in regard to the Baboon Management Program and press for it to be included in the IDP and budget. Trusting in your civic mindedness	*2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
75.	__ Newby		27/04 /2024	I have lived in Voelklip for 9 years. I lived with the baboon nightmare. With the arrival of HWS the improvement was immediate. The years since have been wonderful. I haven't seen a baboon on my property for over a year. It is absolutely essential that HWS or another similar business have their contract renewed for the sake of both the baboons and residents. Please work closely with HBAG to ensure that this vital service is maintained.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
76.	__Raven (Mrs)		29/04 /2024	Property ERF 1193 EASTCLIFF, Hermanus You will see from the statistics produced by the baboon monitoring team that hardly any baboons come into the residential areas anymore due to superb baboon monitoring. I have seen the men checking on them with my own eyes and can see they are working, so we do not want to revert back to the chaos caused by baboons in 2017! I was saddened to hear that there is no budget for baboon monitoring in the 2024/25 financial year. I would like to request that you include this baboon monitoring fund in the budget & REDUCE the salary increases for the OM employees. It is OUR money & we have a say in where the money is used. I have seen the budget for 24/25 & there is space for funds for baboon monitoring & less funding in other areas.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
77.	__ Miller		29/04 /2024	Please can I make my case for continuing with the IMP of the baboons. I live in 3rd Street off of Reservoir Rd in Voelklip , which is a major hot spot for baboons to gather and wreak havoc . The management has been fantastic in the past couple of years and made a HUGE difference to our area. Most of us living with anxiety as they were around every 2nd to 3rd day!!	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
78.	__ Coetzee		29/04 /2024	Hiermee versoek ek S. J. Coetzee van Erf 1641 Fernkloof/Eastcliff dat die Bobbejaan-bestuursprogram weer geaktiveer word as deel van die GOP. Hierdie is nie 'n aktiwiteit wat by die "SRA" hoort nie. As belastingbetaler in die Overstrand is hierdie 'n Munisipale verantwoordelikheid en die plundering wat aangerig word is onaanvaarbaar. Die alternatief is om die voorstelle wat 'n wêreldkundige op die gebied van	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government*

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				plaagbeheer (Bobbejaan) wat uit die VSA besoek hier afgelê het in werking te stel, naamlik om die getalle onder beheer te bring.	*and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
79.	__ Snibbe		26/04 /2024	**1) <u>SEWAGE</u>** How cost effective is the rental of these Juno trucks during Holidays? Could we not have purchased one or more truck with the money already spent on the hiring of trucks from Juno? Is there a record of properties linked to the sewer network in KLEINMOND? To link a property to the network is extremely expensive. Will the OM consider some sort of assistance? - French Drains Raw sewage water finds its way from these tanks into our ground water. Any possible solutions? There is no or little financial gain for the OM. This is an ecological problem which require urgent attention!! **2) <u>ELECTRICITY</u>** Loss of income as a result of green energy. Prior to 2010 I have suggested that the OM should investigate alternative / additional sources of income to counter the effect of reduced income from the OM's unsustainable sources of income. No Medium / Long term planning had been done! Is that what the Private Sector call "Crisis Management"? - Loss of funds as a result of resale of Electricity. Although the residents of Overhills may be paying for Electricity used, the OM may be losing out on the monthly availability Levy. This levy may however soon be discarded as a result of the introduction of the newly unlawfully introduced "Capacity Charge". Please note that I will not agree to the Capacity Charge for the following reasons:	**<u>Response:</u>** 1) <u>SEWERAGE</u> Additional capacity is contracted to ensure that the municipality are able to render a service during peak season, and during periods where own fleet capacity is impacted due to service and repairs of vehicles. The cost of contracted services are determined in accordance with a competitive tender process. The municipality is currently investigating properties able to link to the network but not yet connected. 2) <u>ELECTRICITY</u> *The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* - *Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different electricity customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the Cost of Supply tariffs;* - *The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.* *Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.* *The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the*

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				- No meeting was held to explain how these changes will affect the consumers as required by Law! - The OM failed to communicate the introduction of these changes to the consumers. - What is going to happen to our Electricity in stock? (Pre-paid metres)? - This amendment is being forced upon us by the OM! - The decision to implement this change was taken one sided by the OM. Another example of "ek is Baas en jy is Klaas" - Do what I say or leave!!! - What is going to happen to our Electricity in stock? Informed decisions! - How will calculations (to switch over from the old system to the new) affect us? o What here? What there? What everywhere? What, what, what? o The OM leaves us with more questions than answers! Arrange a meeting, discuss the new structure. Compare the two systems. Help us to take informed decisions! Sir / Madam, just in case you did not notice, Tax Payers / Consumers are Human Beings – not milk cows!! **3) <u>WATER</u>** Should we not start planning for the day that VIOLIA's contract is being terminated. We may just end up with the contract falling back into our laps. An unpleasant surprise. Why not start training our own workforce to take over from VIOLIA? As it is, the OM is totally overstaffed!! We do not have the means to replace the main supply lines from own sources as we do not have the repayment ability to finance such a project. **4) <u>REFUSE REMOVAL</u>** - How do you see the removal of solid waste say 5 to 10 years from now? (Medium to Long term planning). Bearing in mind that Karwyderskraal has a limited lifespan and is	*consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.* *Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.* *As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of the CoS study is to apportion all costs required to service customers among each customer class in a fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs. The municipal council took a decision during April 2023 already that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years. A presentation explaining the Cos cost-reflective electricity tariffs were also shared with ward committees during 2023.* 3) <u>WATER</u> Planning and management of related infrastructure are the priority of the relevant directorate. Long term water supply strategies for each town are included in the draft Water Services Development Plan. The challenge will be to have the strategies sufficiently funded to be implemented at the right times. Grant funding options are also being explored as far as possible. 4) <u>REFUSE REMOVAL</u> Long term refuse removal strategies for each town are managed in terms of the Integrated Waste Management Plan. 5) <u>ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF INCOME</u>

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				costing us millions of Rands! - Can we not investigate and introduced cheaper and maybe more effective ways to treat our solid waste? **5) <u>ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF INCOME</u>** The OM should go and look what certain of the smaller Municipalities did to ensure total independence from Eskom. Villiers, Cornelia, Frankfort, etc. - Economic growth in the OM is minimal and the figures contained in the budget are doubtful. - I do not want to say "I told you so" but in fact, I have warned you that your policy is not sustainable. See my comments on the Budgets for the past ten years! **6) <u>HOUSING</u>** **Let us start focusing on the positive and the negative will disappear by itself!** - If we can grow the economy and create jobs, we may find an automatic decline in crime. - More and more land is being made available for development of informal housing projects. Let us, for a change, look at JOB CREATION, ECONOMIC GROWTH, and CRIME PREVENTION ETC. Let us stand up and say to Central Government that their plans to provide Informal Housing is not working. - Land is being allocated for informal housing without	Optimising of revenue resources and opportunities will remain part of the agenda of the municipality. 6) <u>HOUSING</u> Housing is a provincial government mandate. National and Regional legislation form the basic foundation of how local legislation and policy frameworks are implemented in the housing context in South Africa. The following will facilitate an understanding of the legislative framework in which Housing is addressed in the different spheres of Government. - The Constitution of the Republic of South Afric - Thae Housing Act, 1997 - Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000. National Policy guidelines impacting on housing may be found in mainly three sets of documents: firstly, the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), secondly the Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements – "Breaking New Ground", and thirdly the Housing Code. In addition to the National Legislative context, a Housing Strategy has to be implemented within the framework, policies and strategies of the Provincial Government of the Western Cape. 7) <u>FUEL PRICES</u> *Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25 will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate in accordance with the draft Budget public participation process.* *The comments received and matters raised related to administrative and/or operational matters, are thus referred to executive management.* The municipality maintains a record of immediately reporting any theft/fraud immediately to authorities, inclusive of following the necessary disciplinary procedures and attending to implementing additional controls. 8) <u>PROPERTY RATES</u> Noted

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				consultation with present residents. OVERHILLS (ALLOCATION OF LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMAL HOUSING PROJECTS). - During November 2020, a study had been completed to develop the Central Business Area in KLIENMOND. What happened to it? **7) <u>FUEL PRICES</u>** "The municipality was however confronted since February 2022 with skyrocketing oil prices, which caused petrol and diesel prices to rise drastically over the past year." (Budget Comments 23 / 24 d/d 23 June 2023.) Fortunately, we do not work for the OM so our vehicles are running on water! Thus, the reason why we (taxpayers) are forced to control our fuel expenses and the OM do not really care to save on fuel. How much petrol / diesel had been stolen over the past few years? - What steps were implemented to recover this loss? - Are these "criminals" still employed by the OM? - Are they still getting Bonuses and notch increases? - At full pay? - Are their Senior Staff Members (Managers, Directors etc.) being held responsible? - If not, why not? - Any other Fraud / theft surprises that we should know about - What about overtime? Surely, they must have stolen the fuel after hours!!	9) <u>CAPITAL BUDGET / REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE (Director Stephen Muller)</u> The municipal budget provides for repairs and maintenance for 2024/2025. Purchasing of new and/or replacement of vehicles are considered on an annual basis and vehicles critical of basic services are prioritised. **10)** <u>LIBRARY</u> Funding was received for capital spending years ago and the allocation of the amount was prioritised. No additional CAPEX was received subsequently. 11) <u>TRAFFIC</u> Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25 will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate in accordance with the draft Budget public participation process. The comments received and matters related to administrative and/or operational matters, are thus referred to executive management. 12) <u>INCOME / TARIFFS</u> *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.*

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				8) <u>PROPERTY RATES</u> "The increase in Property Rates revenue for 2023/24 is slightly more than 15%, although the draft figures as a percentage of the base year (current year budget for 2022/23), exceeds 18%. Important however to note that the actual income anticipated is in excess of the budget, thus increasing the base year, resulting in a budgeted increase of slightly more than 15%." (Budget Comments 2023 / 24 dated 23 June 2023) - ha, ha!! Not true for Kleinmond – prove me wrong! **9) <u>CAPITAL BUDGET / REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE (Director Stephen Muller)</u>** Would the budget for maintenance be sufficient to keep the wheels fully operational during this budget period? What about replacement of equipment? **10) <u>LIBRARY</u>** The upgrading of our Library had been completed some years ago, (2016 / 17 Budget). The Lift / Elevator however has not yet been installed. What is happening here – Nothing. Why not? Because nobody seems to be taking the matter seriously? Nobody is taking control of the matter. So, what – who cares? Do you need more examples? **11) <u>TRAFFIC</u>** Road reserves are not accessible to the motorists so they cannot, in many instances park on the road reserves. Should you park in the street, you are sure to get a parking ticket of R1.000-00 when you return to your vehicle! There are no red / yellow lines painted on the street to warn motorists of the "NO PARKING" zone. Neither are there any road signs informing the motorists of their violation. We spend thousands trying to promote tourism in Kleinmond and then we chase	*Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service. The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* *- Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.*

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				the tourists away by issuing illegal traffic fines! **12) <u>INCOME</u>** In your speech on the OMAF meeting held on 24 April you have explained in no uncertain terms that the OM will find it difficult to meet their commitments. Have you, for one single moment tried to understand where the funds will come from to care for these expenses?? The Tax Payers / Pensioners and everybody else also find it extremely difficult to make ends meet. You have now decided to increase the tax burden on us. Instead of telling us how we are going to suffer, you should have told us where the OM plans to cut costs to save the ship! I have said it time and again and here it comes again – THE MUNICIPALITIES SOURCE OF INCOME IS UNSUSTAINABLE!! You are apparently slow to understand the meaning of – WE CAN NO LONGER AFFORD TO PARTICIPATE INTHIS ATUPID GAME OF YOURS!! You are setting the rules to suit you and we (Taxpayers) have no say – just follow our rules or @#**W! Looking back over the past few years it is clear that the OM is not serious in their efforts to assist the tax payers in making ends meet. I realise that you could not request my pension fund to increase my pension but alternative sources of income by the OM could have been the answer. Which part of "we've reached the end of the line don't you understand? **13) <u>SALARIES</u>** How many Senior Employees are getting Salaries in excess of what is prescribed by Law. (Get it, because they do not earn it)!!! Going back to OMAF, you undertook that the salaries in excess of what the Law provides, will be reduced over time!	- *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* 13) <u>SALARIES, OVERTIME</u> <u>*Salaries:*</u> *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* <u>*Overtime:*</u>

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				NO, NO, NO!! You have stolen enough from us over the years – we demand immediate reaction!! Is Overtime being controlled / monitored? Who is responsible for payment of overtime in the various Directorates? Why are they not being held responsible for these slip ups? Is overtime authorised before or after it had been worked? **You really understand how to make any person who can understand Afrikaans the NUT in!!** **THIS DRAFT BUDGET IS BEING REJECTED IN THE STRONGEST TERMS FOR THE REASONS STATED ABOVE!!!**	*The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* ➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - February 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.*
80.	__ Pringle		29/04 /2024	I am writing as a ratepayer and resident (full time) of Voelklip, to request that the Municipal Council continues with the very successful Baboon Management Programme. Since its introduction the baboon menace has declined completely and our pets are no longer at risk, to say nothing of the home invasions and general mess in the suburb when they get hold of dustbins. The overall effect has been to improve the quality of life in the suburb immeasurably and I have no doubt contributed to the increase in property values – and by implication municipal rates generated in the suburb. My feeling is that cancelling the programme would be a potentially short sighted error that in the long terms would be counter-productive.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
81.	__ Davidowitz		29/04 /2024	The Fernkloof Estate Master Property Owners Association herewith strongly appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Overstrand Municipal IDP 2024/2025, to enable collaborative arrangement to be undertaken by the Overstand Municipality, if required. Should an SRA by the affected communities be required, it is essential for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the OM IDP. The FEMPOA support extending the program based on the baboon	

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				incursions into Fernkloof Estate which increases dramatically as soon as the baboon monitor service is not available. Baboon incursions results in damage to individual properties and estate infrastructure as well as trauma for pets, children and residents.	
82.	__ Pringle		29/04 /2024	I am a property owner, rate payment and full time resident of Voelklip, Hermanus and am fortunate enough to live in a very well run municipality providing reliable municipal services to the larger Overstrand community. I, and many other residents are most grateful to you and your team for the hard work and commitment to maintaining these service levels, notwithstanding budget constraints and the pressing needs of our community. It is my understanding that the Municipal Council is planning to discontinue the very successful Baboon Management Programme and I am writing to implore that it be continued as since its introduction the menace of baboons invading our properties and dustbins, threatening both residents and pets has disappeared almost completely. The overall effect has been to improve the quality of life in our and other suburbs immeasurably and I have no doubt contributed to the increase in property values, and the municipal rates generated. The impacted residents and business owners feel very strongly that cancelling the programme would result in unfortunate long term impacts and implore the municipality to engage with rate payers to work out a way this programme can be maintained.	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
83.	__ Bowler		29/04 /2024	I have a house in Waboom Street in Hermanus Heights that is very much in the territory of the Baboons. They have caused a lot of damage to the houses and neighbourhood in the past, prior to the monitors being available, which was dramatically reduced by having them around. Reversing this effect is perilous. They are huge intimidating creatures who still regularly visit us and they need to be managed if we are to live side by side. The whole area affected by Baboons has a large transient holiday population	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December*

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				who are often not aware of how to restrict the baboon access into the accommodation that they are renting or unsure how to manage living side by side with them, leaving bins on the street overnight and unsecured, etc. Removal of funding for this service will mean we revert back to the days where houses are regularly trashed and will lead to much expense both in clearing up the damage they cause in residential areas, but also in loss of rental income and tourism to this area, if the problem escalates. It would be false economy to remove the service and if they become a bigger nuisance again it will sadly lead to frustration and an intolerance of the Baboon community near these residential areas. We must live side by side but desperately need the financial commitment to the Baboon Monitoring service to make it happen.	*2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
84.	__ Pieterse		25/04 /2024	Hiermee my beswaar teen die verandering van sonering van Schulphoek vanaf "Schulphboek etter Living Model na Mixed Use Development to USIP". Ek is inwoner van Sandbaai en wil my sekuriteit en eiendom beskerm teen hierdie ongrondwetlike wysiging sonder enige raadpleging met alle inwoners wat geaffekteer sal word hierdeur. Daar is mense wat jare lank al wag vir behuising en nou word dit deur kriminaliteit aan plakkers gegee, wat onwettig hier woon en maak net soos hulle wil en daar word niks aangedoen nie. Ons omgewing word deur hierdie onwettige plakkers onveilig vir ieder en elk gemaak. Ons kan nie eers meer na ons strand stap sonder om lasting geval te word deur drentelaars en bedelaars.	*<u>Response</u>:* *Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.* *Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project.* *Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.*
85.	__ Maree		25/04 /2024	We, JOHAN & ILSE MAREE hereby wish to state my objection to the proposed draft IDP 2024/2025 presented by the Overstrand Municipality as follows: I am **<u>against</u>** the Schulphoek Land being rezoned / allocated as UISP status. By changing the land use zone from the Schulphoek Better Living Model / Mixed Use Development to UISP (Upgrading of informal settlement) would **<u>deny all people</u>** on the beneficiary housing list from getting their housing opportunity on the Schulphoek land. I also object to the proposal that the area	*Response:* *Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.* *Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project.* *Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.*

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				will not be subject to the Overstrand Municipality building by-laws. See Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP 2024/2025 – page 141 Chapter 4. Approving the Schulphoek Land be used as UISP project, goes against all objectives of the OMSDF – 13 May 2020. *See OMSDF 13 May 2020, 5.8.2.2 2050 Vision : Key Policies directing future management and development & 5.8.3 Greater Hermanus 2020-2030 MSDF Spatial Proposals (West, Central, East) Refer : Plan 31 : Hermanus Central Status Quo – Page 87 and Plan 59 : Hermanus Central Spatial Proposal 2020 – Page 206* The Schulphoek Land was bought with the intention to benefit the entire town by accommodating people on the housing waiting list as well as bringing economic opportunities to all. These opportunities have been promised many times over the years, by the Western Cape Department's Housing Minister, Mr Tertuis Simmers as well as the various Mayors of the Overstrand Municipality. All original Schulphoek Development Plans and Working committees should be re-instituted to continue with the Schulphoek Mixed Use Development project as per the Schulphoek, **Hermanus – Conceptual Urban Design Vision July 2019** document approved by all Councillors, Political Parties and Interested and Affected parties in October 2021. Two (2) extra Representatives of the Beneficiary Housing List Applicants should be facilitated to join the Schulphoek Social Compact for Ward 4, 5, 6, 7 & 12. I object to the proposed electricity and water increases reflected in the draft IDP 2024/2025.	***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as* *conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles* *to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our* *residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This* *approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in* *alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel* *price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and* *parcel of rendering a service.*

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					The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, *such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).*

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					- *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.*
86.	__ Harmse		25/04 /2024	I, CJH Harmse hereby wish to state my objection to the proposed draft IDP 2024/2025 presented by the Overstrand Municipality as follows: I am against the Schulphoek Land being rezoned / allocated as UISP status. By changing the land use zone from the Schulphoek Better Living Model / Mixed Use Development to UISP (Upgrading of informal settlement) would deny all people on the beneficiary housing list from getting their housing opportunity on the Schulphoek land. I also object to the proposal that the area will not be subject to the Overstrand Municipality building by-laws. See Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP 2024/2025 – page 141 Chapter 4. Approving the Schulphoek Land be used as UISP project, goes against all objectives of the OMSDF – 13 May 2020. *See OMSDF 13 May 2020, 5.8.2.2 2050 Vision : Key Policies directing future management and development & 5.8.3 Greater Hermanus 2020-2030 MSDF Spatial Proposals (West, Central, East) Refer : Plan 31 : Hermanus Central Status Quo – Page 87 and Plan 59 : Hermanus Central Spatial Proposal 2020 – Page 206* The Schulphoek Land was bought with the intention to benefit the entire town by accommodating people on the housing waiting list as well as bringing economic opportunities to all. These opportunities have been promised many times over the years, by the Western Cape Department's Housing Minister, Mr Tertuis Simmers as well as the various Mayors of the Overstrand Municipality. All original Schulphoek Development Plans and Working committees should be re-instituted to continue with the Schulphoek Mixed Use Development	*<u>Response:</u>* *Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.* *Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project.* *Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.* ***<u>Service Increases (rates & tariffs)</u>*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage*

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				project as per the **Schulphoek, Hermanus – Conceptual Urban Design Vision July 2019** document approved by all Councillors, Political Parties and Interested and Affected parties in October 2021. Two (2) extra Representatives of the Beneficiary Housing List Applicants should be facilitated to join the Schulphoek Social Compact for Ward 4, 5, 6, 7 & 12. I object to the proposed electricity and water increases reflected in the draft IDP 2024/2025.	*service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service. The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational*

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					costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board. - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.*
87.	__ Groenewald		30/04 /2024	I understand that it is the intention of the municipality to cease the baboon Management initiative in the near future. As a resident in Hermanus Heights I urge/request you to reconsider this. Before the baboon monitors were put in place we have had several instances where more than one baboon (on one occasion as many as 7 in one go) entered our house causing damage to property and scaring my wife and daughter. We were also fortunate that our small dog escaped harm. Subsequent to the monitors being put in place we had no such incidents.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding*

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				Please keep our monitors in the Heights.	*of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
88.	__ Paladini		30/04 /2024	I have pleasure in enclosing my comments to the Integrated Development Plan and the Budget. Thank you for your consideration. **COMMENTS ON THE BUDGET, INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) AND THE** WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN (WSDP) I, Ugo Maria Paladini (4512185059086) do hereby wish to make the following comments as owner and rate payer of the property situate at 24 Raed na Gael Street, Hermanus Heights, Hermanus, also described as Erf HHH5854 **THE WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN.** 1. The above property is situated on the upper level of Hermanus Heights and its water supply derives from a reservoir on the mountain behind the last row of houses in Raed na Gael Street. 2. The flow of water to the reservoir is facilitated by a pump which is operated by a generator in the event of an electricity outage. An early warning system informs an operator that the pump has ceased to function. During periods of loadshedding this system worked very erratically. We were told that the generator and or pump and or the early warning system were damaged by the constant electricity interruption. The floods last year were a further complication, as, when water was restored, it was not being pumped at a rate that could accommodate both low lying and high-lying properties. We were consequently without water for a period of two weeks, having to collect water from a municipal water truck. Although the system was then repaired, we continued to experience instances of water interruption or impaired flow. Clearly, either the pump and or the generator are too small to deal with the volume or are	***Response:*** *Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25 will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate in accordance with the draft Budget public participation process.* *Kindly also note that comments received and matters raised related to administrative and/or operational matters, are thus referred to executive management.* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				damaged to such an extent that interruptions will continue to recur. The same applies to the early warning system. Is it functioning properly? 3. I would suggest that the municipality considers replacing the existing pump and or generator and or the early warning system with stronger, more efficient and durable models. 4. I was dismayed to note that at the public meeting called to discuss the IDP, the Municipal Manager was not aware of the severity of the problem and thought that it was an inconvenience that occurred once, during a period when the whole area was deprived of water after the severe flooding that caused damage to the pipes supplying water to the water filtration plant. 5. No provision appears to be made to upgrade the aforesaid pump, generator, early-warning-system, either in the budget or the water services plan. It may seem a small matter, but it is not. To live with the constant anxiety that the water supply may be interrupted is a concern to the people living in my area. **BABOON MANAGEMENT.** 1. Baboons have been part of the ecology of Hermanus for many years. 2. I do not consider them a threat to humans provided they are managed properly. 3. A characteristic of a civilised society is the preservation of the natural resources and animal species of our country. 4. To avoid a situation where the citizens of Hermanus begin to feel threatened and begin to take individual action to ward off the potential invasion by baboons of their homes and gardens, it is essential that the Baboon Management Team be retained to protect humans against baboons and baboons against human aggression. 5. Much is made of the effect a baboon invasion will have on the value of properties in the area. That is so, but it will not be their presence alone that will affect the value of properties but the general impression of	

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				mismanagement and chaos. It will ultimately affect the image of Hermanus and the effectiveness of its Municipality despite the fact that the whole matter rests with Cape Nature Conservation. 6. I firmly believe that the present team managing the baboon colony on our mountain is effective and doing an excellent job at containing their movement. May I suggest that the Municipality exert pressure and uses all its powers of persuasion to get Cape Nature Conservation to continue funding the Baboon Management project, both for its own reputation and that of Hermanus as a well-run, orderly town. Most important of all it provides employment for a number of people who will be hard put to find alternative employment in these difficult times. 7. The Baboon Management Project is a win win situation for all concerned: the citizens are happy, the baboons are protected, the terrible poverty among the unemployed is relieved. All these are considerations of some importance in an election year. 8. I suggest that earnest consideration be given to including the Baboon Management Plan in the Integrated Development Plan for 2024/2025. 9. That a preliminary amount be set aside, and included in the 2024/2025 budget to fund the baboon management, should Cape Nature not be willing to do so, pending negotiations with civil society to fund the project with revenue raised from the affected citizens of Hermanus.	
89.	__Lockett		30/04 /2024	My family reside in two properties in Fernkloof . Over the last 25 years I have experienced numerous incursions of Baboons in our properties and homes. The last three years have produced a well co ordinated and significant reduction in Baboon activity in suburbia resulting in a very grateful community. We request that serious consideration be given for the Baboon Management	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government*

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				Programme be included into the next years budget	*and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
90.	__Brink		30/04 /2024	The simple reality would appear to be that, for the OM to be sustainable, budgeting for a very material annual deficit in the next few years, could only lead to the eventual implosion of municipal services. Whereas the criticism now against the budget is about the current apparent overspending on salaries, consultants fees and overtime wages, which surely would have to be adjusted structurally, by for example reduction of staff, in addition, the rates of tax paid by those ratepayers that can afford to do so need to be structurally increased materially. Both structural changes would, I realise, be very unpopular, but they would appear to be inevitable, if we were to continue enjoying our wonderful lifestyle in our OM seaside towns. ARE STRUCTURAL CHANGES REQUIRED? COMMENTS ON DRAFT 2024/2025 BUDGET OF THE OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY It would appear from my reading of the budget and from public and private comments, as if the real elephant in the room is not fully discussed, namely that structural changes would appear to be necessary, not only from the expense side of the budget, but also from the revenue side. Rooiels was reminded, years ago, in a meeting with the then provincial minister for local affairs, when the Rooiels Ratepayers' Association remarked about the high rates and taxes from the erstwhile Caledon Divisional Council, that living in a seaside town is a luxury and that we should pay for it. Erf owners/households in the three Hangklip Villages were then overwhelmingly second house, higher income weekenders from Cape Town and holiday house owners from the then two northern provinces. Rates and taxes were low, despite our complaint above, because we had only our own township expenses to fund, and as there was no	***Response:*** ***Budget deficit / financial position –*** *The leadership and executive management of the municipality are aware of the critical need to reduce and/or contain expenditure such as overtime and other items where increased efficiency can be achieved. This focus forms part of an internal management process under the leadership of the Municipal Manager, in referring to the revision of the micro- as well as the microstructure of the municipality to ensure optimal service rendering, a renewed focus on productivity, with the Kleinmond administration identified as the highest priority.* *The municipality is also focusing on the implementation of technology for online services to improve governance and administration processes. The municipality has already embarked on an active internal drive to identify such opportunities, where the Overstrand Citizen App was rolled out, allowing for service requests to be logged, etc. A more focused approach will also be implemented with regard to the Control Centre, where all telephonic calls will be received centrally, with an improved service rendering is planned, to name only a few.*

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				meaningful inflow of new households or permanent residents from the other provinces or even from Cape Town. In the same period, however, Cape Town was experiencing a huge inflow, even from the northern part of the then Cape Province. It was faced at an earlier time than the OM with the impossibility of making its budget meet, without drastically increasing its rates and taxes over time. This was to fund the demands of the increasing number of households/erf owners who we unable to afford the quality municipal services from own income.. The result at present is that, for a comparable property in Cape Town, I pay nearly four times as much monthly rates and taxes and services of R11 244 as compared with Rooiels of R 2 850. **The simple reality would appear to be that, for the OM to be sustainable, budgeting for a very material annual deficit in the next few years, could only lead to the eventual implosion of municipal services.** **Whereas the criticism now against the budget is about the current apparent overspending on salaries, consultants fees and overtime wages, which surely would have to be adjusted structurally, by for example reduction of staff, in addition, the rates of tax paid by those ratepayers that can afford to do so need to be structurally increased materially.** **Both structural changes would, I realise, be very unpopular, but they would appear to be inevitable, if we were to continue enjoying our wonderful lifestyle in our OM seaside towns.**	
__	Guy and Sonia de Fleuriot		30/04 /2024	Please may you consider including the Baboon Management Plan (BMP) in the integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029, during your budgetary process. We live in Hermanus Heights on the corner of Klipspringer / Waboom Streets and frequently fall victim to Baboon invasions, particularly during the winter months. Other than the destruction to gutters and lifting of roof tiles, these animals cause a huge mess once they gain access to our home. Our main concern however is the safety of our two small dogs. The Baboon Monitors are extremely effective and we are so very fortunate to benefit from their efficient	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the*

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				and friendly service, and hope that they may be able to continue providing this service. We are open to assist in supplementary funding if need be.	*status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
92.	Franskraalstrand Belastingbetalers- & Inwonersvereniging	Chambers (Voorsitter)	30/04/2024	Please find attached the Franschekraal Ratepayers and Residents Association's Comments and Recommendations with regard to the Overstrand draft budget. You are kindly requested to please acknowledge receipt hereof. We are awaiting your reply and implimentation of the contents of our attached letter. Vind asseblief die Frankraalstrand Belastingbetalers- en Inwonersvereniging se vcostelle vir kostebesparings -begroting. Die het onder ons aandag getom dat daar `n groot probleem met die dieus van voertuie en nasien van toerusting is.  • Die ondehoudsproses en herstel neem maende, Vat bydra tot groot vertragings. Voorbeeld: van 6 rioolsuig voertuie is daar op `n stadium slegs 2 diensbaar. [n die proses is personeel aan diens,maar kon nie werk nie. Die beskikhare toerusting most dan na ure gebruik word wit `^reer bydra tot oortydbetalings.  • Selfs met die toerusting van die brandweer, is daar `n probleem met onderhoud. • Daar Is te veel rompslomp met aankope van benodigdhede binne die verskillende afdelings. Kan prosedures nie vergemaklik en verkort word nie? • Die afwenteling van die herstelproses na die plaaslike hersteldienste kan ook die proses vergemaklik. • Beheerpersoneel moet beter en meer effektief toesig hou om bedrog hok te slaan. **Produktiwiteit** • Onproduktieve werkers wat staan en toekyk raak die norm. Van `n 6-man werkspan langs die pad werk 2, kyk 2 en is 2 besig om rend te loop. Blykbaar geen toeslg.  • Ons is ook van mening dat die hele proses van die gebrulk van buife tortsuhante en kontrakteurs hersien moet `rord. Gebruik en stel eerder	***Response:*** *Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25 will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate in accordance with the draft Budget public participation process.* *The comments received and matters raised related to administrative and/or operational matters, are thus referred to executive management.*

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				plaaslike mense aan en nie buite lnstellings nie. • Al die kundigheid behoort tog onder die indiens-`werksmag beskikbaar te `Arees. Waarom nou buite kontrakteurs Of konsultante gebruik? **Wetstoepassing:** • Wetstoepassers meet nie net konsentreer op verkeersoortredings nie, rnaar ook meer konsentreer op wetstoepassing by veral die bywette, soos honde sonder leibande, dronkenskap, rondle en molestering en openbare onsedelikheid - urinering en ontlasting in publieke sig. • Geen wetstoepassers is sigbaar op die strande nie, veral as daar mlnderjariges gedurende die vakansies op die strande is. Die wetstoepassers kan in die hoogseisoene daar diens doen en baie meer sigbaar wees, • Wetstoepassers **sit die hele dag** ln hul motors op een hoek in plaas daarvan om hul take uit te voer. • Wetstoepassers ry drie, vier ln een motor. Daar word voorgestel dat take verdeel word en hulle eerder Seaview- en Cllffstraat af stap en wette korrek toepas. Vermorsing van Belastingbetalers se geld. • Ongedokumenteerde inwoners is `n groot las. Overstrand moet baie dringend beheermaatreels instel om die probleem van honderde ongedokumenteerde inwoners te hanteer. Terugvoering sal waardeer word oor hoe bogenoemde aangespreek gaan word.	
93.	Van Taak Family Trust	__ van Taak	30/04 /2024	It has come to my knowledge that the current agreement with the baboon management service provider will end in Dec 2024. Furthermore it appears that there is no provision in the baboon management plan in the OM Draft IDP or Budget for 2024/25 which means that there will be no baboon monitors in the Eastern Area of Hermanus from Dec 2024 (Voëlklip, Fernkloof and Estate, Hermanus Heights, Kwaaiwater and a portion of Eastcliff). I have been a home owner in Voëlklip since 2014 and has been a permanent resident since 2020. During the first part of this period we were frequently troubled by rogue baboons and our house has been invaded on a number of	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December*

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				occasions. This has reduced since we installed burglar bars but the baboons were still seen occasionally. Since 2020 the incursions by the baboons have greatly reduced and I can only attribute this to the success of the current Baboon Management Plan. I therefore cannot support the exclusion of the Baboon Management Plan from the draft IDP and Budget and kindly request that the plan be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be taken by the OM, if required.	*2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
94.	__ Nel		30/04 /2024	Since the Baboon Management programme started there was no problem at all in our residential area regarding baboons. It is very obvious that the programme is highly successful. It would be a very sad day if the programme is discontinued, not only for the residents but also for the safety and security of the baboons. Accordingly we kindly request that the Baboon management programme gets back in into the IDP for 2024-2025. We also kindly request that the baboon management be put into next year's budget.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024.* *Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024.* *Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
95.	__ Silver		30/04 /2024	Please find attached my signed objection letter as well as supporting documents. I, Kalya Silver hereby wish to state my objection to the proposed draft IDP 2024/2025 presented by the Overstrand Municipality as follows: I am against the Schulphoek Land being rezoned / allocated as UISP status. By changing the land use zone from the Schulphoek Better Living Model / Mixed Use Development to UISP (Upgrading of informal settlement) would deny all people on the beneficiary housing list from getting their housing opportunity on the Schulphoek land. I also object to the proposal that the area will not be subject to the Overstrand Municipality building by-laws. See Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP 2024/2025 – page 141 Chapter 4.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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				Approving the Schulphoek Land be used as UISP project, goes against all objectives of the OMSDF – 13 May 2020. *See OMSDF 13 May 2020, 5.8.2.2 2050 Vision : Key Policies directing future management and development & 5.8.3 Greater Hermanus 2020-2030 MSDF Spatial Proposals (West, Central, East) Refer : Plan 31 : Hermanus Central Status Quo – Page 87 and Plan 59 : Hermanus Central Spatial Proposal 2020 – Page 206* The Schulphoek Land was bought with the intention to benefit the entire town by accommodating people on the housing waiting list as well as bringing economic opportunities to all. These opportunities have been promised many times over the years, by the Western Cape Department's Housing Minister, Mr Tertuis Simmers as well as the various Mayors of the Overstrand Municipality. All original Schulphoek Development Plans and Working committees should be re-instituted to continue with the Schulphoek Mixed Use Development project as per the Schulphoek, Hermanus – Conceptual Urban Design Vision July 2019 document approved by all Councillors, Political Parties and Interested and Affected parties in October 2021. Two (2) extra Representatives of the Beneficiary Housing List Applicants should be facilitated to join the Schulphoek Social Compact for Ward 4, 5, 6, 7 & 12. I object to the proposed electricity and water increases reflected in the draft IDP 2024/2025.	*It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as* *conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles* *to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our* *residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This* *approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in* *alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel*

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					price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service. *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services,* *such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets*

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					• *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.*
96.	__ Wessels		30/04 /2024	Since the Baboon Management that started late 2019 there has been a significant decrease in Baboon visitations to our area in Voelklip (Reservoir road). The system has worked particularly well for which we are very grateful. There have been the odd visitations of baboons which is quite acceptable since we live so close to their territory but we no longer have property damage and such like problems. I sincerely suggest that the Baboon Monitoring be continued. There are financial implications which we are all aware of.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
97.	__ Kent		30/04 /2024	Our home has been invaded twice by the baboons and we have found the Baboon Monitors to be the answer together with the service of the Control Room and we would, as ratepayers, request that this privilege/ protection continue and **NOT** be removed from the budget.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the*

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					status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
98.	__Louw		01/05 /2024	As a resident of Hermanus Heights I was extremely disappointed to get the notice that there will be no baboon monitoring after the current contract runs out in December. The monitoring works well and for people living in the area, it is a great blessing not to constantly have the problems with baboons raiding properties. Such invasions are dreadful and damaging and therefor I would like to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029. I honestly think the program is working to contain the baboons and would like to give my ongoing support for the extension of this current plan beyond December 2024. As a resident who will be affected if the current contract comes to an end, I can only hope that the decision will be reconsidered. The baboon monitoring is working well. Please keep it.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
99.	__ Davies		01/05 /2024	I am writing to express my strong support for the Baboon Management Programme and to request that it be maintained and allocated sufficient budgetary resources in the upcoming fiscal year. As a resident of Hermanus Heights, I have witnessed firsthand the challenges posed by the interaction between baboons and humans in our community. These interactions often lead to property damage, public safety concerns and conflict between humans and wildlife. The baboon management programme plays a crucial role in mitigating these issues by implementing strategies to manage baboon populations, educate the public on coexisting with wildlife and minimise human-baboon conflict. Maintaining this programme is essential for the well-being of both our community and the baboons themselves. By providing adequate funding we can ensure that the programme continues to effectively address the challenges associated with baboon management while promoting harmony between humans and wildlife.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				I urge you to prioritise the Baboon Management programme in the municipality's budget allocation process. Thank you for your attention to this matter.	
100.	__Immelman		01/05/2024	Ons het met spyt verneem dat die bobbejaan-bestuursprogram gaan eindig. Terwyl die bestuur van bobbejane goed ge-monitor was, het ons lewens aansienlik verander. Ons hoef glad nie gedurig deure agter ons toe te maak nie en kan met oop deure en vensters in ons huis sit. Ons het twee keer bobbejane in ons huis gehad en dit was aaklig. Die eerste keer kon hulle nie deur die venster wat op mik was kom nie, toe breek hulle die venster terwyl ons uit was en bemors ons huis. Dit was verskriklik. Die tweede keer was my man net om die hoek om iets te kry en toe glip hulle by die deur in. Vandat die bobbejane bestuur is het ons nog nie weer probleme gehad nie. Ek stap graag alleen in die lane en destyds was ek ontsettend bang as 'n trop bobbejane in die straat afgekom het. As vrou alleen was dit vreesaanjaend. Dit was 'n plesier om deesdae te stap sonder die bekommernis om bobbejane teë te kom. Ons voel ons veiligheid moet beskerm word hier in Voëlklip soos dit tans moontlik is.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
101.	__ Els		01/05/2024	We reside at 296 8th St in Voelklip. Prior to the successful Baboon Management Program we were regularly plagued by baboons. They entered our premises on numerous occasions and destroyed our vegetable garden regularly. We felt threatened and were concerned for our dogs safety. We are dismayed to hear that this program will end at the end of 2024 and would like to pledge our support for the continuation of this program.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
102.	__ Slade		01/05/2024	We would request that you reconsider extending the Baboon Management Programme to save our pets, property and peace of mind. It has been highly successful so should not be cancelled.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
103.	__ Thirion		01/05/2024	Ons het Januarie huis gekoop in Selkirk straat, nr 37, reg teen die berg, in die Heights. Een van die groot plus punte om te gekoop het in die area, was die fantastiese bobbejaan patrolie. Asseblief heroorweeg om tog aan te gaan met die program. Ek het gehoor wat die bobbejane als al aangevang het en ek het baie skuif deure wat ek graag wil oopmaak om die omgewing te geniet. Ek het ook katte en moet n ruit ooplos. Ek is bietjie benoud oor wat sal gebeur as die bobbejaan patrolie moet stop … gaan ons soos kluisenaars moet begin lewe? Wat gaan word van ons eiendoms waarde? Ek sal n ekstra premie betaal om te help die program aan die gang te hou. Ek is seker almal anders wat geaffekteer sal word, sal dieselfde doen. Baie dankie vir die geleentheid om te kan vra vir heroorweging.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
104.	__ Lindop		01/05/2024	My wife and I have lived at 31 Contour Street, Fernkloof for 20 years, the last six as permanent residents. Before that we had a holiday house at 43 Contour Street. We were invaded by baboons more often than I would like to remember. I am writing to request that provision be made in the budget to extend the Baboon Management Programme for the next five years.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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				The current contractors have done an amazing job. They have effectively trained the baboon troop in our area to remain in the mountains. The invasion of our property is virtually a thing of the past.	*However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
105.	__ Pohl		01/05/2024	We are Ward 3 Ratepayers, since March 2023 resident at No.50, Berg en See, Brug Street, Eastcliff. Before that we had lived at 47 Mossel River Drive since 2009. Whilst we have had no experience of incursions by baboons since our move to Berg en See, we did have while living in Mossel River Drive, particularly before the successful implementation of the current Baboon Management Plan. We are accordingly concerned that no provision is made in the draft budget for a Baboon Management Plan so that it will come to an end from, effectively, the end of the year - our experience was that it did not take long, even after only short interruptions in operating the plan, for baboon incursions to resume. We have perused the documentation prepared and submitted by the Hermanus Baboon Action Group (HBAG) with regard to the need and desirability for baboon management in our ward. For the reasons set out in those submissions we fully support the HBAG in appealing to the Municipality to include provision for baboon management in the final budget to make it possible for collaberative and supportive arrangements with the other role players to be undertaken by the Municipality. We confirm that we are also requesting the Strategic Management to make provision for baboon management in the IDP.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
106.	__ Jocobs		01/05/2024	Ek is Vaatjie Jacobs van 3de str, 284. Voelklip Hermanus. Selfoon 0827714080. Hiermee my versoek dat die huidige bobbejaan-bestuursprogram voortgaan in volgende jaar se begroting. In al die jare wat ek hier bly is dit die enigste program wat werk en vir ons gemoedsrus gee om in die buurt te stap, ons kleinkinders toe te laat om rond te	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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				beweeg en selfs ons tuintjie netjies te hou. Hoekom iets te stop wat duidelik werk? Ag nee, kom nou.	*However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
107.	__ Froud-Reid		02/05/2024	This email to register my concern, annoyance, shock and complete flabbergastation at the proposed exclusion of the Baboon monitors in the Baboon Management Plan of the Integrated Development Plan 2024/2025. Like everyone else, we understand that the OM is feeling the squeeze of how to dish out monies in versus monies out, but having said this, why is it always the "soft" targets that get cut first. Additionally it is noted that OM has societal (human) issues in the form of low cost housing etc to deal with, but as the people who pay your salaries, we feel that you must include the animals of the area in your planning as well. This makes good business sense, as besides the fact that you will be seen to be a more caring municipality, with a bit of clever brainstorming you will be able to accommodate everyone in your budgeting. Stop prioritizing human needs over the animals. I am quite sure that engaging cleverly with the private sector will produce a win win situation. The Baboon Monitors play a vital role in keeping the peace between the residents of the affected areas and the wildlife, most particularly the baboons. Let's remember we have invaded their space and built homes where they previously used to traverse to the sea to forage for food. We really need to learn to live in harmony with our fellow wild animals, and this can be done. Use law enforcement to tackle the people who don't abide by baboon proofing their bins. You as the municipality and the keepers of environment need to be seen to be doing the right thing. History will not be kind to you and the way you have managed this. If you don't include the Baboon Monitors in next years budgeting, you know all too well that the past 5 years hard work will reverse and the public will start taking	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				this issue into their own hands, and the baboons will be the losers. Lets be honest here, the Baboons have no way to protect themselves from guns and poison.	
108.	__ Clark		02/05/2024	I wish to lodge a strong objection to the planned cessation of the Baboon Management Programme. The Mayor is previously quoted as saying that it is a lot of money being spent on a small amount of people. I reject this argument completely. The Overstrand Municipality has a duty to provide services to ALL residents. The cost of the Baboon Management Programme pales into insignificance when compared to the funds provided by OM for housing, provision of services, lights and water in Zwelihle, a small group of people, many of whom do not even contribute by paying rates and taxes. It also includes illegal immigrants who contribute ZERO. The OM needs to consider they have a responsibility to look after all residents interests, regardless of the demographics. By withdrawing the Baboon Management programme certain suburbs will become a war zone between residents and baboons and there is no doubt in my mind that baboons will be subjected to cruel and inhumane activities in an attempt to drive them away. It will also lead to certain residents taking the law into their own hands to resolve the problem! This will be solely brought on because the OM have washed their hands of the problem. The notion of "if you ignore it, it will go away" seems to be the thinking, and this can only lead to a disaster!	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
109.	__Human		02/05/2024	Ons is inwoners van Voelklip (309 8e st), en will ernstig versoek dat die Raad sy besluit omkeer om te verseker dat bobbejaan-beheer van Hermanus in die volgende siklus VOORTGESIT word! Ons voel die program is aanvaarbare oplossing en dat die bobbejane suksesvol in hulle natuurlike habitat oorleef en floreer. Ons MOET voortgaan om hull uit die woonbuurte te hou!!	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
110.	__ Hill		02/05/2024	We respectfully request that you consider carrying on with the baboon monitoring programme which has been such a success and that you include it in next year' budget. Or that you consider some sort of alternative to it. We realize that your budget is very tight. Cheers and keep up your good work!	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
111.	__ Thom		02/05/2024	I am writing to advocate for the inclusion of the Baboon Management Plan in the upcoming budget. Not only as a concerned taxpayer, but also someone that has been severely affected by baboon invasions in my property over many years, and someone who has closely followed the program's impact, I believe that allocating this project as a specific line item in the budget is essential and it is emcumbent upon the Municipality to have a duty of care to it's citizens/ratepayers. **Background**: The Baboon Management Plan has proven effective in mitigating human-wildlife conflict within our community. I have personally experienced a dramatic improvement/reduction in baboon invasions at my property since the start of the program. By implementing strategic measures, it has significantly reduced baboon-related incidents and ensured the safety of residents. Recognising its success, I urge you to consider its continuation through budgetary support. **T**he Overstrand Municipality has played a pivotal role in dramatically reducing the number of baboon related invasions in households and thus in ensuring the safety of it's citizens. Allocating a budget would ensure the ongoing safety and current achieved state of harmony, ensuring a seamless continuation of the plan.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				It is good to note that the `Ward 3 Councillor has seen the need for this vital program to be featured on the IDP and I therefore propose that the Baboon Management Plan be prominently featured in **the 2024/2025 budget and to also continue to receive prominent attention from the Overstrand Municipality in the Integrated `Development Plan (IDP) for Ward 3 (2024-2029)** **Specific Considerations**: While planning the budget, I recommend allocating funds for the following smaller items as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM: o *Veterinary Costs:* Ensuring the health and well-being of baboons through regular veterinary care. o *Small Office Facility*: Establishing a dedicated workspace for program coordination and administration. o *Tagging or Darting Equipment*: Enhancing monitoring and research efforts. By budgeting for these components, the OM will demonstrate its commitment to responsible baboon management and community welfare. I appreciate your attention to this matter. Thank you for your consideration.	
112.	__ van Wyk		02/05/2024	1. When we bought our property in Voelklip in 2012, we were constantly terrorised by baboons. 2. We rented out the property for ten years and recently returned. It was an absolute pleasure: baboons well under control - we could live outside. 3. Please, please we beg you to continue with the excellent Baboon Management Programme!!	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
113.	__ Hugo		02/05/2024	I would like to express my concern regarding the budget allocation for baboon management. I would like to:	*Response:*

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				- appeal that the Baboon Management Plan be included in the IDP 2024/2025 - 2029, and - request that the Baboon Management Plan be facilitated in the budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable supportive and collaborative arrangements to be undertaken by the OM as and when required. We know that wild animals need to be carefully managed as such, and would not want baboons to become the pests they are in our neighbouring towns (e.g., Pringle and Bettys Bay) - this would not serve the animals, or our town. I wish you the best in your deliberations.	*The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
114.	__van Staden		26/04/2024	Please ignore the version you received from Tosca and kindly treat the attachment as my official submission in respect of the Draft Budget 24|25. OM's Budget Principles and Cost Drivers **Budget Principles** • Rates and tariff increases must be affordable • Tariffs must be cost reflective **Cost Drivers** • Main cost drivers are: Direct * Employee-related cost (salaries | benefits | contracted services) * Bulk purchases (electricity | fuel | chemicals) Indirect * Process	***Response:*** *IDP, Ward Committees & Public Participation process – Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25, will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.* *Although some of the questions/comments raised are rather referring to administrative and/or operational matters, the following comments are provided in general -* ➢ ***The comments received include various references quoted from the draft budget report, under the heading: Budget Principles*** ➢ ***The comments received also include various references, quoted from the draft budget report, under the heading: Cost Drivers*** ➢ ***The comments received however also contain various statements under Outlook and facts, others included other headings, which are not correct and/or factually misinterpreted.*** *The following examples of before-mentioned questionable statements* ***(basis not displayed/explained, versus nationally accepted and published norms applicable to Local Government) -*** *Bulging employment-related cost (more than 50% of revenue); *Audited financial data across various source documents littered with discrepancies (compromised data-integrity);

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				inefficiencies * Performance (weak leadership | organisational culture | morale | productivity) Closing the Gap between Cost Drivers and Tariffs – Strategic Choices • Reduce headcount (top-down) and cost of labour • Achieve operational efficiency gains (Work smarter | Improve productivity | Eliminate red tape) • Reduce cost of service delivery | Improve supply chain management • Reduce service levels (as a last resort) – and risk the consequences **Outlook and Facts** Outlook * Revenue growth shows a downward trend over the next three years (decreasing grant allocations | declining electricity sales | increase in outstanding debtors) * Projected surplus | deficit position to be negative Facts *Audited financial data across various source documents littered with discrepancies (compromised data-integrity) *Infrastructure capacity not able to serve growing needs (Executive Summary, Draft Budget Report 2024|25, p. 12) *Further reduction in capital project spend (infrastructure maintenance and renewal) *Bulging employment-related cost (more than 50% of revenue)	*Dramatic increase (693,8%) in use of Contract Employees (22|23 to 23|24) – note embargo on filling of vacancies Grave concern about the accuracy of financial data (refer variations in audited figures across source documents) ***In an attempt to address some of the areas referenced in the report, the following response, in no particular order:*** ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as* *conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles* *to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our* *residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time.* *This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in*

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				*Dramatic increase (693,8%) in use of Contract Employees (22|23 to 23|24) – note embargo on filling of vacancies *Overtime spend is abnormally high Historic and proposed salary increases are consistently above the rate of inflation *Sanitation and refuse removal services are currently running at a loss *Declining profit margins (on services rendered) **Observations and Concerns Observations** Draft budget report is comprehensive and very detailed (879 pages) – Must be simplified Financial challenges blamed on external factors (e.g. Global warming, War in Ukraine, Eskom, Covid) | Limited evidence of introspection (e.g. We are not managing our cost | What must we do to achieve greater efficiencies and savings?) Revised organisational structure was considered and approved by Council during Q1 24 | Cost implications? Statement: Councillors do not receive travel allowances. Is the statement true? Who owns CEM 1 (White Fortuner)? **Concerns** • Grave concern about the accuracy of financial data (refer variations in audited figures across source documents) • Do ratepayers have the 'full picture' (disclosure | transparency)? Allegations of fraud? • Do councillors have the required financial acumen to interpret financial data and make informed	*alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/*

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				decisions? • The OM's failure to engage experts within civil society **Questions (1|4)** • What is the OM's growth strategy? • What are you going to do to bring operating expenditure under control? Especially employment-related cost. • Given your already bloated salary and wage bill, how do you justify an increase of 27.31% in the remuneration of the Municipal Manager? And 10.3% for councillors? • Overtime spend if off the chart. What actions will you be taking to drastically reduce this spend? • Why is there a lowering investment in capital projects? What are the likely consequences of this unwise decision? • What were the measurable outcomes of the Critical Review regarding Expenditure and Cost Containment you undertook (refer Executive Summary of Draft Budget Report, p.7)? • Why are experts from within civil society not included in the OM's Budget Steering Committee? • What are you going to do to improve the integrity of the financial data you produce? • I am concerned about the impact of indirect cost drivers (process inefficiencies and people), which can outweigh the impact of direct cost drivers. How are you going to address my concerns in this regard? **Questions (2|4)** • Analyses confirm a need for improved financial control (also flagged by the Municipal Manager) and a review of strategic priorities (spending money where it matters). What are you going to do to improve financial control and to re-allocate funds (e.g. capital projects)?	*replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* *• Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* *• Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* *- Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* *- Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***Salaries**:* *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* ***Overtime**:* *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* *• Additional overtime due to loadshedding* *• Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* *• Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over*

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				• There are allegations of fraud relating to fleet management and overtime pay. Significant amounts are being rumoured. Why is fraud not disclosed? Where do you account for these losses in your financials? • In the final instance, Council approves the budget. What is the level of financial acumen of councillors? How do you know? • Ratepayers did not elect any of the political office bearers of the Overstrand Municipality. They were deployed by the DA (or other political parties). We don't know them. What are their credentials? Academic, expertise, work experience. • There has been a dramatic increase (693,8%) in use of Contract Employees (22|23 to 23|24). How do you reconcile the embargo on the filling of vacancies with the appointment of contract employees? • Research confirms the direct correlation between the financial performance of an institution and the calibre of its leaders. It is common knowledge that the performance of certain highly-paid OM-directors are not meeting expectations. Why has no action been taken in respect of under-performers? • What will be the financial impact of the revised organisational structure once implemented? • Why do you award yourselves bonuses when the institution is clearly not performing at its best? **Questions (3|4)** **Employee Remuneration** During her address at the OMAF-meeting on 24 April 2024, the Executive Mayor confirmed the following: • The OM is currently a Grade 3 municipality • Employees are already remunerated at the level of a Grade 4 municipality • There is a strong likelihood that the OM will become a Grade 4 municipality.	*prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* ***Control Measures**:* *The municipality maintains a record of immediately reporting any theft/fraud immediately to authorities, inclusive of following the necessary disciplinary procedures and attending to implementing additional controls.*

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				During earlier presentations, the Mayor confirmed that Senior Managers (Directors) are remunerated at the level of a Grade 8 municipality. Note: Metros are Grade 10. The above scenario has significant cost implications (for ratepayers) and confirms the perception that the OM has scant regard for cost management. **Questions** • Why does the OM remunerate employees at levels higher than its official grading? • What are the cost implications? • What are the legal implications of this practice? **Questions (4|4)** **Councillor Allowances** • Please specify every allowance councillors receive. Examples: travel, attending meetings after official working hours, etc. Cost of Living (COL) Adjustments for Senior Managers | Directors CoGTA publishes guidelines in this regard. Evidently the OM annually retains the services of a consultancy (Work Dynamics?) to determine these adjustments, which are then approved by Council. • OM-directors are already overpaid by a significant margin. Why do they qualify for annual COL-adjustments? **Organisational Chart** The OM retained the services of a consultancy to advise in this regard. Evidently the LED-directorate is going to disappear. • What is going to happen the highly-paid senior manager who headed this directorate? Retained at the same level of pay in an alternative role?	
115.	De Kelders belastingbetalers vereniging	__De Witt (Mnr)	02/05/2024	Die De Kelders belastingbetalers vereniging wil hiermee erenstige beswaar aanteken teenoor die skerp verhogings in die munisipale verhogings vir 2024/2025.	*<u>Response:</u>* *IDP, Ward Committees & Public Participation process – Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF*

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				Ons verwerp ook hiemee die voorgestelde IDP van die Overstrand Munisipaliteit in totaliteit. Die De Kelders inwoners en belasting betalers bestaan uit hoofsaaklik pensionarisse en middel en onder gemiddelde inkomste verdieners. Huidiglik is die RSA. in n nie-amptelike resessie en is die rente koers redelik hoog met geen aanduiding dat rente koerse enigsins die jaar gaan verlaag word nie. Dit soos u weet, plaas alreeds baie druk op gewone inwoners. Dan is daar die hoe winkel pryse, brandstof pryse ens. Dit is ook geen geheim dat middel klas en onder gemiddelde klas verdieners onder groot finansiele druk verkeer nie. Daarom is ons besorg dat die OM se bo die gemiddelde CPI van 5,3% verhogings (in die huidige finansiele klimaat) uiters onverantwoordelik is.Dit laat die vraag ontstaan: Is die munisipaliteit besorgd oor die welstand van sy inwoners, of is u gesteld daarop om die munisipaliteit in n onvolhoubare geld monster te laat ontwikkel?? Indien U op hierdie formaat gaan voort gaan, sal ons nie die OM Munisipaliteit later kan bekostig nie!! Nou sal ons ook graag die volgende wil weet: 1.Wat is die toekoms plan met die instroming (en buite beheer) van deernis mense en diegene wat geen geldelike bydraes kan of wil maak nie. 2. Wat is die plan met die aanhoudende salaris verhogings en verwagtings van munisipale werkers. 3. Ons weet dat daar twee vlak 9 weers toestande was wat baie geldelike uitgawes teweeg gebring het, maar wat is die plan om vir sulke onvoorsiene uitgawes te beplan. 4. Hoekom is die munisipale uitgawes meer as die inkomstes en wat is die plan om dit om te swaai. 5. Wat word gedoen om groter industree na die Overstrand te lok. 6. Wat word gedoen om diens lewering kostes te besnoei. 7. Dit wil voorkom asof daar n geweldige toename in kontrak wekers se geldelike verdienstes is - kan dit besnoei (verhoed) word.	*Budget for 2024/25, will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.* *Although many of the questions raised is rather referring to administrative and/or operational matters, the following comments are provided in general -* ***Housing*** *Land Invasion, and Management, and Prevention of the expansion of Informal Settlement & Anti-land invasion Unit -* *The Unit was established in the 2022/23 financial year. In its Initial phase, the project consisted of 15 temporary staff. Currently the project has 12 employees appointed on a 3-year contract. The plans to advance to Phase 2 – Permanent staff structure is underway. The unit is operational and effective given the foundation laid down by law enforcement structures and support within the directorate.* *The unit ensures prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures, illegal connection of electricity, relocation process oversight.* ***Sewerage*** *The extension of the waterborne sewer networks into areas not covered yet could not be included in the 2024/25 budget due to high priorities in terms of upgrading needs at several wastewater treatment plants and sewerage pumpstations.* *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-*

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				8. Waarom is die oortyd gelde wat betaalbaar is, so hoog en wat word gedoen om dit te verminder of ten minste te beheer. 9. Waarom word daar Prestasie bonusse betaal aan onder presteerende werkers, veral in die huidige klimaat. 10.Waarom is daar begroot vir n 7,7% verhoging in algemene salarisse - meer as inflasie syfer 5.3% 11.Waarom is n meer as 10% jaarlikse verhoging toe gestaan aan raadslede - ook meer as die inflasie syfer. 12 Ons verstaan dat die MM van die OM sy doktors graad verwerf het, maar n verhoging van 27.3% - dit is na ons mening n geweldige jaarlikse verhoging. Is dit nie moontlik om n stelselmatige jaarlikse aanpassing te maak nie? 13. Die Overstrand Munisipaliteit is na ons mening n vlak 3 Munisipaliteit maar gee vlak 4 Munisipaliteit salaris vergoedings.- wat is die rationaal hiervan. 14.Wat word gedoen om operasionele effektiewieteit te verbeter. Ons mag daik wel heroorweeg indien die Overstrand Munisipalit n meer matige IDP wat CPI% gebaseer is heroorweeg en implementeer. Dit sal waardeer word as u terugvoering op bostaande kan verskaf.	*Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months,*

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					stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024. *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***Salaries**:* *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft*

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					MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). *Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* ***Overtime**:* *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* ➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.*
116.	EMS Foundation	Pickover (Executive Director)	02/05/2024	**Objection to the Overstrand Municipality Baboon Management Plan for Pringle Bay Announced at a Ward Meeting on 29th April 2024** The EMS Foundation NPO is a South African social justice NGO with the primary purpose of alleviating and ending suffering, raising public awareness, empowering, providing dignity to and promoting the interests of vulnerable groups, including wild animals. We have a special interest in biodiversity and we support the five interrelated principles of social justice, namely: equity, access, diversity, participation and rights. We are cognisant of the entanglements of oppression and is committed to the promotion of inclusive justice, showing compassion across species and working to build a better future for all through campaigns, research, analysis, advocacy and holding government to account. The EMS Foundation sees access to information, openness,	*Response:* *IDP, Ward Committees & Public Participation process – Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25, will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.* *Although many of the questions raised is rather referring to administrative and/or operational matters, the following comments are provided in general -* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding*

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				accountability and transparency as the oxygen of democracy. Our Foundation's financial commitment to the Overstrand geographical area is substantial and runs into tens of millions. We have invested a lot of time, energy and money into the Overstrand community. We strongly believe in restoring dignity to marginalised South African citizens by providing the tools for them to take hold of their lives. We are committed to finding solutions for the creation of a better South Africa for everyone. The Overstrand is one of the areas of where we have put our vision into action. Our Foundation has already built a state-of-the-art boxing club and community facility and 3 high school classrooms to service the communities of Zwelihle and Mount Pleasant. This year we are building 6 more high school classrooms. Once completed the high school, together with academic qualifications, will also offer advanced technical study opportunities to the youth which will guarantee them employment. We are also generously, financially support the local boxing club in Zwelihle. This boxing club is well known in South Africa and abroad, recognised in boxing circles for its ability of producing national boxing champions. Besides being the home of boxing champions, the club forms an important safety hub for the youth, this hub played an important role during the global COVID-19 pandemic. The EMS Foundation supported food for the many people living in Zwelihle and this was distributed from the boxing club. The club has also become a safe-haven for much younger children who have no parents to care for them in the afternoons after school. As you may be are aware, our vision and interests extend beyond humans to the protection of the natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations of South Africans. Therefore, part of our support in the Overstrand is also carefully considered assistance for the protection and safekeeping of South Africa's natural environment, including the protection and well-being of the Chacma baboons in this region. Unfortunately, in relation to environmental issues unfolding in the Overstrand, the municipality appears to be maligning and refusing to engage with legitimate NGOs and civil society who have a lot to offer in terms of problem solving, particularly in relation to	*of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				human-baboon conflict, harmonious coexistence, and funding towards waste management solutions. This is most undemocratic and sadly reminiscent of apartheid-style power politics. Moreover, in relation to baboon management in the Overstrand there has also been questionable financial deviations. The EMS Foundation supports the work of a community driven baboon programme in the Kogelberg, where locally engaged, properly trained and vetted personal collect data on the baboon behaviour, operated by a locally based NGO. This team of men and women have meticulously collected data about the baboon behaviour more than a year under very trying circumstances. South African primate organisations who are members of the *Wildlife Animal Protection Forum of South Africa*, a forum consisting of thirty organisations who are all also members of the ministerial appointed Wildlife Well-Being Forum, are in full support of the community programme and this NGO. It is regrettable that the Overstrand Municipality has publicly maligned the necessity of this important data collection process. The community run organisation has also repeatedly requested meetings with the environmental department to discuss the information that has been collected, to no avail. The data collected suggests that baboons are attracted to the present waste transfer site which is at the entrance of Pringle Bay village. Built many years ago it has outgrown its purpose. The current design does not allow for the waste to be secured so it has become a seven-day week all day and night restaurant for the baboons. The community-led programme has engaged with locally based businesses who are qualified to rebuild the dump site in such a way that the waste will be secured. The EMS Foundation has agreed to fund these costs. The design and a full proposal were presented to the waste management department at the Overstrand Municipality and whilst they were very enthusiastic at the time, apparently, the Ward 10 Counsellor, Theresa Els, was of the view, unacceptably and incredulously, that there may be an ulterior motive for this offer and has not bothered to acknowledge the generous offer whilst at the same time admitting that the Overstrand Municipality does not have	

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				the budget to carry out this refurbishment themselves. The most damaging part of the current untenable situation is that representatives from the Overstrand Municipality, whilst refusing to speak to the EMS Foundation or the local NPC, have instead chosen to engage only with residents who would prefer to have the baboons permanently and violently removed from the village. Ignoring any semblance of neutrality, the Overstrand Municipality position is leading to an upsurge in violence not only towards the baboons but of greater concern is the level of violence displayed towards women who are collecting data. This has escalated to such an extent that the EMS Foundation has engaged the services of criminal lawyer Willian Booth. The EMS Foundation has had independent primatologists and ecologists to do a site visit to Pringle Bay and to study the important database that has been collected over the past year in order that a Report may be drafted. This Report, will be published at no cost to the rate payers of the Overstrand could hold the vital clues as how to manage human baboon conflict in a sustainable harmonious way. It is a great shame that the Overstrand Municipality town planners and environmental department did not take into consideration the significance of protecting the baboons natural foraging area in Pringle Bay, which is alluded to in the introduction of the proposed new Overstrand Municipality Adaptive Baboon Management Plan for Pringle Bay, while instead permitting the unprecedented growth of the urban sprawl of the village. In addition, the municipality is failing to enforce its own bylaws, particularly in relation to waste management, or introducing any non-violent or humane mitigation measures. These should be the very first steps in any baboon management plan. The introduction to this Plan states that the baboons are attracted to human derived food, however, the very relevant fact that the baboons visit the Pringle Bay waste dump site on a daily basis is, peculiarly, not included. The dump site is inadequate and not baboon proof, the Overstrand Municipality and the Pringle Bay Rate Payers Association have ignored the opportunity of having the entire site rebuilt at no cost to the	

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				Overstrand rate payer. It has been scientifically proven that the baboons will not be attracted to human derived food waste sites if they achieve no satisfaction from them. It has also been well documented that there are also numerous waste bins in the central business district of Pringle Bay that are not baboon proofed. There seems to be no political will or available law enforcement capability to fine the residents who refuse to baboon proof these bins which attract the baboons to the village, on a daily basis. Numerous residents in Pringle Bay refuse to baboon proof their homes, some continue to feed birds and other wild animals. Instead, the Overstrand seems to want to use the baboon management methodologies devised by HWS, an external management company. These methodologies were so unsuccessful that it resulted in the cruel deaths of numerous baboons and has left a deeply divided community in Pringle Bay. Moreover, they were also not successful in Cape Town and the HWS contract was terminated. We have seen video evidence recorded from December 2022 to March 2023, of the baboon management organisation employed by the Overstrand Municipality at considerable cost to the rate payer to manage baboons with paintball guns. It is unfortunate to note they also chose to shoot at the baboons whilst they are peacefully foraging at their sleep sites, this fact was reported in the media, see: https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/opinionista/2021-05-31-baboon-management-city-of-cape-town-shows-its-spiteful-side/ We have also seen the same organisation fail at keeping the baboons out of Pringle Bay by using paint ball guns, the same organisation that failed on the Cape Peninsula. We therefore have to question why the decision has been made to re-employ these unfavourable and violent methods to pretend to manage baboons, and we have to question why the Pringle Bay Rate Payers Association has supported this plan. The Overstrand Municipality has prevented meaningful consideration or comment by a wide-range of stakeholders and interested and affected parties and the municipality is out of step with South Africa's constitutional imperatives. In the above-mentioned Plan there are no links or references provided which enable further engagement by persons	

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				seeking to understand particular proposed actions, and it is replete with unarticulated assumptions, generalisations and lack of terminological precision or explanation. It falls short of what is expected of a rational and lawful government strategy/plan/policy. The Plan reflects critical failures in relation to transparency, public participation and accountability. There has been no opportunity for stakeholders and civil society to access the document or the plan, convene and discuss its import. We are not aware of any road-shows assisting in explaining it to the public and, overall, it reflects a top- down approach to policy making at odds with legal requirements for public participation and best practice. We draw sharp attention to the requirements of public participation in section 99 read with 100 of NEM:BA; the principles of NEMA; section 4 of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 3 of 2000; and the repeated emphasis on meaningful consultation and public participation in environmental matters by the courts. It is implicit in the South African constitutional scheme that environmental plans / policies / strategies must contribute to the right of everyone to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations. This means that any strategy must be conditional on contributing to short-, medium- and long-term environmental protection. Section 24(b)(iii) of the South African Constitution is one of three distinct obligations imposed on the State which give effect to the section 24(b) "environmental protection" right. The obligation to prevent environmental harms is a discrete obligation imposed by section 24(b)(i), while the obligation to promote conservation is imposed by section 24(b)(ii). The Plan ignores the imperative underscored by the *White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biodiversity* to exercise a duty of care which "avoids, minimises, or remedies adverse impacts on biodiversity". Furthermore, the Overstrand Municipality fails to consider prevention of environmental harms, environmental safeguards and the mitigation hierarchy and fails to provide a workable risk-mitigation framework or to indicate that any risk assessment has been	

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				undertaken in respect of the proposed actions put forward in the Plan. The Plan is not aligned with constitutional imperatives regarding the essential links between biodiversity, conservation and animal well-being. The requirement that the well-being of animals is considered is among the objectives of NEM:BA, recognised as an element of the common-law (as is recognition of animal sentience), and integral to constitutional conservation imperatives as they pertain to biodiversity. The important link between the well-being of individual animals, conservation imperatives and the constitutional foundation of a caring and humane society is key. The Plan is far from the legal understanding of the inter-relationship between environmental protection, animal well-being, conservation and the values of dignity, compassion and humaneness which are foundational to South Africa's constitutional democracy. The Plan ignores the legal and ethical imperatives of animal welfare and well-being and on that basis the EMS Foundation opposes the plan in its entirety and once again demands that there is proper, democratic, unbiased stakeholder engagement. To conclude, we are less concerned about how our Foundation, as an investor and funder totally committed to the well-being (both human and non-human) of the Overstrand area, is being treated by the municipality, and more concerned about the municipality's lack of proper, democratic stakeholder engagement with residents, civil society and NGOs. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and we look forward to your urgent substantive reply.	
117.	Kleinbaai Ratepayers' Association	__ Meyer	02/05/2024	Good morning herewith the KBRPA inputs as requested by Doc Rabie. The Budget inputs are two documents and will be attached to this e mail. The inputs on die IDP will follow on a seperate e-mail. This is e mail1 **KBRPA comments on the Draft Budget and IDP for 2024/25** Dr Rabie requested approximately 33341 formal and 3242 informal and 7918 land invasion households to read and **work through** the Budget, the IDP	***Response:*** *The comments submitted on various matters are noted.* ***IDP, Ward Committees & Public Participation process –*** *Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25, will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.* *The response, in no particular order, as follows –* ***Format of the Draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –***

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				and 2 others. The documents together contain 1400 pages. This work, in preparation for the ward 14 public ward meeting, had to be completed in less than a month. A high level review of the documents rendered more than 150 comments. No doubt an in-depth review will deliver many more comments. The Draft Budget is not in a fit state for 'read and work through' by more than a hundred thousand people. The man-hours for such a task is immense. Does the municipality not have staff that can prepare a flawless, or close to flawless, document. This will allow the public to focus on the budget and not the inadequate document. The IDP is in better overall condition but there are many questions to be resolved. The KBRPA concludes as follows: 1. The budget, in its present form, is rejected as unacceptable. 2. The time frame allowed for 'read and work through' is inadequate. A time frame of a further 2 months, coupled with sufficient access to municipal officials to clarify the myriad tables and annexures is required. The initial position of the KBRPA is that the budget increase as a whole, approximately 9% for KB property owners, is far too high (see Table SA14). This position may change during the course of an in-depth review and clarifications in discussions with municipal officials. We are of opinion that more can be saved on the budget if the indigent grant criteria is not increased to R 300 000.00. It means that more members will pay no service charges and the impact are increased on the middle class of the society. All proposed increases will have a big financial impact on the middle class of residents in the OM. Even if residence decide to change their amp there is still financial burden to obtain a COC certificate and other cost. Another burning issue is the removal of sewage , tanker services. The members using the sewage system are paying a lot since November 2023 when the new paying system was implemented and know it will be raised again. Once again is it the Middle class that are targeted.	*The content of report tabled in Council (March 2024) complies with legislative requirements. The report is also reviewed by the Provincial Government on an annual basis.. Additional information is also supplied where explanations and context are provided.* *The municipality is constantly considering presentation of documentation to ensure compliance, but also user friendly presentation, and the usefulness of information in documents.* ***Electricity:*** *The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* - *Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different electricity customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the Cost of Supply tariffs;* - *The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.* *Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.* *The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.* *Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.*

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				We were told that the drain away system is illegible but nothing are being done to those residents. It is important that a unified system must be implemented to address this problem. In certain house holds Is it the highest services they pay for. Not even water or electricity is so high. It is recommended that a normal drainage system be implemented in the whole Gansbaai area. . The IDP needs attention because of: Inconsistencies between the IDP and Budget Grave concerns about the ward 14 priorities and the entire priorities system. The members of the KBRPA were asked for their opinion. A vast majority of the members 135 out of 167 voted in favor of rework of the Budget and IDP. This number represents 81% of the KBTPA None voted against it. In the words of one member, 'Hiermee maak ek ten sterkste beswaar met die beplande buitensporige verhoging van munisipale fooie met ingang van 1 Julie 2024. Die lywige dokument wat huiseienaars moet deurwerk en met insig beantwoord, is verregaande!'. Hope you will find it in order. An extract of the comments follows below. Page 3 -shows that the index is inaccurate. Also the index does not show page numbers for the Annexures. Also all the pages are not numbered from 1 to the end. This makes it difficult for any reader. Page 4 - Annexure M contains many policies. The titles and page numbers cannot be seen in the Index. Page 6 - Chp 1.2.1 refers to Schedules. These are not indexed and their location is not shown . They are actually in Annexure A from Page 17. Page 6 - Chp 1.2.2 refers to the rates reflected in Annexure A. They are actually in Annexure C Page 6 Chp 1.2.4 It refers to a borrowing programme. In the budget it can be seen that interest repayments are provided for. Is the borrowed capital repayment shown somewhere? Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: This Exec SUMMARY is 8 pages long.. ONE	*As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of the CoS study is to apportion all costs required to service customers among each customer class in a fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs. The municipal council took a decision during April 2023 already that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years. A presentation explaining the Cos cost-reflective electricity tariffs were also shared with ward committees during 2023.* ***Housing*** *Land Invasion, and Management, and Prevention of the expansion of Informal Settlement & Anti-land invasion Unit - The Unit was established in the 2022/23 financial year. In its Initial phase, the project consisted of 15 temporary staff. Currently the project has 12 employees appointed on a 3-year contract. The plans to advance to Phase 2 – Permanent staff structure is underway. The unit is operational and effective given the foundation laid down by law enforcement structures and support within the directorate. The unit ensures prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures, illegal connection of electricity, relocation process oversight.* ***Sewerage*** *The extension of the waterborne sewer networks into areas not covered yet could not be included in the 2024/25 budget due to high priorities in terms of upgrading needs at several wastewater treatment plants and sewerage pumpstations.* *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.*

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				page is a good guide. Some aspects of an Exec Summary are missing.. The National Treasury Guide can be moved elsewhere. After the Guide it is difficult to see where the Summary resumes Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: in the Exec Summary it is stated that sound financial stewardship relates to moving funds from low to high priority programmes. But then it seems the same stewardship principle does not apply to cost containment measures, non-core and 'nice to have' items? Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: It looks like the 'strategic direction' follows from the 'vision, mission, strategic objectives...etc.. But then the sentence ends with, ' to support the strategic objectives'. So the strategic objectives will support the strategic objectives> The sentence is so long it is no wonder the the writer lost the plot. Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: Funding are (sic) allocated in this budget for specific projects in this regard: With regard to what, the 3 C's or the unidentified programmes? Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: …the envisaged promotion of measures…: Where is this envisaged promotion described? Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: Before mentioned context...What part of the above is 'context'? How does 'context' provide the basis? Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: The draft electricity tariff… - An incomprehensible sentence. It requires prior knowledge which is not expected of an Exec Summary Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: …in view of phase 1 of the COS tariffs… - This entire section is incomprehensible. There are no cross-references to detailed explanations. As a resident reviewing this I am lost. What about the poor executives. Page 10 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: A presentation explaining the CoS….were (sic) shared with ward committees. Yes, it was shared and comments have not been resolved. Extremely poor and uninformative presentation. Page 10 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: …in line with the	*The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as* *conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles* *to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our* *residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time.* *This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in* *alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel* *price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and* *parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services,* *such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are*

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				municipality's focus torender support to vulnerable groups. Does the municipality have ratepayers support for this 'focus'. Is there a limit to how much the focus will cost those that actually pay? The question sounds harsh but there appears to be an absence of transparency in this regard. Page 10 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: This will mean no property rates will be payable on properties with a valuation of R300 000. Probably means up to R 300 000. How many of these exist? What is the revenue loss due to this? I heard that this rebate is paid from the Equitable Share. If so why not make it clear to all. Page 10 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: …who's gross monthly household income may not exceed 4x…:Please provide a reference to the Policy that recordsd this. And also the result of the public participation. Not questioning the rebate but the process leading to it. Page 10 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: Minimal instances of proposed increases above inflation….:That is a gross misrepresentation to the Executives. Yes, only a few out of many tariffs have increased but on a monthly rates bill the increase is at least 8%. Page 13 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: The following cost saving measures were applied - Provision for Ward specific projects were replace with budget provision for caring projects: Where is the cost saving in this? Page 13 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: Table 1: The table shows Total Operational Expenditure and then Total Capital Expenditure It seems the Capital Expenditure does not derive from the Total Revenue because then the deficit would have been much larger? Page 15 Chp 1.4 y: The revenue strategy is built around… Growth in the Municipality: Is the expectation that the 'growth' will be in paying property owners, or that the growth in payers will at least exceed the cost of the growth in those not able to contribute to the coffers. Page 16 Chp 1.4 : Table 3 Service charges - Electricity is shown as 10,17% but Table 34 shows this as 22% for a middle income household	*compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.*

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				Page 18 Chp 1.4 : It must be acknowledged…: Why 'acknowledge' it without explaining the negative consequence, if any? Page 18 Chp 1.4 : Taking into consideration that the basic is applicable on vacant erven as well…: Clumsy sentence and why bring vacant erven into the discussion. Surely the fixed costs apply to all erven. Page 18 Chp 1.4 : Municipalities should justify increases in excess of the 4 to 6% inflation target: Where is the about 9% overall increase on service charges justified? Page 18 Chp 1.4 S: …with operational costs…also impacted negatively by fuel price…: Is this intended to be the justification? If so it is badly written. The fuel price impact is discussed in the next paragraph. And what is the regulatory compliance that is driving cost up? Page 19 Chp 1.4 : Furthermore the loss of income…due to load shedding…concluded to maintain the status quo regarding the budget: Does status quo mean that the added costs from load shedding is not used as justification for the increase in service charges? Page 20 Chp 1.4 : Table 5: In Table 5 the revenue is considerably higher than shown in Table 3? By contrast Table 3 agrees with Table 17. Page 24 Chp 1.4.3 : Phasing in a capacity charge…:Difficult to see how this will be useful in a normal residential area.. Surely the wiring to the distribution boxes will be the same for each house? Will OSM come and install a different mains braker each time I make my annual choice? Page 24 Chp 1.4.3 : Below Table 8 electricity: A major effort has been made to contain the increase in basic charges. Presumably the capacity charge goes into council coffers as part of Basic or Fixed cost? That then means the Basic in 2023 of R580,64 increased to 536+2,86+114,54= R653,42 for a 40 capacity. That is a 12,5% increase. Where is the justification given? Page 24 Chp 1.4.4 : Sanitation - substantial fuel costs due to loadshedding as well as for sewer tank services: This certainly is justification for an increase but if only a 'contributor' the other costs must be justified also.	*Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***Salaries**:* *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* ***Overtime**:* *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* • *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* • *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* • *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* ***Control Measures**:* *The municipality maintains a record of immediately reporting any theft/fraud immediately to authorities, inclusive of following the necessary disciplinary procedures and attending to implementing additional controls.* ***Indigent Support / Equitable Share:***

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				However failure of Eskom to supply power leading to operational costs must be claimed from Eskom. Page 24 Chp 1.4.4 : Sanitation -The following factors inform the tariffs: The factors are not shaown as promised. Page 28 Chp 1.4.4: Sanitation -Table 11 - Middle income property rates shown as R 197. In the previous table - Monthly Basket- it is R R742 for a R2,5m house and R287 for a R1m house Page 30 Chp 1.5 Strict adherence tono project plan no budget: :Is there a Project Plan for each Ward Priority? Or is there no budget for the Priorities meaning communities are waiting in vain? Page 30 Chp 1.5 : Finance charges consist of repayment of interest…:From this we understand that the interest is paid but the debt remains. How will the debt be paid? Page 31 Chp 1.5 Figure 1 Main operational expenditure categories: If understood correctly this shows that: Employee costs have increased by 35% in 4 years, on average 8,7% pa. How much is due to salary increases vs workforce growth? Contracted services over the same period increased by 68%. Presumably contracted service growth means no staff growth? Bulk purchases grew 62% in 5yrs. Due to growth in consumption or cost increase. Is there a table that shows this? Page 32 Chp 1.5 Table 14: It would be good to see that maintenance of trucks and equipment receives attention. Already this year we have heard about shortage of sewage pump trucks due to long repair times. It is noted with concern that the budget for machinery and equipment has decreased. Page 35 Chp 1.6.1: a long term financial plan policy has been developed: Please provide a x-*ref to this policy. Page 37 Explanatory notes for MBRR Table A1 Note 5: The section on Free Services….and the revenue cost…continues to rise: Increase in the cost of 'free services': eventually these free services are funded by the paying residents. Therefore the objection to the increase in rates and services fees. However it has been said that free services are paid by the Equitable Share. But maybe that is not correct	*The cost of the social package of the registered indigent households is fully covered by the local government equitable share received in terms of the annual Division of Revenue Act and that portion relating to a specific service has been apportioned as revenue to that specific service* .

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				because then there would be no impact on municipal revenue? Page 56 Chp 2.1.2: Creation of sustainable…: This needs a rethink or 'unpacking'. It is no good having a slogan that does not make sense. This part works: Creation of sustainable communities by delivering optimal services to support economic, social and environmental goals Where does this fit into 'creation of'? Does it mean the mission statement is invalid if the political stable environment does not exist. Is the idea that delivering services will create a politically stable environment? in a politically stable environment This part sounds great but is it relevant to the service delivery? Appears to be glued on here where it does not really fit. as an OVERSTRAND FOR ALL Page 58 Chp 2.1.4 Community consultation…: From 27 March until 3 May is 35 days excl Easter WE for the public to comment on the 1400 pages proposed for reading by Dr Rabie. That is 40 pages per day at 7 days/wk/ Is that not a ridiculous expectation? Page 63 Table 31 Performance Objectives: Ward committee meetings are shown as 56 per ward for 2024 and similar high numbers for previous years. Page 69 Chp 2.4.10 Pay Day Policy: No idea what it is but quite certain that the long list of policies shown in 2.4.10 are not related to Pay Day. Page 71 Table 33 Breakdown of operating revenue: R1400330 000, or 76% of revenue is derived from service charges and property rates. Thus 76% of revenue is collected montly via municipal billing to the residents (and businesses). The question arises whether this is similar to the SARS revenue where 5% of the population pay 90 percent of the tax. Are all residents contributing to the OSM revenue or are there many freeloaders in the Overstrand for All. Or are you milking the fat cats until they are also skinny cats? Does the Equitable Share provide a fair contribution to revenue to cover all indigent households and others receiving free or discounted services? Page 214 Table SA14 Household Bills: For Indigent it shows rates and service charges and then a large deduction. Is it a rebate. Where does the money come	

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				from? Why is only the remainder subject toAT? Page 406 Chp 4.7.2 Provision for Indigent Households from the Equitable Share: Is the Equitable Share for OSM sufficient for all the indigent households? 4800 indigent households receiving R77m for free services A good explanation of the Equitable Share and its use may go a long way to alleviate ratepayer concerns. Does the ES also pay towards informal housing? Page 559 Annexure M: Add an index of the subject policies Page 820 Long term financial planning Policy Chp 3.1: I have difficulty in linking the principal of Future financial sustainability to the Policy described in 2.1. Perhaps it is a Goal rather than a Principle. Page 820 Long term financial planning Policy Chp 3.1: I have difficulty in linking the principal of Future financial sustainability to the Policy described in 2.1. Perhaps it is a Goal rather than a Principle. Page 820 Long term financial planning Policy Chp 3.1.2: Do we really want annual growth in the population as a principle based policy? Is it assumed that the growing population is of the income group that will provide revenue, or is it the opposite and there must be planning for less revenue per capita. If it is the latter how will revenue be grown to sustain 3.1.5 expansion in service delivery Page 820 Long term financial planning Policy Chp 3.1 3: How does the socio economic environment affect collection of revenue? Page 879 Investment Incentive Policy: This policy will come into effect on 1 July 2024: Are you sure? Has the public had a chance to provide comment? NB. Nowhere is there any mention of employee training or development. As previously indicated is the draft documents were receive to comment on not of good stature. Also with the implementation of the new structure need there developmental needs. During any structure change will there be the closure of certain components, implementation of new components and the combining of components.	

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				Communication from the OM is not what it should be. A good example is the implementation of the Coll APP. The feedback that we get is insufficient. The time delay is results into queries that leads to further delay. Everytime we make an inquire of a problem reported we get a new reference number that is confusing residents as well as the OM personell.	
118.	__ Kelbrick		02/05/2024	I hereby appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. We have bought a house in Voëlklip last year, as we were extremely pleased by the success of the programme over the past years. We are devastated to find out that the extension of this current programme is not included in the proposed IDP 2024/2025 and budget	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
119.	__ Frost		02/05/2024	I am writing to respectfully request that baboon management be reinstated in the budget for Voëlklip for the upcoming year. As a resident/concerned citizen, I am deeply concerned about the impact of the absence of effective baboon management on our community's safety and well-being. The previous baboon management program has proven to be successful in mitigating human-baboon conflicts, and its discontinuation could lead to an increase in baboon-related incidents in our area. I believe it is essential to reinstate this program to ensure the peaceful coexistence of humans and baboons in Voëlklip. I would appreciate it if you could consider reinstating baboon management in the budget for the upcoming year. Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to your response.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
120.	__ Le Roux		02/05/2024	Sal dit waardeer as jul die Bobbejaan - bestuur weer in volgende jaar se begroting kan kry.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion*

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					that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded. *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
121.	Kogelberg Villages Environmental Trust	Trustees (__ Secretary)	03/05 /2024	Concern for the Welfare of the Pringle Bay Troop of Baboons and Further Division of Pringle Bay Village – Adaptive Management Plan 2024 A special Ward 10 Committee Meeting was convened on Monday the 29th April 2024 where the *Adaptive Management Plan* to move the Pringle Bay troop of baboons out of the urban in accordance with the *Overstrand Municipality Strategic Baboon Management Plan 2019 – 2024* was introduced by Gary Beukman. It was requested that our concerns and questions about this proposed plan were submitted to you by Friday 3rd May 2024. Questions for the Record: 1. If you would be as kind as to forward us a copy of the Public Participation Process with regard to the implementation of the aforementioned plan. This would include a notice of when and where the public meetings will held and which media will advertise the proposed plan and the proposed meetings. The public must be afforded reasonable amount of time to comment on the proposed plans. Please confirm the entire time frame for commentary. 2. If in the meanwhile you could also kindly furnish us with the study by the primatologist(s) who carried out the necessary impact study that this plan will have on the Pringle Bay troop, the impact study would of course be supported by a behavioural study. 3. We would also be most interested in reading the ecological study of area that will support the baboons where you are intending to push them to. This study obviously would have been carried out after the recent fires.	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				4. Furthermore, this proposed plan will impact the other troops in the area to include the Hangklip troop of baboons as well as the RooiEls troop of baboons and the Betty's Bay troops of baboons. Please will you be as kind as to provide the impact and behavioural studies of these troops of baboons. Kogelberg Villages Environmental Trustees reg no: 287-258 NPO 5. At the meeting it was mentioned that Eco Rangers will be trained by the NCC, if you could kindly supply us with a copy of this training schedule and the nature of the contract that you have entered into with NCC. Specifically can you please send us the training certification for the use of paintball guns and other weapons that were discussed at the meeting. 6. Similarly it was mentioned that the NSPCA or the SPCA would be involved with this plan. Can you provide more details of this formalised involvement. 7. Whilst the Pringle Bay Rate Payers Association may have publicly declared their support for this plan, we would need to know the amount of members, that means the number of erf numbers that are represented by the PBRA. If you could kindly furnish us with this information. 8. We must point out a correction to the presentation, there has been no improvement carried out at the Pringle Bay Waste Dump site. The dump site is not baboon proof. Comments for the record: 1.KVET is not in support of using paintball guns on baboons as a means to manage them. This method has failed in Pringle Bay before and will fail again. 2. Using adverse tactics to move the troop away from their natural range has failed before with adverse consequences. This will fail again. 3. By refusing to engage with all the residents in Pringle Bay in a democratic, transparent manner you are continuing to divide the village of Pringle Bay.	
122.	__ van Niekerk		03/05/2024	Dit is vir ons 'n saak van êrens dat die Bobbejaan-bestuursprogram sal voortgaan, aangesien ons dit geweldig suksesvol beskou. Ons woon teen die berg in Selkirkstraat en dit maak ons lewens net aangenamer en veiliger met die spanne wat in die	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the*

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				oggende ingaan en die bobbejane verjaag. Ek dink almal wat al die trop om hulle huise beleef het sal saam stem. Ons het selfs voordag ons die buglerproof aangebring het hulle in ons huis gehad. Ek kan nie buite deure oop laat indien hierdie bobbejaan-span nie daar is nie. Dus asseblief oorweeg en motiveer dit, want ons as belastingbetalers het dit werklik nodig.	*provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
123.	__Slazus		03/05/2024	In ondersteuning vir die bobbejaan-bestuur in die Overstrand.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
124.	__ Regout		03/05/2024	Our family has been property owners in Fernkloof since 1984, and the baboon problem has been part of our lives for all these years. The past few years had seen a vast improvement and huge relief after experiencing the continual entering and raiding/damaging by the baboons of our homes. Therefore, we are alarmed at the thought that the monitoring services of HWC will be ending in December 2024; no Baboon Management Plan is included in the IDP, and no budgetary provisions are proposed. We wish to enjoy our properties, have family, guests and pets not be anxious at the possibility of surprise 'visits' by the troop or individual members; apart from the damage to, and possible loss of investment value of our properties. The Compactum which was entered into 2019 states that 'to resolve the issue of control and management of nuisance or damage-causing baboons ...' This issue	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				will become a reality again if these measures are removed. We implore the role players to hear the concerns and the realities of the residents.	
125.	Hermanus Ratepayers' Association	__ Briggs (Chairman)	03/05/2024	Please find attached our, Hermanus Ratepayers Association, feedback on the IDP and budget 24/25. Feedback of the Hermanus Ratepayers Association ("HRA") on the 2024/25 Budget & Overstrand Integrated Development Plan 2024-04-18 **Introductory Comment** We, the newly formed Hermanus Ratepayers Executive Committee, congratulate the Overstrand Municipality on its recent award for being one of the top performing municipalities and having attained a clean audit for the eleventh consecutive year. We believe this shows that the municipality is performing an excellent function within an increasing challenging socio-economic environment. We also appreciate the municipality's prompt and efficient response to repairing the infrastructure damaged in the recent storms, that clearly placed pressure on the municipal resources. We are aware of several letters of comment having been prepared and we presume brought to the attention of the Overstrand Municipality ("OM"). In many cases these are highly critical of the budget which has been proposed. This comment letter of the Executive Committee of the Hermanus Ratepayers Association ("HRA") has been drafted in the spirit of making a positive contribution to these important processes and so we hope that our comments will be considered carefully in the spirit in which they are given. It should also be noted that the comments have been compiled by an executive that have only been recently elected and are faced with the challenge of renewing the HRA, par to this process is to strive to establish a fruitful working relationship with the Municipality based on more of a partnership approach. The context in which we have reviewed the IDP and Budget is such that we have focussed on certain key strategic imperatives if the Overstrand is to continue to enjoy providing leading municipal services and a good quality of life for all its stakeholders, including the	***Response:*** *Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25 (excluding IDP,ward and operational matters), will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.* *The comments and positive suggestions submitted on various matters are noted and welcomed and we wish to respond in no particular order, as follows –* ***Electricity:*** *Municipal electricity tariff applications are annually scrutinised by the National Electricity Regulator of SA (NERSA) and either approved, or rejected, thus exposed to a rigorous process.* *The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* - *Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different electricity customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the Cost of Supply tariffs;* - *The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.* *Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.* *The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.*

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				ratepayers and residents of the Overstrand. These focus areas are: • Safety and Security • Local Economic Development, including Tourism, • Business and Employment • Sustainable Infrastructure Development • Service Delivery Quality • Resource Management. We are supportive of the Values, Vision, Mission and Strategic Goals set out on page 9 of the IDP. We are also supportive of the Top Ten risks identified by the OM. Our comments deal first with the IDP since that sets the context for the Budget commentary which follows. We complement the OM team on a comprehensive IDP however have a concern that there are many actions and plans hidden in the detail which, if not listed, prioritised and status measured monthly or more frequently than many of the actions and plans will not be carried out. We have noted the Performance Management section in Chapter 13 and are pleased that there exists a Municipal Scorecard as well as a process for monitoring and evaluating the OM's "entire workforce". **A: Commentary on the Integrated Development Plan ("IDP")** 1. Management of Baboons. We are aware of the current contract for Baboon Management expiring at the end of this year. We also understand that there are no plans to extend the municipal funding for the contracted services. In this regard we would contend that it is important that regardless of funding the Municipality Continues to ensure that a relationship is maintained with both the Department of Environmental Affairs and Cape Nature and that they support endeavours to ensure that baboon Management is addressed in a coordinated manner – we contend that the municipality still has both a role and an obligation to participate in the development of a sustainable solution. On page 37 we note the Baboon Management Program is shown as a continuation priority including the repair of the existing baboon fences. On page 119 however it is stated that the Human Wildlife Solutions contract will come to an end on 31 December 2024. The IDP does not however deal with what happens after that date. This is an area of acute	*Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.* *As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of the CoS study is to apportion all costs required to service customers among each customer class in a fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs. The municipal council took a decision during April 2023 already that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years. A presentation explaining the Cos cost-reflective electricity tariffs were also shared with ward committees during 2023.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.*

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				concern for residents in the Pringle Bay, Kleinmond, Betty's Bay, Voëlklip, Vogelgat, Hermanus Heights and Fernkloof areas. It affects residents' quality of life, property values and ultimately tourism and economic activity if not managed effectively. We would like to see the IDP deal with the post December 2024 period and in this regard, we believe that the Municipality to which our rates are paid should fund the continued management of this quality of life risk. For the Environmental Department to say that "baboons are a lifestyle choice and living on the urban fringe is a lifestyle choice. You will have to take [your own] preventative measures…" is not acceptable to the people of the HRA. This is a safety and security matter of no less importance than the overall safety and security issues which challenge us in the Overstrand. 2. Cliff Path management. We welcome the Ward 3 priority on page 37 of building new sections and maintenance of existing sections extending also to upkeep of the paths, marine pools and ablution facilities. Tourism is a major strategic imperative for the employees of businesses in our Hermanus. We cannot neglect to maintain and improve the Cliff Path offering for visitors and residents. For Ward 8 we welcome the new Cliff Path to be established in Hawston [page 43]. We are concerned however about the perceived lack of support and/or involvement of the OM in the new Pooles Bay extension which is being funded privately. We believe that the path can be socio-economically justified and is in the best interests of Hermanus, as a tourist destination. We understand that the Path is outside the jurisdiction of the OM and that it is inappropriate for the municipality to become embroiled in the legal process. However, we believe the municipality could play a more active role in coordinating the respective interests in this ambitious project. 3. Protection Services. We support the strategic initiatives in Ward 3 regarding the CCTV camera upgrade and extended patrolling hours and patrols on the ward and on the Cliff Path in particular.	*Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service. The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation,*

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				4. We note on page 31 that there has been a dramatic increase in Drug Related Crime. This crime is defined to be where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of or under the influence of or selling drugs. In many communities in South Africa where the drug trade takes root other very serious crimes follow. An example of this is on our doorstep in the Cape Flats. We would like the IDP to specifically cover the response which is needed to mitigate this risk before it gets out of hand. 5. On page 113 the Fernkloof Nature Reserve is the "*Flagship Nature Reserve for the Overstrand Municipality*" and the viewpoints at the end of Rotary Drive are assets which tourists and residents return to. We are concerned that safety measures need to be improved in these locations if we are to continue to have visitors and others return to our Hermanus. We cannot continue to have visitors mugged in the Fernkloof reserve or at viewpoints on Rotary. Probably best if HSRA could include these areas. We believe that a long-term strategic vison for the broader reserve, inclusive of the buffer of unallocated land, needs to be developed to ensure it is fully protected in the longer-term. 6. Fire Risk. Whilst not specifically mentioned as a risk in the Overstrand's Top Ten risks the impact of the 2019 Wildfire is still very much in our memories. Overstrand's capacity to deal with the significant threat posed by fires, particularly when we recall what happened in Betty's Bay, is of concern. Of particular concern is whether there are any plans to improve the early warning and communication of fire events and then the effective response thereto. 7. Social Cohesion remains one of the significant risks posed to the municipality. We are pleased to see the Human Settlements projects implemented in 2023/4 year	*however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***Salaries**:* *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus).*

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				and plans for later years. We have noted the comments made about sporting facilities on page 156. Sport is one. We are pleased to see the Ward 8 planned Upgrade of the Hawston Sport Complex and the Mount Pleasant Sport Grounds as well as the Gansbaai playgrounds. Also the Ward 5 and 6 priority to upgrade the Zwelihle sports grounds, among other projects on pages 39 & 40. However, we see no budgeted amount to improve the state of the Zwelihle Football stadium. The issue is glossed over in the narrative on Sporting Facilities when in fact the stadium is in a disgraceful state. The HSC on the other hand is the regular recipient of injections of cash from the Municipality. This issue has been raised repeatedly by the HRA with several individuals both in Council and the Administration without success. Our plea is that this is taken seriously. 8. Energy Cost Management. Residents are all too aware of the increasing cost of electricity. On page 83 it is noted that to date [Jan 2024] only 47 grid fed back installations have been connected. Page 84 makes the point that the number of renewable installations has increased "at an exponential rate." Since private grid fed installations can be significantly expanded with cost saving and other benefits for the OM we would encourage the municipality to promote the grid tied project more actively than has been the case in the past. In addition, we would encourage the municipality to research the successful renewable energy projects which many municipalities have either implemented or have plans to do so. We welcome the Renewable Energy Plant from IPPs being planned by 2026 and the fact that a request for proposals will be advertised soon. 9. In the SWOT analysis in chapter 4 reference is made to a "Weakness" in being able	*Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* ***Overtime:*** *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* ➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* ***Revenue Budget -*** *The latest estimations for the final budget take the performance of the current year to date, into account, as well as any known phenomenon/trends with an impact on future estimations.* ***Budget Process:*** *The Budget Process Overview (high-level version specific to budget discussions), entailed the following key dates for discussion of budget requests compiled by the Budget Office:* *• August 2023 – Budget Office submits current 3-year Capital Budget to the Strategic Office.* *• 30 October 2023 - Top management meeting to discuss budget proposals and affordability* *• 01 November 2022 – Budget Initiation Meeting;* *• 13 - 17 November 2023 - Public ward feedback meetings- ward committees obtained public input on their reviewed ward priorities for 2024/25.* *• November/December 2023 – Various Budget Steering Committee and Management meetings relating to draft Capex and Opex budgets;*

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				to achieve the Overstrand's goals namely the Inadequate and/non-existing Public Transport Services. This is probably one of the longest standing items which has received the least priority and the most lip service over many years. We would like to see more attention being given to this in the IDP. 10. Bypass Road. As all are aware there are very strong views held by residents and property owners regarding the previously planned Bypass Road in Ward 3. Whilst for the moment this issue has abated there remains a challenge for reticulated vehicles trying to navigate the roads in Hermanus. For this reason, we believe that the Royal Street/ Lord Roberts street traffic circle should be modified to allow large vehicles to bypass the main road of Hermanus. 11. We note that the 5 Major Causes of Death in the Overstrand includes Road Injuries. Whilst speeding vehicles is not the only cause of such deaths it is one which our residents are very concerned about. The issue of traffic calming in Hermanus remains emotive. Residents in most suburbs are keen to see better speed control in built up urban areas. Unless priority is given to this issue, we run the risk of there being serious loss of life before long. Page 89 does not deal adequately with Traffic Calming and Pedestrian Safety. The Traffic Authorities have stated that they do not have the resources to police this risk adequately and so other participation processes. One life lost will be too many. 12. National Health Program. Whilst President Ramaphosa still has to sign this new and far-reaching legislation into law, we have a concern that no attention has been given to the risks associated with this national plan. One of the reasons which retirees give as a reason for why they have chosen to retire in the Overstrand is the excellent medical care. The National	*• November 2023– Submission of tariff proposals;* *• November 2023/February 2024– Review of all budget related policies;* *• December 2023 – Mid-year review by the BSC of the 2023/24 progress and review of 2024/2027 draft operational expenditure including financial forecasting and scenario considerations;* *• January/February 2024 – Tariff finalisation, consider budget related policies changes and overview of draft 2024/25 Capex & Opex;* *• February/March 2024 – Final tariffs and adjustments budget review;* *• February/March 2024 – BSC review/finalises draft Capex/Opex;* *• 26 March 2024 – Budget office finalises budget report;* *Before-mentioned allowed for multiple interrogation and subsequent feedback sessions from senior management to motivate budget requests.* ***Cost of free basic services –*** "Cost of Free Basic Services provided" and also "Revenue Cost of Free Services Provided". In prior years there were no such provisions in the budget – this was now updated in the schedule as well, with the information also provided in previous years, under 2.3.2 Free Basic Services: basic social services package for indigent households (page 63) ***Other Expenditure -*** *Detail of Other Expenditure items can be found in Table 62 of the Draft Budget Report.*

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				Health legislation risks undoing the excellent work of past decades in building the medical care resulting in many then choosing another location to live. **B: Commentary on the Budget 2024/5** It is apparent that much work has gone into the drafting of the budget. It is a lengthy document containing a significant amount of detail and so we have tried to limit our commentary to a strategic level as far as possible. We are mindful of the fact that much has to be achieved with limited finances. However, we are also acutely aware of the fact that not all Overstrand residents are wealthy, some of the residents in the Overstrand earn low salaries when compared to other parts of the country and many pensioners are battling to eke out a living on their static and in some cases decreasing pension incomes. An overall concern we have is that the budget lacks sufficient long-term focus, particularly in the context of local economic development in infrastructure investment. In this regard we are concerned that the immediate shorter-term socio-economic challenges crowd-out the longer-term investment requirements. We feel that the R152m proposed for infrastructure is far too low and that it should be closer to R250m, reflecting about 15% of the total budget. An important point is made on page 14 of the budget namely that "*It must be acknowledged that the whole of the Overstrand municipal area can to a large extent be regarded as a holiday destination with many holiday homeowners as well as still a substantial number of vacant erven with no improvements on. A metro municipality (city) with large industries and a vastly different and much larger customer / rates base, and a municipality as Overstrand cannot be compared."* This is correct but of course also implies that the service demands on the municipality would be significantly less and cost less than that of a large metro. 1. The first question we have is whether the budget in its entireity has been done on a top up basis or whether it has been done on the zero-base principle? No information is given on what the OM has done to challenge its expenses across the board. The private sector has shown repeatedly that zero based budgeting is	

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				critical if a business is to survive. It is too easy simply to take existing numbers and adjust them upward for inflation rather than critically examining each category on its merits. A Based budget should also critically look at the human resources employed and challenge those in charge as to whether as many are needed and whether what they are doing can be done more efficiently in another way. An effective budget and financial management process leads to more resources being available for critical strategic imperatives which, presently, there are no funds for. Then more can be achieved with less. 2. Based on some of the new bases of setting costs such as electricity charges and the changes in exemptions it is difficult to understand how the significant tariff increases can only result in much lower estimates of revenue shown on the budget schedules. One of the explanations for this would be the possibility that there is cross subsidisation. 3. Regarding indigent households, one has a perception that if only the income of the registered householder is considered, then the system is open to abuse. With the critical housing shortage there must be many multi-family households whose combined income exceeds the indigency threshold and who are not making an adequate contribution to the cost of services. This needs to be addressed. 4. In the context of significant increases in property values last year leading to increased rates revenue in the 2022/23 financial year we see that for 2024/25 the rates TARIFF is increasing by 8%, water tariffs by 6%, sanitation/sewerage tariff increases by 8,9% and refuse removal by 11%. For properties of the same value as last year these year-on-year levels of increase above inflation on higher property values are just	

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				not sustainable when Consumer Price Inflation is between 5 and 6%. We cannot support this increase in rates when we are informed that Cape Town is proposing a 5,7% increase, Johannesburg 4,8% and Nelson Mandela Bay by 5%. The budget argues that fuel price increases and maintenance costs are the reason for over inflation increases however in the CPI basket of goods these items are included as well? We understand and acknowledge that the basket of goods used in the CPI is not always an ideal benchmark however please remember that pensions and salaries are adjusted based on CPI. Also, not necessarily all our residents are lucky enough to get an increase in pension or salary. 5. It would have been helpful to include a reconciliation of the property value increases/decreases and the impact these value changes are budgeted to have on revenue. Table 68 provides information on valuation increases and decreases but there are no comparatives and not way of assessing whether the changes applied to the new tariff increases will reconcile with the revenue estimates in the budget? 6. Service charges revenue taken together and after including revenue from sale of goods and rendering of services are budgeted to increase by 7% overall. Non-exchange revenue which includes rates is budgeted to increase by 2,5%. 7. Rates revenue specifically increases by 5,56%However, the TARIFF increase is 8%. This does not make sense when one considers that property valuations would have increased last year and in our Municipal area property developments continue at a pace !!? By exempting properties of R300 000 and less surely this would not have	

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				made a significant impact on total rates revenue? Last year we understood the exemptions would be for properties of R250000 and less. 8. On page 18 of the budget document, it states various reasons for exemptions and rebates however there is no table reconciling the impact which each of these has on the rates revenue so we remain unclear as to how a tariff increase of 8% can result in only a 5,56% increase in rates revenue? 9. We have noted on first impression that the basic electricity charge is to be reduced from R580(inclusive of VAT) to R536(incl). This is to be welcomed however it is still significantly higher that the Cape Metro and needs explanation. We also note that now there is going to be a "Capacity Charge" which appears to negate completely the decrease in basic charge? It is not possible to assess because consumption will differ from home to home, but it certainly appears to be the case that the Basic plus Capacity Charges will mean that households will in fact be paying more than before? [see page 21] On a further reading of the budget document on page 69 Table 34 [Household Middle Income Range] indicates the Basic Levy will increase by 22%? This is not acceptable. This table shows an increase inclusive of VAT from R580 to R707. Exclusive it is an increase from R504 to R615. Residents however pay inclusive of VAT and so this increase cannot be justified. The overall increase for such households is 8,2% which is also unacceptable. 10. We could find no analysis of the impact which private homes investing in solar energy panels and battery systems will have on the estimate of electricity being consumed and charged for. 11. We also cannot see any disclosure of the markup	

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				on the Eskom tariff which the Municipality charges. As you will be aware some time ago Andre De Ruyter was critical of many unspecified municipalities for the size of their markups on Eskom rates. We have requested this information from the Finance Manager on several occasions in the past and this information has not been forthcoming. The budget document should make this disclosure in the interests of transparency. 12. Some time ago the Western Cape Provincial Government indicated that Overstrand would be one of several municipalities in the Western Cape that would get funding for Renewable Energy investment. It is not clear as to whether this funding has been requested nor what it is planned to be invested in. Table 16 on page 30 indicates Provincial Govt funding planned however it shows a decrease from R33M in the 23 year to a budget of R13M. What is the reason for this? and is any plan in place to page 30 makes no mention of any planned investment in renewable energy. 13. The new “capacity charge” is of concern because the effect of the new charge structure appears unknown at this stage. 14. Bulk charges of electricity are estimated/budgeted to equal R484 million which is an increase of 12,8% on the prior year and in line with the NERSA increase. However, the impact of the significant investment which private homeowners and businesses have made into solar and battery installations, has not been factored in? Further no comment has been made on the opportunity which exists to buy electricity from private grid tied wind/solar installations at much cheaper rates than charged by Eskom? 15. Page 24 Table 11: The estimated monthly	

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				increase in all the cost categories for a Middle Income, Affordable, and Indigent household appears to be 8,2%, 8,9% and 9,9% respectively. This is too high in the current economic climate. 16. Table 17 (Budget Summary) on page 32: Of the total Expenditure budget of R 1,944 billion the Employee and Councillor costs amount to R 601 million and Contracted Services R316 M. This is very high, and the question needs to be asked as to whether this has been critically evaluated and if it sustainable in the longer term? Is the remuneration of top earners skewed in relation to those lower down? A further question which arises annually is the 2% over and above the nationally negotiated increases as this continually pushes up the wage cost. 17. We welcome the comment made on page 26 that "*Contracted services have been identified as an area for the municipality to implement efficiencies."*and that *"this group of expenditure was critically evaluated, and operational efficiencies are being enforced, a process that will be continued with."* Despite this however the budget includes an amount of R316M for contracted services which according to Table 62 on page 100 is for outsources services, consulting and professional services and contractors. Despite the desire to reduce this line item it is still budgeted to increase by 3,6%? 18. Also in Table 17 under Expenditure is an amount of R571M for "Other Expenditure". We have previously asked for details, and this is again requested as to how this is broken down as the amount is significant. On page 26 it is said that "*Other Expenditure, now classified as Operational Costs in mSCOA, comprises of various line items relating to the daily operations of the municipality."* and that *"This group of expenditure has also been identified as an area in*	

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				which cost savings and efficiencies can be achieved". Table 62 MBRR SA1 does not give details of this R571M as was promised on page 26? 19. The salary bill is budgeted to increase by 6,8% which is more than inflation. We do not believe consistently high increases in levels of sustainable. Ultimately corners will be cut elsewhere to balance the budget and service delivery will be negatively affected. 20. Increasing the salary bill by 6,8% is too high at a time when pensioners and low-income earners are lucky to get a 5% salary increase. These levels of salary increase are not sustainable and in particular not at a time when politically the DA are under threat in the Western Cape not to mention elsewhere. 21. The "Bottom Line" is that in the past three years actual revenues over expenses was of the order of a deficit of R20M each year. For 24/25 the budget shows a budgeted deficit of R115M. This leaves no contingency for any unexpected expenditures. Accordingly, we strongly believe some of the expense categories should be reassessed on a zero-based budget methodology to see if this planned deficit can be reduced or eliminated. After transfers and subsidies, the deficit reduces to R49M. Compared to the previous three years where there were surpluses. 22. On page 32 there are line items described "Cost of Free Basic Services provided" and also "Revenue Cost of Free Services Provided". In prior years there were no such provisions in the budget. However, in the budget for 24/25 there are two amounts of R36M and R84M. Total R 120 million. According to the note this shows the amount "spent" [and presumably not recovered] on Free Basic Services and the Revenue Opportunity Cost of free services. This apparently	

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				continues to increase however there is no indication of by how much this is planned to increase because there are no comparative amounts in the analysis.	
126.	__van der Westhuizen		03/05/2024	I, Anine van der Westhuizen, resident in Voëlklip, Hermanus, hereby confirm my support to Hermanus Baboon Action Group. I request that the municipality reconsiders their decision to end the Baboon Management Programme. Please consider to get baboon management back into the IDP (Integrated Management Plan) for 2024 to 2029, and back into next year's budget. Thank you in advance.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
127.	Whale Coast Business & community Forum	__ van Vuren	03/05/2024	I hereby provide comments regarding certain aspects in the Draft Budget Report 2024-2025, as discussed with community members. 1. While it is evident that electricity costs for the consumer are expected to increase by approximately 10%, in line with NERSA guidelines, the proposed implementation will have a significantly greater impact. 2. I refer to page 21 of the draft budget – see the table below with my comments for ease of reference. While the basic fee shows a decrease of -7.68%, the real effect of the added capacity charge, however, **results in a 22% increase** for average households currently on 60Amp. Even if choices are made, the increase for 50Amp = 17%; 40Amp = 12%; and only the lower 30Amp = 7% can be considered inline. Question is how many will convert or how few will opt for the 30Amp. Completely unknown. How can this be budgeted on?	***Response:*** ***Electricity:*** *The Overstrand Municipal Tariff Policy provides for a once-off downgrade for all pre-paid single phase residential customers, free of charge during 2024/2025.* *The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* - *Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different electricity customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the Cost of Supply tariffs;* - *The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.* *Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.*

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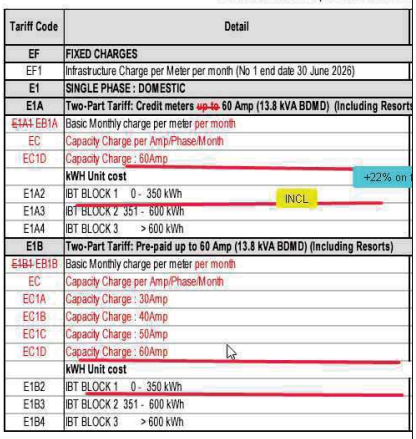
				Table 8 Comparison between current electricit ELECTRICITY TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICA  Tariff Code / Detail EF FIXED CHARGES EF1 Infrastructure Charge per Meter per month (No 1 end date 30 June 2026) E1 SINGLE PHASE : DOMESTIC E1A Two-Part Tariff: Credit meters ~~up to~~ 60 Amp (13.8 kVA BDMD) (Including Resorts ~~E1A1 EB1A~~ Basic Monthly charge per meter per month EC Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month EC1D Capacity Charge : 60Amp kWH Unit cost E1A2 IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh E1A3 IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh E1A4 IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh E1B Two-Part Tariff: Pre-paid up to 60 Amp (13.8 kVA BDMD) (Including Resorts) ~~E1B1 EB1B~~ Basic Monthly charge per meter per month EC Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month EC1A Capacity Charge : 30Amp EC1B Capacity Charge : 40Amp EC1C Capacity Charge : 50Amp EC1D Capacity Charge : 60Amp kWH Unit cost E1B2 IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh E1B3 IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh E1B4 IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh +22% on INCL A major effort has been made to contain the incre will have only a 2.49% surplus. The full set proposed tariffs are included in Annexu 3. **If our average Ward3 household operates on 60Amp, the increase, including consumption in the first block of 350 kWh, still creates an increase of 18.5 and 19.3%.** 4. The increases as indicated do not truly reflect transparency to the public. 5. The practical effect of changing choices for lower Amp capacity for a large number of consumers will be practically very difficult to implement. 6. What will be the additional costs of such change requests? 7. I am of the opinion that these aspects have not been thoroughly communicated with the public, regarding an aspect that will now cause its implementation. 8. I suggest that this aspect be communicated to the public for consideration before implementation, and also propose a phased approach based on choice. 9. I have also voiced my concern regarding the loss of electricity (approx. 11%) – see item 9 in minutes of Ward 3 meeting 15 May 2023. - what action has been taken regarding this? 10. Is the raise in electricity billing a way to counter this above losses? I hope that that my standpoint is clear to you. If you deem it necessary, you are welcome to contact me via email.	*The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.* *Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.* *As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of the CoS study is to apportion all costs required to service customers among each customer class in a* *fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs. The municipal council took a decision during April 2023 already that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years.* *A presentation explaining the Cos cost-reflective electricity tariffs were also shared with ward committees during 2023.* *Electricity Losses – The target of this KPI is currently 7,5%, with the actual outcome for 2023/2024 at 6,43%. The proposed increases for electricity is in line with the outcome of the CoS tariff structure as required by the National Electricity Regulator (NERSA).*
128.	__Chigwida		03/05/2024	**BE SURE TO SUBMIT YOUR COMMENTS BY 3 MAY!**	***Response:*** ***Property Rates Increase***

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				You asked us to comment on the budget as proposed as per you current April May Bulletin. I only have one key comment on Summary below. **DRAFT 2024/25 BUDGET AT A GLANCE** **Income/expenditure:** The budgeted revenue (excluding capital grants) amounts to R1,829 billion and budgeted operational expenditure to R1,944 billion (including non-cash items like depreciation). Hence, an accounting deficit of R114,92 m is reflected. The amount budgeted for very specific capital projects amounts to R152,033 m. **Proposed percentage increase per main service:** • * **Property rates: 8%** • * Water: 6% • * Sewerage: 8.9% • * Refuse removal: 11% I don't understand why the property rates are increasing at 8%, in a market in which interest rates are high, and most of the people with mortgage rates are already paying through the nose. In addition high interest rates means that the property rates are not increasing, given there is little or no demand for property. In addition, there was a massive increase in evaluation of properties in the past two years, therefore the contribution of property rates to your budget has probably doubled at this stage. And this is not palatable wtihin a few years. Please would you kindly review this percentage increase and bring it closer to CPI, especially given that property valuations have already gone up, meaning an CPI increase on a higher valued property is still by far higher than CPI or this 8% proposed.	*It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape – this status is not outdated, it is applicable for the current year (2023/2024).* *The municipal value of a property must be market related, in accordance with legislative requirements (Municipal Property Rates Act). This implies the purchase price that a willing buyer will pay a willing seller for his/her property.* *It is also an interesting scenario currently, where the market price of property in our municipal area is not drastically impacted by the increased interest rates.* *The municipality determines the rate in the rand to be applied to the property values, (in order to calculate the property rates payable) to provide for the revenue annually, to render a large variety of services rendered by the municipality for all it's residents (roads, stormwater, sports fields, cemeteries, disaster management, law enforcement, fire services, etc).* *The municipality is committed to ensuring that the costs for service rendering is actively managed and constantly reviewed.*
129.	__ du Plessis		03/05/2024	03 Mei 20124 is die laaste dag waarop inwoners van Overstrand Munisipaliteit kan kommentaar lewer op die begroting vir die volgende jaar. Ek het lank getwyfel of ek kommentaar moes lewer, maar het tog besluit om dit te doen. My bekommernis is veral oor die styging in eiendomsbelasting oor die afgelope jaar. Die belangrikste rede vir die styging in eiendomsbelasting is die verhoging in die waardasie van eiendomme wat oor die afgelope jaar gedoen is. Ek is bewus daarvan dat eiendomswaardasies gereeld aangepas moet word en het nie 'n problem daarmee nie. Die gepaardgaande styging in eiendomsbelasting is egter 'n problem. In my geval het die maandelikse eiendomsbelasting met	***Response:*** ***Property Rates and Service Increases*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape – this status is not outdated, it is applicable for the current year (2023/2024).* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –*

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<tr>
<td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td>
<td>52,50% gestyg binne een jaar! Die verhoogde eiendomsbelasting moes eerder oor ‘n paar jaar ingefaseer word[sien die ingeslote Tabel].
Volgens die “Overstrand Municipality Budget, 2024/2025” van vir die nuwe boekjaar gaan “property rates” styg met 8% - meer as die inflasiekoers!

<table>
<tr><td>Munisipale rekening ge-eindig op:</td><td>2023</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Munisipale Waardasie woonhuis</td></tr>
<tr><td>09 Maart 2023</td><td>R 1 125 700</td></tr>
<tr><td>13 April 2023</td><td>R 1 125 700</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Eiendomsbelastin</td></tr>
<tr><td>09 Maart 2023</td><td>R 471,20</td></tr>
<tr><td>13 April 2023</td><td>R 471,20</td></tr>
</table>

Bo - en behalwe die beplande styging in eiendomsbelasting sal daar ook in die volgende jaar stygings wees: Water 6%; Riool 8,9% en Vullisverwydering 11%. Al hierdie tariewe is hoër as die inflasiekoers! Dan kom daar ook nog later vanjaar ‘n sterk styging in elektrisiteitskoste!

Pensioenarisse se jaarlikse verhoging is ongeveer 4 - 5% en dit gaan moeilik om al die verhogings te absorbeer. Die dringende versoek is dat die beplande verhoging in eiendomsbelasting dramaties afgeskaal moet word!</td>
<td>With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.

Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.

Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.

Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service. The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.

The municipality is committed to ensuring that the costs for service rendering is actively managed and constantly reviewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130.</td><td>__ Tafu-Nwonkwo</td><td></td><td>03/05/2024</td>
<td>I trust you are doing good; can you please give me the clarity regarding schulphoek I see on the budget document is informal settlements upgrading,
I thought is mixed development project please clarify. Request can Zwelihle sport field be considered in upgrading,</td>
<td><u>Response:</u>

Schulphoek - Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.</td>
</tr>
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#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				the sport users are strangling more especial when is raining there's mud and blockage of sewages. Indigent grant if we can go back to the former one by checking the value of the house, people out there are very strangling. Update regarding Zwelihle Library and police station, library we were promised it will be there in the building zwe business hub. Police station we were given 3 months till today we haven't heard anything. Thank you will appreciate your response.	*Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project. Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.* *Zwelihle Library – The community requested the Mayor for a meeting to consult further regarding the library. A future date must be determined for a meeting for this purpose.* *Zwelihle Police Station – The municipality have permission for the police station to be accommodated in in temporary structure. The municipality is still awaiting a response from them.*
131.	__ Phillipson		06/05/2024	I am writing to you regarding the suggested removal of the baboon monitors in our area. This is of grave concern to me and all the residents in my area as the number of baboons living in a nest above our houses has grown tremendously. The baboons have become far more brazen than in previous years and they require monitoring by our very active and efficient baboon monitors. If the baboons are not controlled correctly and guided back up the mountainside by the efficient baboon monitors then, I foresee our area experiencing similar problems as residents do in Rooi Els and other areas in the Overstrand and Cape Peninsular. I feel strongly that the Overstrand Municipality should provide the budget for this very necessary service of our baboon monitors. The monitors ensure the safety of the baboons on the mountainside, and they protect the property and homes of the residents from rampant baboon pilfering.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
132.	Wildlife Animal Protection Forum South Africa	__ Falcon	03/05/2024	**WAPFSA Official Opposition to the Reintroduction of Water Cannons, Gelblasters, Primers, Paint Ball Guns, Bear Bangers and Flashing Strobe Lights to Manage Baboons in Pringle Bay** The Wildlife Animal Protection Forum (WAPFSA), is a forum consisting of thirty South African organisations that are all actively involved with the protection and conservation of wild animals and the natural environment in South Africa. The members share a body of expertise from vastly different fields including, but not limited to, science, the environment, the law, animal welfare, human and non-human rights, social justice, the climate, the ocean, the indigenous perspective and public advocacy.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				For the reasons expressed below in this document, WAPSA members firmly oppose the Adaptive Management Plan to move the Pringle Bay baboon troop out of the urban area, announced by the Overstrand Municipality on the 29th of April 2024. In particular, WAPFSA opposes the reintroduction of weapons as a means to manage the baboons in Pringle Bay, because there are good reasons to believe that it will have a negative impact on the welfare of baboons and will not solve the problems. WAPFSA proposes that the municipality adopt a different approach, focusing on tackling the factors drawing baboons into residential areas, as detailed further below. **Introduction** WAPFSA is a highly regarded, influential forum widely acknowledged for providing an innovative framework for cooperation, problem-solving and networking among non-governmental organisations in South Africa, and for presenting a clear, strong and informed common position to various South African government agencies and other relevant bodies. Recently, in a response to a letter from WAPFSA members, Ban Animal Trading and EMS Foundation, Minister Barbara Creecy said: *"The legislative mandate to regulate the well-being of wild animals, which has been included in NEM:BA as an amendment through the National Environmental* WILDLIFE ANIMAL PROTECTION FORUM SOUTH AFRICA *Management Laws Amendment Act, 2022 (Act No. 2 of 2022), came into force on 30 June 2023 when Proclamation Notice No. 125 was published in Government Gazette No. 48869.* *I now have the legislative mandate to prohibit activities that may have a negative impact on the well-being of wild animals, and to make regulations in relation to the well-being of wild animals. These legislative amendments will be initiated in due course."* WAPFSA strongly supports the fact that non-human primates have high conservation value and national importance which requires regulation in order to ensure that these species are managed in an ecologically sustainable manner and are protected in compliance with Section 24 of the Constitution. In this regard, WAPFSA members are growing increasingly concerned about:	*It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				Incidents of Violence Towards Baboons and Women in Pringle Bay: There was an unfortunate incremental number of officially reported acts of violence perpetrated against various women and baboons in Pringle Bay. The WAPFSA coordinator has a copy of the video and photographic evidence of these incidents and the responding SAPS CAS numbers. For the record, each of the unprovoked attacks on women and baboons has occurred in public areas in front of numerous witnesses. WAPFSA is hereby officially appealing for the immediate cessation of the anti-baboon rhetoric and the dangerous disinformation campaign that is being allowed to perpetuate on social media, which is fuelling the aggressive behaviour of some of the men towards women and baboons in Pringle Bay. The WAPFSA coordinator also has numerous examples and copies of the disingenuous lies and the racist hate speech which is openly published on social media. The New Proposed Baboon Management Plan Announced by the Overstrand Municipality: On the 29th of April 2024, the Overstrand Municipality addressed the Ward 10 Committee regarding the adaptive Baboon Management Plan for Pringle Bay in order to move the Pringle Bay troop of baboons out of the Urban Area. **WAPFSA Member Organisations Directly Involved with the Protection of Chacma Baboons in South Africa** Whilst this communication refers specifically to the protection and well-being of the chacma baboons in Pringle Bay, there are a number of WAPFSA member organisations that bring a wealth of experience and knowledge about the well-being, care and protection of chacma baboons in South Africa, these are, namely: 1. The Centre for Animal Rehabilitation and Education (C.A.R.E.) was established in 1989 and has successfully released over 12 rehabilitated troops of baboons. C.A.R.E. is based in the Balule Nature Reserve in Limpopo Province of South Africa, managing director Stephen Munro has a Bachelor of Science in Animal Care and has worked at C.A.R.E. since 2003. The assisting Managing Director of C.A.R.E. is Samantha Dewhirst who has a Master of Science in	

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				Primate Conservation and has worked at C.A.R.E. since 2006. 2. The Betty's Bay Baboon Action Group (BBBAG) are a group of volunteers who are working towards keeping the Betty's Bay troop of baboons free to roam. Since the devastating fire in January 2019, there has been an increase in baboon dispersion in the various neighbourhoods within Betty's Bay which has resulted in an increased number of baboons moving through the residents' properties. Whilst baboons have no interest in people they have a vested interest in human food waste. BBBAG are establishing methods for humans and baboons to co-exist without conflict, Rene Bisch and Pete Oxford, a Zoologist, are the founders of the Betty's Bay Action Group, they have been featured in numerous articles about their work with baboons in Betty's Bay. 3. The Green Group in Simonstown coordinates a baboon monitoring team for the protection and safety of the Seaforth troop and, in the evening, the Waterfall troop. Whilst the Green Group in Simonstown has also experienced negativity from residents who would prefer that the baboons be eradicated from the area, there are positive enthusiastic residents and business owners who support their program and their initiatives. The Green Group collaborates with Environmental NCC, the SPCA and TEARS and together they are establishing positive solutions to the human baboon conflict. It has been reported in the media that the baboons have inspired a lot of positive change in the community of Simonstown. The Green Group launched a pilot scheme for baboon-proof bins was launched in Simonstown and business owners are removing tons of wet waste from the waste system in order to feed farm animals. The Green Group in Simonstown has also worked for three years on a recycling project in order to deter the baboons from coming out of their natural habitat to an urban area that presents dangers to them. 4. The EMS Foundation and Ban Animal Trading are the researchers and authors of an acclaimed investigative report titled Our Kin Discarded, South Africa's Cruel and Gratuitous Trade and Killing of Non-Human Primates. The report calls for an	

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				immediate moratorium on the trade, hunting and killing of indigenous primates and highlights the essential roles that baboons play in ecosystems and biodiversity. 5 Kogelberg Villages Environmental Trustees (KVET), is a community-based organisation which was established to ensure the humane protection of baboons in Pringle Bay following the mismanagement of the baboons over a number of years. This questionable management plan led to the documented death of a large percentage of the troop. KVET is striving to prevent human-baboon conflict and is attempting to promote peaceful coexistence between residents and baboons in Pringle Bay through education, advocacy and community engagement. KVET is committed to understanding and addressing the root causes of conflict by collecting data from the baboon's daily behaviour patterns and engaging with experts in order to foster a lasting legacy and preserve the rich animal and plant life in this region. **The Formal Establishment of Community-Run Organisation to Protect the Chacma Baboons and Mitigate Human Baboon Conflict in Pringle Bay** Pringle Bay is a small village situated in a protected area of the Overstrand in the Western Cape of South Africa, WAPFSA members are in agreement that this village could become the perfect testing ground for a successful, holistic, modern forward-thinking community-based approach to living with baboons. The importance of community engagement has become pivotal for a well-functioning democracy. Constructive relationships between communities and the institutions of government make community engagement not only desirable but necessary. Community engagement enables a better understanding of a community needs and aspirations. On the 18th of October 2022, at a meeting held by the Overstrand Municipality in Kleinmond, Mayor Rabie called upon the Kogelberg Biosphere village communities to come up with an alternative proposal for managing the baboons in the area. A proposal for a non-profit Community Board of Environmental Trustees was presented to the residents as an option for baboon management which was well received by the majority who were present on the 3rd	

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				November 2022 in Betty's Bay and on the 10th November 2022 in Pringle Bay. On 30 March 2023, the Pringle Bay Baboon Information Officer (BIO) pilot programme was launched by KVET. Using trained, vetted locally engaged personnel, the BIO program's first obstacle was to manage the foreseeable complications arising from the increase of visitors to Pringle Bay during the Easter Holidays. At this time there was a general lack of human baboon conflict management in the Pringle Bay central business district. After nine months, KVET, through the collection and analysis of data, has established valid reasons why the baboons in Pringle Bay are encouraged to spend more time in the village. The reasons are as follows: 1. **Urgent Improvement of the Waste Management System in Pringle Bay Must be a Priority to Mitigate Human Baboon Conflict** **Pringle Bay Refuse Dump Site 2024** The Kogelberg Villages Environmental Trustees, who freely volunteer their services, and their advisors, have closely studied the data gathered by the BIOs about the behavioural patterns of the baboons who live in the Pringle Bay area and who frequent the village whilst moving between their various foraging sites and where they sleep from 7 am until 7 pm, seven days a week. The conclusions reached by KVET are backed up with expertise from scientists and primatologists. According to the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Chacma baboons are opportunistic omnivores that feed on a wide variety of food items and are able to change their diet relative to what is available in the environment. They prefer feeding on bulbs, shoots, roots, seeds or fruit. Their diet also includes invertebrates, small vertebrates and seashore life. Fungi and lichens are eaten as and when they are available. They will also feed on refuse from human settlements. Primatologist Dave Gaynor said that baboons have been in the fynbos ecosystem for two million years and have been a major proportion in terms of biomass. *"One can confidently say that if they are removed it is 100 percent sure to have an effect on the fynbos. Baboons play a significant role in plant dispersal and reproduction."* Research carried out in Pringle Bay by Erin Guth in 2005 confirmed that in	

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				terms of quantity, the baboons were effective dispersal agents depositing a seed rain rate of between approximately 12000 and 36000 seeds/km2 during the study period and a mean of 46 seeds per faecal sample. ***"It is clear that baboons play an important role in the ecosystem and that we need them to forage in the fynbos. However, the village can be a tempting alternative with its possibility of high-calorie foods. Therefore, it is crucial that we keep the baboons from consuming human food by denying them access to our garbage and using baboon-proof bins. We can go further and baboon-proof our homes so they don't raid our fridges and when it comes to our gardens, preserve the fynbos and not replace it with vegetable gardens and fruit trees and of course never feed baboons directly."*** A number of methods have been tested over the past 20 years to solve the inconvenience associated with baboons trying to access and forage for anthropogenic food in the residents' homes, in residential and business garbage waste disposal bins and at the Pringle Bay waste dump site. Therefore we can safely deduce that the analysed data of the baboon's daily behaviour strongly suggests that an upgraded waste management programme should be a matter of priority to be considered by everyone who lives or chooses to visit Pringle Bay and everyone who utilises the Pringle Bay waste dump site including the residents of RooiEls. KVET has utilized the information collected, consulted with experts and carried out research to compile a proposal for consideration and comment by the Overstrand Municipality, the Pringle Bay Rate Payers Association, the RooiEls Rate Payers Association and the residents of Pringle Bay and RooiEls for the improvement of waste management system in Pringle Bay. KVET has also attracted a donor for the costs of the total overhaul and rebuild of the unsightly, ineffective waste dump site which is located at the entrance of Pringle Bay. This project is one of the most urgent areas to address since the baboons frequent the dump site numerous times a day. The dumpsite is no longer able to adequately meet the needs of the residents of Pringle Bay and RooiEls. A generous donation for the infrastructure, which will be designed and constructed with valuable input from	

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				all the stakeholders, means that the Pringle Bay Rate Association, the RooiEls Rate Payers Association and the Overstrand Municipality do not have to readdress their budgets in 2024. 1. **There is a Well Documented Long History of Baboons Living in Pringle Bay and Frequenting Village** In steep contrast to the narrative upheld by some residents in Pringle Bay, KVET and the Overstrand ECO Rangers are not taming the baboons or forcing them to stay in the village. Baboons have always walked through the village of Pringle Bay, they have always entered the residences that are not baboon-proofed and they have always helped themselves to the refuse bins that are not baboon-proofed. However, they were less visible due to the fact that there were more green areas available to them to forage and hide in. If you watch the documentary which was released twelve years ago, titled *Living With Baboons: The Town in South Africa Where Monkeys Rule,* it will give you an indication of the rapid development in Pringle Bay over the past decade and confirm the extreme loss of habitat for the baboons. The baboons now have no option but to walk along the roads, and more visible, there is no other way for them to reach their ever-diminishing foraging areas. The aforementioned documentary features Craig Spencer who worked for the Overstrand Municipality in the Department of Environmental Affairs. Craig Spencer is well respected in the wildlife environmental sector, he initiated the Marine Anti-Poaching Unit initiative in an attempt to try to curb abalone poaching in the southern coastal region of the Western Cape. Craig Spencer also initiated a number of poverty relief initiatives and was the manager of the Buffer Zone of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve. Craig Spencer has provided valuable expertise and imparted his knowledge and experience of working with the Pringle Baboons to KVET. ***"We have lost all the big herbivores already; baboons play an important ecological role here and should be left to move through the village. It does not take much to keep them out of your house. With a little effort, people can live with nature, but it takes a change in outlook and an adaptation to their lifestyles"*** **he said.**	

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				"***So when we talk about human/wildlife conflict, and in this case baboons in the residential areas of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve, I always maintain that we should never forget some basic principles:*** i ***Baboons will always occur there and therefore always cause a challenge. This goes for anyone who wishes to build in a wetland, fire-risk areas, or a sand dune. Sacrifices must be made and solutions sought.*** ii ***Responsibilities must be shared and it is unfair to expect authorities to provide a silver-bullet solution. Property owners have an equal responsibility to protect their property and find solutions to reduce conflict.*** iii ***One should never allow conflict with wildlife to polarise a community. Especially when living in a natural area such as Kogelberg. It could rather unite communities.*** iv ***The management of animals that cause conflict cannot be solved with science. Engineering solutions and scientific input can reduce impacts and losses. But mostly, the ethical questions must be answered.*** i ***Any solution will require a lifestyle change. Sacrifices will have to be made. Baboons are not logical and critical thinkers. We are. Therefore, the Sacrifices must be made on our side.*** ii ***I say again- any actions taken or remedial measures put in place, must be ethical. If ethics are ignored, the community will be divided and conflict shifts from the focal animal to our human neighbours. Primate vs primate, nonetheless. Our species has walked on the moon. We access the World Wide Web and communicate around the world on a phone the size of a cigarette box. Yet we cannot outsmart a baboon? This is only because we are not tolerant and compromising.*** ***We lose the moral high ground if we choose lethal solutions before all other ethical solutions have been exhausted."***	

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				1. **Pringle Bay Residents Agree that Human Wildlife Solutions Negatively Altered the Baboon Behavior Patterns in Pringle Bay** According to information published by residents of Pringle Bay, the baboons in Pringle Bay were managed very well by monitors hired by the Pringle Bay Rate Payers Association, until when, in November 2019, the Overstrand Municipality were persuaded to employ a Cape Town-based baboon management company, Human Wildlife Solutions, a service ultimately paid for by the ratepayer. Almost immediately HWS, with permission of Cape Nature, began altering the normal foraging and sleeping patterns of the nineteen baboons belonging to the Pringle Bay troop. Their management strategy harassed the troop to such an extent that they changed the way the troop lived. HWS started moving the baboon troop daily towards Buffelsdal. In the latter part of 2020, they chased the Pringle Bay baboon troop across the R44 into the dam area where they were restrained by force. These allegations are confirmed by video evidence as well as signed affidavits. The void left by the small troop of baboons in Pringle Bay was filled by a troop numbering forty baboons who arrived from Hangklip in May 2021. Human Wildlife Solutions was awarded additional emergency funding via a deviation tender process worth millions of rands of tax-payers money in order to, amongst other, monitor and push back this troop of baboons from Pringle Bay. Due to insufficient scientific, geographical knowledge and or experience HWS did not realize that there was insufficient sustainable forage available in the Buffelsdal area and as a result the much smaller and weakened Pringle Bay troop returned to Pringle Bay. 1. **Reasonable Expert Ecological Explanations for the Increased Baboon Activity in Pringle Bay** To reiterate, one of the main functions of KVET is to collect data on the behaviour and daily habits of the baboons in Pringle Bay. This data is recorded in real time and then examined and analysed by a number of experts. Data collected by KVET BIOs and analysed and bolstered with interviews carried out with residents confirms that there is a notable increase in sustained	

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				baboon activity in Pringle Bay, with baboons from the Hangklip and Silversands troop increasingly making an appearance in Pringle Bay. Another one of KVET's expert advisors is Jenny Parsons M.Sc. (Rhodes). Jenny Parson is a naturalist, nature photographer and a member of various conservation societies including the Botanical Society of South Africa, Birdlife South Africa and the South African National Biodiversity Institute Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers programme. Jenny Parsons majored in Botany and Geography in 1980 and completed her postgraduate BSc Honours in Geography specialising in soils and hydrology. She completed her MSc in Geography in 2021 and her thesis was titled *"Understanding Human Wildlife Conflict: A Geographic Study of the Pringle Bay Chacma Baboon Troop."* Part of this study included analysing data recorded of the movements of the Pringle Bay troop of baboons between 2017 and 2019. Jenny Parsons has offered three perfectly reasonable ecological explanations as to why the Hangklip and Silversands troop of baboons is frequenting Pringle Bay. In her own words: . ***Alien Clearing Project Discussions 26th January 2023*** ***The Kogelberg Botanical Society organised a Sustainable Development Workshop for the Kogelberg Biosphere Transitional Zone was held on the 25th and 26th of January 2023. I formed part of the Wildlife Care Group on the second day which was convened by Michelle Watson.*** ***The other participants of the workshop included representatives from the Overstrand Municipality and Cape Nature including, Liezl de Villiers and Steve Gildenhuys. Interestingly baboon discussions were not included even though they are part of the human-wildlife conflict in the transition zone of the biosphere.*** ***I specifically remember discussing with Corlie, Liezl and Steve the negative impact which the alien clearing project organised by the Kogelberg Nature Reserve and the Hangklip Conservancy, would have on the baboons in the area.*** ***I made them aware that the removal of the alien vegetation en masse would have an impact on the***	

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				Hangklip, Silversands and Pringle Bay troops food supply. Had this been properly considered in the planning stages it could have been possible to remove sections over time so that it was not an immediate but gradual impact. ***I reminded them of the problem Cape Town had when the Table Mountain National Park initiated the pine tree removals and that a similar impact would be felt here. The consensus was however that there should be sufficient natural food supplies for the baboons even though the landscape will be changed quite dramatically.*** . ***Controlled Betty's Bay Burn Area Discussion 29th March 2023*** ***Cape Nature and the South African National Biodiversity Institute's Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers walked through the Overstrand Municipality Betty's Bay prescribed burn area on the 29th of March 2023.*** ***This discussion was not attended by official representatives from the Overstrand Municipality. I have included remarks from Steve Gildenhuys, Cape Nature below.*** ***This discussion was hugely informative as Ismail Ebrahim described the impact of fire on the fynbos. This was pertinent to the walk through in February and they were hoping to burn in March. I learnt that at the end of summer when it's dry, the fire intensity can cause damage to the flora and fauna while burning in the spring (e.g. Oct) the ground is still moist and the seed bank can boil and hugely impact the fynbos survival and recovery.*** ***We discussed the closed burn approach but the attending officials soon realized that an escape for the fauna was required which meant this could not happen. I did ask if the baboons would be safe and mentioned that the burning of the alien vegetation plus the fynbos would impact the food supply of the Silversands, Hangklip and Pringle Bay troops. The decision was however taken to burn was purely for 'fire risk" and not linked to conservation in any way.*** . ***The Overstrand Municipal ECO Rangers Forced Dispersal of the Pringle Bay Troop of Baboons from their Natural Range***	

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				The presence of all three troops in Pringle Bay is a first! ***There has, in the past, been interaction between the Hangklip and PB troops only. I am sure that moving of the Pringle Bay troop as I witnessed when walking on the beach) by the Overstrand Municipal Eco Rangers across the river to the northwest of the village is creating a void.*** ***It is well documented that this void will be filled by one of the other bigger troops, especially when they realize that have access to human-derived foods, rubbish bins etc.*** ***Any removal of adult males or further manipulation of the troop will escalate the current situation in my opinion. My advice is as follows: The Pringle Bay troop needs to be allowed to regroup to keep the other troop out (strength in numbers!).*** ***The Overstrand Municipal Eco Rangers need to keep the Hangklip and Silversands baboons out of the village!*** 1. **The Pringle Bay Baboons are Not Returning to the Sleep Site Because the Hangklip and or the SilverSands Troop are Occupying the Ridge Above their Sleep Site** As early as 1970 scientists from the Department of Zoology at the University of Pretoria and the Nature Conservation Division of the Transvaal Provincial Administration stated that ecological factors may result in variable social organisation and behaviour of baboons, the validity of any generalisations based upon some field studies of baboons should be re-assessed. Baboons in this study preferred sleeping sites in the rocky krantzes in the kopies which are similar to those in the Western Cape according to the study. Sleep sites have a particular smell and are marked with accumulations of dung and urine. The sleep sites are typically situated beneath overhanging rocks midway between the upper and lower slopes of the mountains. Sleep sites are selected for protection Baboons approach their sleep site in the late afternoon and occupy the site by dusk. Troops start their ascent as early as mid-afternoon. Importantly the study indicated that the baboon troops do not attempt to occupy sleeping sites until they had scanned the cliffs at length from beneath. A study published in the American Journal of Primatology in 1982 titled	

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				Baboon Sleeping Site Preferences and Relationships to Primate Grouping Patterns suggests that sleeping sites for baboons are not easily defended from other troops because they are large and usually three dimensional. This same study confirms that encounters between troops at sleeping sites may result in the displacement of one group to an alternative sleeping site or a less preferred site. According to the same study, baboons select nocturnal roosts with characteristics which suggest that choices of alternatives are based primarily upon their degree of security from predation. A study published in 2012 concludes that Leopards do not preferentially favour baboons as prey but they are considered the primary predators of baboons across Africa. Even in areas where baboons are abundant, their contribution to the leopard diet seldom exceeds 5% of biomass. It is suggested that the group's vigilance and their high mobility when escaping may limit leopard predation. A sleep study conducted on a troop of wild baboons revealed that face a slew of ecological and social demands that can disrupt sleep, specifically baboons sacrificed sleep to stay awake in new environments and to remain close to their group mates, regardless of how much they had slept the prior night or how much they exerted themselves the preceding day. The team of scientists from the Max Planck Institute of Animal Behaviour and the University of California revealed that *"Baboons are highly vulnerable to night-time predation and their fitness depends on maintaining strong social bonds. Trading off sleep to maintain alertness in novel, risky environments and to remain close to group-ates during the night may therefore represent an essential adaptation."* As previously stated, data collected by KVET BIOs and analysed and bolstered with interviews carried out with residents confirms the fact that there is a notable increase in sustained baboon activity in Pringle Bay, with baboons from the Hangklip and Silversands troops increasingly making an appearance in Pringle Bay. The data includes the range of areas on any given day, where the baboons forage naturally and where they drink	

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				when they access food waste or gain entry to residences. Furthermore, and of great importance, the Pringle Bay troop is not returning to their sleep site, they are choosing instead to sleep on the roofs of some of the residences in Pringle Bay. The reason that the Pringle Bay troop is not returning to their sleep site has been explained by Jenny Parsons. KVET has visited the sleep site and can confirm that the ridge above the sleep site is occupied by either the Hangklip or Silversand troop of baboons. The co-ordinates of the area have been recorded and other data has been recorded. Two female baboons have given birth recently, it is unlikely that the Pringle Bay troop would risk exposing their infants to the dangers of fighting for position with another troop of baboons. **Overstrand Municipality Announces Adaptive Management Plan to Move Pringle Bay Troop Out of the Urban Area on the 29th of April 2024** According to a communication received by KVET on the 5th of January 2024 from Mayor Rabie, "The Overstrand Municipality is committed to keeping the baboons outside the urban edge, this has been the position she said since the inception of the programme in 2020." *"By habituating baboons and suggesting that it is acceptable for them to sleep in town on the roof and balconies of residences is not fair on the broader community in the area."* KVET would like to take this opportunity to deny, in the strongest possible terms, that they are habituating the baboons or encouraging them to sleep in the village. Please note that the baboons are wild animals and therefore cannot be encouraged to sleep in the village. In 2021 the residents of Pringle Bay highlighted the following points for change, these points are still applicable today: . No resident wants the baboons in their houses, but they also don't want baboons constantly harassed, chased and shot at. . A shepherding approach needs to be followed by all monitors. The previous system used in Pringle Bay by the PBRA/PBBAG was an excellent method of managing the baboons. The monitors were polite and loved the baboons.	

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				They also notified residents by blowing whistles, clapping and ringing doorbells when the baboons were in the area. . Under no circumstances should a baboon be targeted for removal or killing in the Biosphere. . The infringement of private property needs to stop. Pringle Bay residents are tired of seeing battles in their gardens. Plots are crossed on foot by monitors, damaging sensitive fynbos. . Waste management needs to be addressed. Baboon-proof bins must be used by residents. The public bins scattered all over the Overstrand need to be fixed and maintained to prevent baboon access. Holidaymakers need to be made aware by rental agents and/or homeowners of the baboons. Homeowners also need to ensure any waste is disposed of in the correct way, e.g. taken to the dump, not left on the side of the road. . Signage at holiday homes, restaurants and shops must be erected. The message should be clear: no feeding of the baboons, no illegal dumping. . No shooting or injuring of baboons. Fines must be imposed if anyone is found doing any of the above. . New residents should be made aware by estate agents that they live in a biosphere and it has animals that we need to protect. An information welcome pack should be provided to all new residents, and new builds and placed in the rental properties for the educational value it can provide regarding the presence of baboons in the area. . Houses must be baboon-proofed and access by baboons prevented. Special groups within the village should be set up to advise new residents on baboon proofing, etc. Building plan approval should be conditional on the inclusion of baboon proofing. . Shop owners in the central business district should display baboon information in their windows and have information pamphlets available to the public. Baboon-proofed bins and baboon safety doors should be requirements for all business owners. **Conclusion**	

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				WAPSA Members Oppose the Adaptive Management Plan to Move Pringle Bay Troop Out of the Urban Area Announced by the Overstrand Municipality on the 29th April 2024 WAPFSA hereby officially opposes the reintroduction of weapons as means to manage the baboons in Pringle Bay. WAPFSA is hereby officially appealing for the immediate cessation of the anti-baboon rhetoric and the dangerous disinformation campaign that is being allowed to perpetuate on social media, which is fuelling the aggressive behaviour of some of the men in Pringle Bay. KVET has conducted meetings with the South African Police Services and a criminal attorney and can confirm the activities that they are carrying out in Pringle Bay are not illegal. KVET is not collecting data on the residents of Pringle Bay, they are not hindering or obstructing the Overstrand Municipality employees in any manner whatsoever. KVET is carrying out valuable community work in Pringle Bay at no cost to the Overstrand ratepayer. A number of baboon experts, who have vast documented experience working with the Pringle Bay troop, have offered their learned opinions about the current baboon behaviour in Pringle Bay. A non-violent, transparent management strategy agreed upon by all stakeholders must be sought so that the troop can safely enter their sleep sites. The Municipality should be encouraged to rebuild the waste dump site at no cost to the ratepayers and to make sure that residents baboon-proof their homes and the waste bins.	
133.	__ de Klerk		03/05/2024	Herewith our comments regarding our major concerns as private individuals: 1. <u>Tanker Services</u>: 1.1 To introduce a change in policy on the back of a period of some of the most adverse weather conditions in the town is unjust and downright sneaky especially when stormwater drains are barely able to cope with the normal seasonal rainfall 1.2 It is not our choice to have to depend on tanker services. With all the modern machinery available, by now surely an	*<u>Response</u>**:*** *Please note that the Overstrand Municipality Tariff Policy contains the following stipulations (these conditions has not been changed during the current financial period (2023/24) and has stated as follows for the past number of years:* *Section 9.5.6.* *(i) Consumers with conservancy or septic tanks that cannot connect to the network, may only apply to have their tariff changed at the beginning of a financial year before 30 September, or with a change in occupancy status (ownership/registration or new occupancy), which took place after 30 September.* *(ii) In case of conservancy tanks or septic tanks, the municipality reserves the right to*

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				adequate sewer system could have been provided 1.3 The sudden change in tanker service rates amounting to originally paying 70% of water consumption (irrespective of how many times they were called out) to R750.00 plus vat pay <u>per callout</u> is unacceptable By all means, identify those who are guilty of making "90 calls per month" and penalise them accordingly 1.4 Having lived here for seven years we have noted that tankers were operating frequently after-hours even when we had timeously called a day or two before a weekend. However, we believe overtime is no longer applicable for this service … is this true? 1.5 The budget paper makes no mention of the two options available 1.6 There seems to be much confusion all round: Municipal staff are unable to explain the implications of a "one load" or "two load" request saying it was "too technical" to explain 1.7 Using the formula of "70% consumption on household water" is also an unfair basis considering that we have all been encouraged to save water which we have done: not watering the garden; Jo-jo tanks, well-points to name but a few 2. <u>Budget</u> 2.1 The increase in the cost of tanker services is unacceptable 2.2 The budget paper makes no mention of the two options available 2.3 A solution should be found that is fair to the entire community 2.4 This area in the budget should be reviewed and a transparent explanation (one that is not "too technical") should be provided on households who have no other option than to make use of tanker services	*change the tariff option should it become apparent that the sewer consumption is more than the water consumption for more than two consecutive months.* *Information regarding the enforcement of the policy in these instances where the municipality can determine that the sewer consumption is more than the water consumption for more than two consecutive months, was shared via the municipal newsletter for December 2023, as well as on other social media platforms.* *The proposed increase in the sewer tariff, as well as the factors impacting on the determination of the proposed increase are discussed in the Draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25.* *Please contact your nearest municipal office for information regarding the impact and on your own municipal account and feedback with regard to other operational matters as mentioned.*

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134.	Northcliff Residents Group	__ Bristow	03/05/2024	Please kindly find attached document from the Northcliff Residents Group regarding the OM 2024/2025 IDP and Budget documents. Kindly also acknowledge receipt of the attached document. **Submission in respect of 2024/2025 IDP and BUDGET Compilations Constituency:** • Kindly note that the matters and points presented in this document reflect the concerns and views of the Northcliff Residents Group • Please note that these latest concerns expressed in this document (3 May, 2023), are once again similar to the inadequate and flawed 2023/2024 Draft IDP + Budget process and the email document in which we also submitted our concerns and unacceptance, and received an inadequate uninformed response in 2023 • The majority of concerns and deficiencies presented below in this document (3 May 2024) have been raised and tabled on numerous occasions and recorded in multiple emails, documents and images submitted to the Ward-3 Councillor, and Overstrand Municipality (OM) senior management and Officials. **Ineffective Ward-3 Committee Meetings & Councillor Performance:** • The Ward-3 Committee system, absence of regular proper scheduled meetings and public participation is ineffective – this has been raised on many occasions previously • The Ward-3 Councillor is, with respect, ineffective in terms of her engagement, understanding of the technical and economic challenges facing Hermanus and the Overstrand, dismissive • Meetings chaired by the Ward-3 Councillor and Mr Anver Wyngard (now suspended) are ineffective and typically dysfunctional. **Flawed IDP/Budgeting System:** • Kindly be reminded that we highlighted fundamental flaws and deficiencies in last-years IDP/Budgeting process to the Municipal Manager a (MM) and OM Team • The situation and information once again presented in the 2024/25 documents again reflects the same deficiencies as was the case for 2023/2024	***Response:*** ***IDP, Ward Committees & Public Participation process –*** *Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25, will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.* *Although many of the questions raised is rather referring to administrative and/or operational matters, the following comments are provided in general -* ***Format of the Draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –*** *The content of report tabled in Council (March 2024) complies with legislative requirements. The report is also reviewed by the Provincial Government on an annual basis.. Additional information is also supplied where explanations and context are provided.* *The municipality is constantly considering presentation of documentation to ensure compliance, but also user friendly presentation, and the usefulness of information in documents.* ***Cost-of-Living increases -*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.*

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				Background to the OM's IDP and Budgeting Process: • Cost-of-Living increases and challenges affecting all households, particularly Pensioners, Young families, and Disadvantaged Residents and communities • Weak local and national economic development, and the absence of a growth strategy and Plan for the region • Unsustainable on-going influx of South African Citizens and Foreigners into the local Overstrand Communities • Infrastructure challenges Observations: • The Draft OM Budget as received is cluttered with irrelevant information • It is too lengthy, the page numbering has no logic, it contains repetitive content, and numerous inaccuracies • There is no crisp Executive Summary, with sensible summary tables and graphs that adequately reflect the current OM financial situation • There is no concise summary of the key challenges that face the OM, which should be prioritised • There is no outline and Plan provided of how these will be addressed in the immediate (1 – 3 years), and longer term +3 years • The documentation and content is inadequate and unprofessional for a Municipality and Team that has supposedly had 11 Clean Audits ? ➢ In-migration ➢ Spiralling employee-related costs, and similarly contractor costs ➢ Expenditure that outstrips Revenue – This should be addressed as a priority and remedial actions put in place, including payments to Directors that are well above defined rates, and excessive overtime which is not managed and supervised adequately, ➢ Inadequate Service Delivery and wasteful expenditure due to lack of oversight and QA/QC of work programs, jobs never completed on the first attempt, and lack of planning and project management skills at all levels (including lacking of training and accountability) ➢ Decreased investment in capital projects ➢ Questionable financial controls ➢ Lack of information and transparency in respect of Fraudulent situations (Fuel-card transactions supposedly amounting to about R45 million, suspended OM employees), the short and long financial implications thereof, what punitive actions have been implemented in	*Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service. The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.*

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				respect of the culprits, and how similar situations will be avoided in the future? **Key Concerns:** Our key concerns in respect of the recently public IDP and Budget documents include the following: **Planning and Intervention Requirements:** In summary the following are proposed as starting points: • **Construct and Publish a Draft 5-Year Plan** with clear deliverable and cost estimates • **Robust Town Planning** - densification and awarding variations seems to be the name of the game without due process • **Infrastructure Upgrades -** Planning and Management - the ongoing influx of people of All colours and creeds into the Overstrand is unsustainable on infrastructure and many other parts of the IDP and Budget and needs to adequately flagged (documented) so that short and long-term implications and solutions can be identified where possible. New and ongoing maintenance and repairs to infrastructure across the Overstrand is not keeping up • **Local Economic Development** - There is a great need to utilise and optimise all the many attributes of the Overstrand, not just wine, whales, shark-diving, and Tourism. The manner in which the HCM was dealt with was immensely destructive, there is a smart and expensive Industrial Park near Fisherhaven which +/- 2 years later is standing idle (apart from Storage Units), and unemployment, vagrancy, homelessness and poverty continue to ratchet upwards. This part of the OM Budget and Planning should require priority attention and locals (including Community members), experts, and professionals engaged to offer genuine long-term solutions. Liberating and facilitating the many positive attributes of the under-utilised Township Economy should be appraised? • **Public Transpor**t – Repeated comments have been made by the OM that this will not work – please provide the feasibility study that shows this to be the case, and what engagements/ investigations have been done regarding partnerships with Taxi Owners, and other creative solutions. The lack of parking is likewise becoming a challenge to the longer-term economy of the Village/Town and surrounding businesses and areas.	- *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***Spiralling employee-related costs - including payments to Directors that are well above defined rates, and excessive overtime -*** *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.*

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				• **Environmental Degradation** - this is ongoing across the Overstrand, with an urgent need to remove invasives (thereby ensure long-term water resource scarcity management, reduce infrastructure damage increasingly experienced with blocked and broken storm-water drains). A professional Baboon management plan and program is required for Voelklip. **Recommendations:** • **Review and compare the Draft Budgets of peers** – for example George, Mossel Bay and Swartland which are simple and concise • **Ensure robust Transparency and Communication -** the obvious lack of informed Overstrand Municipality communication, blocking of communications from ratepayers and residents, and ineffective public participation processes in respect of many important local matters and developments should be rectified as a priority. • **Ineffective IDP and Budgeting Process –** no IDP and Budgeting process can be undertaken and published by the OM unless there is open and informed communication, sharing of information, transparency and robust publication participation • **Lack of trust and communication** is progressively undermining the effectiveness of local government in the Overstrand at a time that the country, province and local authority can least afford this situation • **Utilize the Immense Pool of Skills/Professions in the Overstrand** - it is concerning that the immense experience and expertise is not engaged by the OM, as for example the comprehensive OM Financial Analysis by Errol van Staden and Team, at a time when the OM is financially challenged, unemployment, poverty and vagrancy are increasing rapidly across the Overberg and nationally, and loss of skills and capital flight from the Country is accelerating – • **South African Constitution -** The statutes and statements on communication, roles and requirements of Government (at all levels) embedded in the Constitution should be revisited and adhered to (*see extract from Section#152 of the RSA Constitution included at the end of this document*). • The proposed service charge increases, and require detailed and properly motivated inputs, rationale, and motivation for the proposed changes • We request a revision of the Ward-3 Committee Meeting process as a	*The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* - *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* - *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* - *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* ***Inadequate Service Delivery and wasteful expenditure / Questionable financial controls –*** *The municipality maintains a record of immediately reporting any theft/fraud immediately to authorities, inclusive of following the necessary disciplinary procedures and attending to implementing additional controls.* **Decreased investment in capital projects -** • The funding mix results from the funding sources available, with a conservative approach to surplus funding available in outer years (thus no capital funding from own surplus in future years). • The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability. ***Key Concerns:*** ***• Construct and Publish a Draft 5-Year Plan with clear deliverable and cost estimates -*** *The municipality adheres to the compilation of plans, inclusive of requirements for content. The Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25 has also been compiled to comply with prescripts regarding formats and information to be presented in the report.*

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				priority, a twelve-month schedule of meeting be published, and the roles and requirements of these meetings and the Ward-3 Councillor be implemented according to SALGA requirements • The objective of the Ward Committee Meeting process is to ensure professional engagement between Residents, the Councillor, and the Overstrand IDP and Budgeting process – this situation is dysfunctional at present and has been so for years **Position of the Northcliff Residents Group:** • Proper, informed and regular compilations of information that relate to the short and long-term development, maintenance and growth Plans for Northcliff, Ward-3 and the Overstrand are also urgently required **Conclusions:** We request that the above IDP and Budget matters raised and outlined in this document be addressed and responded to professionally. The current 2024/2025 IDP and Budget documents reflect the inconsistency in the delivery of basic municipal services, ineffective communication, lack of transparency and sharing of information and knowledge, and inexperience and shortage of skills sets to address the many challenges faced by the Overstrand and its residents. The documented economic and financial challenges the OM faces are obvious in all respect. These challenges and appropriate effective resolution and remedies require urgency, transparency, sharing of information, and informed collective solutions in the interests of achieving positive IDP and Budget outcomes in the interests of All Overstrand parties, including Ratepayers, Residents, Communities, Businesses and the Overstrand Municipality (Local Government). **Acknowledgement of Receipt of Document:** Please be so kind as to acknowledge receipt of this submission.	*• **Infrastructure Upgrades - Planning and Management -*** *The main focus of the Municipality's infrastructure pipeline is:* • *Water: New water sources, develop and upgrade of water treatment plants* • *Waste Water: Develop and upgrade water treatment plants, pump stations and bulk pipelines* • *Electricity: Develop new HV substations (Gansbaai and Hermanus) and upgrade MV and LV networks* *The funding mix results from the funding sources available, with a conservative approach to surplus funding available in outer years (thus no capital funding from own surplus in future years).* *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* *• **The proposed service charge increases, and require detailed and properly motivated inputs, rationale, and motivation for the proposed changes** –* *The above points are contained in the Draft MREF Budget Report for 2024/25, thus representing a comprehensive document to allow for these motivations and proposed increases to be discussed in the document.*
135.	Friends of Rooiels	__Brink	03/05/2024	1. ANNEXURE C: RATES AND TARIFFS: Tariff Item S72 Levying of an Appeal Fee 1.1 We request that the exemption note to tariff item S72 relating to the payment of an appeal deposit in the case of an appeal in terms of the OM Municipal By-	**<u>Response:</u>** **ANNEXURE D: TARIFF BASKETS: Basket of Electricity Tariffs: Capacity Charge** Please note that a tariff / charge for electricity can only be applicable for customers residing in an Overstrand

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				Law on Land Use Planning, be amended to read as follows: "Note: No appeal fee payable in case of an appeal submitted by an objector or the Municipal Manager " 2. ANNEXURE D: TARIFF BASKETS: Basket of Electricity Tariffs: Capacity Charge 2.1 The examples given in Annexure D would appear to create confusion, in that it is not made clear that these baskets will only apply to towns that buy their electricity from OM, and not to those towns that buy directly from ESKOM. We refer to the invitation to comment on the draft budget. We would appreciate it if the OM would please consider the following: 1. ANNEXURE C: RATES AND TARIFFS: Tariff Item S72 Levying of an Appeal Fee 1.1 We request that the exemption note to tariff item S72 relating to the payment of an appeal deposit in the case of an appeal in terms of the OM Municipal By-Law on Land Use Planning, be amended to read as follows: "Note: No appeal fee payable in case of an appeal submitted by an objector or the Municipal Manager " 1.2 The provision in S72 that the appeal fee is refundable in the case of a successful appeal is in our opinion not a solution for appellants other than the original applicant. 1.3 A fee for an appeal by a land use applicant, thereby wishing to acquire a new land use right, is justified. But in our opinion a fee for an appeal by a property owner, wishing to protect his property against a derogation of his property rights, is in our opinion **not justified.** 1.4 We submit that the appeal fees by objectors is no material source of income to the OM, and it does not nearly compensate the OM for the administrative cost of dealing with the appeal. 1.5 We would further submit that the levying of the appeal fee against objectors is unconstitutional and unlawful: 1.5.1 The deterrent effect of the levy operates contrary to the Constitution, which expressly facilitates the protection of proprietary rights 1.5.2 The deterrent effect of the levy operates contrary to the Municipal Systems Act, which expressly places a	municipal distristribution area where the municipality is supplying electricity. Other comments related to tariffs / charges, were considered by the Budget Steering Committee – before-mentioned comments will also be included in the final budget report to serve before Council on 31 May 2024.

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				duty on municipalities to protect the proprietary rights of ratepayers. 1.5.3 The deterrent effect of the levy operates contrary to the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (PAJA) which facilitates the protection of rights, including such rights as proprietary rights. 1.5.4 We draw the attention that City of Cape Town does not levy such appeal fees. 2. ANNEXURE D: TARIFF BASKETS: Basket of Electricity Tariffs: Capacity Charge 2.1 The examples given in Annexure D would appear to create confusion, in that it is not made clear that these baskets will only apply to towns that buy their electricity from OM, and not to those towns that buy directly from ESKOM. 2.2 We draw the attention that it is our understanding that this capacity charge will not be applicable to, for example, Rooiels and Pringle Bay, which obtain electricity directly from ESKOM. ESKOM, and not the OM, is also responsible for the maintenance of our electricity infrastructure. 2.3 No doubt ESKOM will in its new tariffs build in a recovery for loss of electricity sales due to loadshedding, commensurate to the OM's new capacity charge.	
136.	__ Woodrow		03/05/2024	We comment on the Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP and Budget (24/25) as private individuals **Context** • With Background GDP growth in 2024 anticipated to be in the region of 1.4% on the back of lower household consumption expenditure • Lag of employment growth post covid 19 economic recovery • CPI expected to drop to circa 4.9% in 2024. • Current year tariff increases for respective basic municipal services in the range of 6.5% to 7.5% • Sudden change in tanker service charges (70% to pay per request) impacting households **Observations:** • Service charges for waste water management proposed increase of 13.15% appears to be out of line and well in excess of proposed tariff range of 6.5% to 7.5% • It is stated that that these increases are on the back of fuel prices and regulatory compliance • But earlier on in the report it is recognised that fuel prices have been falling!! • Fuel prices hit all household budgets, those lucky enough to be in receipt of income have to manage within household income. • How much of this increase is down to the Municipality's change in charging structure to pay per	***Response:*** *The tariffs quoted in the comment received (for example water and waste water) are not correct. Please consult the budget report again.* *The impact of various factors on the costs for these services was discussed extensively in the draft budget report.* *Please note that the Overstrand Municipality Tariff Policy contains the following stipulations (these conditions has not been changed during the current financial period (2023/24) and has stated as follows for the past number of years:* *Section 9.5.6.* *(i) Consumers with conservancy or septic tanks that cannot connect to the network, may only apply to have their tariff changed at the beginning of a financial year before 30 September, or with a change in occupancy status (ownership/registration or new occupancy), which took place after 30 September.* *(ii) In case of conservancy tanks or septic tanks, the municipality reserves the right to change the tariff option should it become apparent that the*

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				request for water waste removal impacting some households • Is the out of line increase anticipating additional levels of income being generated? **Concerns:** • There is no overt mention of pay per request in the budget paper only the 70% policy • No household chooses to have a septic/conservancy tank but accepts that is the solution provided by the Overstrand for the removal of Waste Water in some areas of the region • To implement changes on the back of a period of adverse weather conditions • To implement changes on the back of a period where the municipality had imposed water restrictions to households (lower water consumption) • Water was provided from JOJO tanks, some of which ended up in septic/conservancy tanks. • How volumes of sewage impact households on mains drains compare to households on septic/ conservancy tanks when excess rain falls • Drains not readily available for the removal of excess rain water on the municipal roads • It is well known that water will always fi nd an escape route. • Correspondence from the municipality does not include accurate figures for the basis of the change in charging policy (in our situation) • Municipality staff unable to explain the implications of a one load or 2 load tanker request. Told it was too technical to explain?? **Recommendations** • With rising costs alternative solutions have to be found. A household calling for tanker services 90 times in a 3 month period is a justified concern • Base changes on an annual period, using the 70% calculation • Or • Increase the tariffs for sewage so that all households take up some of the strain • Or • Household can have one free pump out per month anything additional has to be paid for **Summary - Our Position** • I agree that something has to be done to control these costs but it has to fair to the whole community. It should include a considered approach and not what appears to be a quick fix. • I ask that this area of the proposed budget is reviewed and that a transparent explanation is given to households on tanker service charges.	*sewer consumption is more than the water consumption for more than two consecutive months.* *Information regarding the enforcement of the policy in these instances where the municipality can determine that the sewer consumption is more than the water consumption for more than two consecutive months, was shared via the municipal newsletter for December 2023, as well as on other social media platforms.* *The proposed increase in the sewer tariff, as well as the factors impacting on the determination of the proposed increase are discussed in the Draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25.* *Please contact your nearest municipal office for information regarding the impact and on your own municipal account and feedback with regard to other operational matters as mentioned.*
137.	__Redford		03/05/2024	I would like to make the following comments and would appreciate a response per email to patred@iafrica.com:	***Response**:* *The municipality is constantly considering presentation of documentation to ensure compliance, but also user-friendly*

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				1) Will OM consider reducing the size of the Draft Budget document (879 pages), to a more user-friendly content, for ordinary residents to read with ease. This may relieve frustration and encourage more residents to respond and participate. 2) Will the new 'organogram' resolve the concerns many have, regarding suitability of some councillors/directors and senior managers to function effectively in posts which are not particularly within their area of expertise or experience? 3) Portfolio Committees and Mayco members play a significant role in decision making. What skills training is provided for these role players to justify such high salaries and performance bonuses, irrespective of whether they perform or not. 4) Why does the OM remunerate some employees at levels far higher than its official grading? 5) How does SALGA view this practice? 6) What specific skills development programmes have been delivered to OM employees in Senior Management and above, during the past 2 years? 7) What basic training do councillors receive during their initial term of office and how is this funded? OM's budget reflects declining spend in this area, compared to years prior to 2021. 8) Succession planning is of deep concern and dependency on 'long service employees' rather than introducing new younger better qualified appointees seems to be an uncomfortable trend. Whilst experience is valued, surely good qualifications reign supreme in senior management and decision-making portfolios? 9) Development tariffs seem to be very low. When will OM review this crucial tariff table and bring it up to current cost requirements, it seems very outdated. 10) Overtime spend is high, and has been, very high irrespective of natural disasters. How does OM moderate this and which department plays a constant oversight role. 11) Is it normal practice (ie a SALGA requirement) for a Mayor to approve the performance bonus of the MM, and vice versa? Which other officials participate in this procedure. 12) Vehicle allowances and fuel : For some Mayco members, the distance travelled to their homes each night, is extensive. The profile of vehicles are generally luxurious. To what extent is this expense controlled by a maximum claim p/a or p/m or p/km? Please indicate where this table may be viewed.	*presentation, and the usefulness of information in documents.* *Although many of the questions raised is rather referring to administrative and/or operational matters, the following comments are provided in general -* ➢ *Councillors are political office-bearers, elected and appointed by Council in their respective roles.* ➢ *Directors are appointed in accordance with the requirements of a legislative process that has to be followed, inclusive of the necessary qualifications and experience for a particular position.* ➢ *All employees are remunerated in accordance with the approved staff structure at a remuneration approved by Council in terms of the relevant legislation, policies and or national/provincial authorisation.* ➢ *Salga is the Employer organisation representing municipalities, and is responsible for annual salary negotiations on a national level, on behalf of municipalities.* ➢ *The Mayor does not approve the performance bonus of the Municipal Manager, the Council does after considering the report as required by legislation.* ➢ *Any allowance to either councillors or employees are in accordance with policies approved by Council.* ➢ *Councillors, inclusive of the Mayor are elected as political office bearers, retirement date has no relevance.* *Development tariffs are determined in terms of the policy as approved by Council, which policy complies with the prescripts of legislation.* *Overtime - The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* ➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept*

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				13) What is the official retirement age for the position of Mayor or any Mayco member? Many thanks, I look forward to your response.	*2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.*
138.	__Watson		03/05/2024	I would like to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by the Overstrand Municipality. Having experienced an almost nil Baboon threat over the last years has made a huge difference to living a normal life without the uncomfortable thought of ones home being invaded I look forward to a positive outcome.	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
139.	__Pfister		03/05/2024	The attached proposal is provided further to the Ward 13 meeting held in the OM auditorium on 2 April 2024 and as requested by The Mayor, Dr A Rabie and The MM, Mr Dean O'Neill: Reference is made to our concerns (issues), as recorded in numerous emails addressed for the attention of the Overstrand Municipality (OM) in recent years; My personal reports and recommendations made to various departments; and In the absence of satisfactory response and/or conclusion to these issues, we provide the following recommendations for your attention. PROPOSAL IDP AND BUDGET 2024/5 The following information is provided further to the Ward 13 meeting held in the OM auditorium on 2 April 2024 and as requested by The Mayor, Dr A Rabie and The MM, Mr Dean O'Neill: Reference is made to our concerns (issues), as recorded in numerous emails addressed for the attention of the Overstrand Municipality (OM) in recent years; My personal reports and recommendations made to various departments; and	***Response:*** *Comments regarding the IDP will be responded to in a separate communication.* *Specific matters related to the service rendering and upkeep of the ward, can be logged/addressed through the ward committee.* *These inputs, together with the Ward Wishlists as compiled by the respective Ward Committees, are discussed and motivated to the Budget Steering Committee, to be placed on the Operational, or Capital Budget, as might be appliable.*

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				In the absence of satisfactory response and/or conclusion to these issues, we provide the following recommendations for your attention. 1. SAFE PASSAGE FOR ALL ROAD USERS IN LYNX AVE., VERMONT 1.1 LYNX AVENUE SIDE WALK A full account of our concerns “Safe passage for all road users” regarding the essential need for an appropriate side walk in Lynx avenue was forwarded by email for the attention of : The Mayor, Dr A Rabie, on 19 March at 14:38; and Email “Proposed Amendment – IDP/Budget 2024/5 to Mr D O’Neill, MM, and the CFO on 10 April at 16:40. This matter also gained motivation as one of the top priorities of the Ward 13 committee during their special meeting on 11 April. RECOMMENDATION That an appropriate IEA be considered as a matter of some urgency to allow for safe passage of pedestrians and motorists between the R43 and Siffie Crescent, with due consideration for maximum visibility for all road users at the intersections and side junctions. 2. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY 2.1 DEVELOPMENT PROCESS There has been a great deal of housing development in Vermont in recent years. However, in the process road surfaces, side walks, paving and curb stones have been destroyed by the developers, builders, home owners and/or their service providers at the expense of the ratepayers. Numerous accounts of this including actual photos, dates, times and registration numbers of service provider vehicles have been provided, but, to the best of our knowledge no action has been taken to recover the repair costs. Accordingly, we again question the existence of OM policy regarding Developers responsibility and accountability regarding e.g. encroachments of OM property as it is apparent judging by the continuous destruction of the above that there is no policy and/or enforcement thereof. 2.2 APPROVAL OF DEVELOPMENTS AND AFFECTED PARTIES	

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				Reference is made to our emails "Hazardous situations about Caracal Close" addressed to Messrs S Muller and Mr T Steenberg dated 13 June 2023 at 18:33 and 20 March 2024 (with several members copied). 2.3 MANAGEMENT BODIES OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS Property developers often initiate the establishment of Sectional Title and Home Owners associations. All too often the objectives and service of these entities deteriorate after a few years to the detriment and frustration of the new owners. RECOMMENDATION That OM Policy be established whereby developers, builders and property owners be given strict guidelines and conditions whereby they are held accountable for any misuse, destruction or accidental damage to OM property in the process of the development of private property. That approval of developments must not be granted without due public participation, especially considering affected parties in the adjacent residential areas. That management bodies of Sectional Title complexes and Home Owners Associations must produce a legal constitution acceptable to the OM; and That every such organisation be held accountable, especially where reference is made to their constitution in the title deed of the private property, to produce on demand the minutes of every Annual General Meeting of their organisation. 3. WARD COMMITTEES 3.1 FUNCTION When considering the following it should be remembered that the Ward committees are understood to be the official mechanism by which matters of the ward are considered and reported. Having served on the WARD 13 committee some time ago it came to my attention that unanimous decisions were not always implemented as planned. One reason being that on occasions the item would disappear from the agenda before the activity was appropriately attended to. Examples of this are the carnage on the R43 between the Kidbrook and Hawston intersections and the Lynx avenue side walk. Each year a "Wish list" apparently designed to address the true needs of	

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				the community is put forward as a recommendation for the OM budget. However these items if not achieved also sometimes disappear; item 2 on the list may become item 6 the next year; and PRIORITIES that serve the true needs of all communities in the Overstrand are not consistently addressed with equal consideration by the WARDS; this defeats the objectives of service excellence e.g. Security should be well placed as a priority in every Ward. Matters of concern in our community were presented to the Ward 13 committee on 14 November 2023. Feed back was to be given during the next meeting scheduled for 20 February 2024. This meeting was then "closed for public participation" and moved to 4 April. This meeting date and location was then moved to 2 April in the OM auditorium and the purpose of the meeting changed to that of a IDP and Budget presentation. Needless to say this resulted in fewer members attending the meeting which is contrary to the purpose of Ward policy. These meetings were traditionally held in the De Wet hall in Onrus to facilitate participation. This resulted in members of our community considering that it was a waist of time attending or forwarding matters of concern via this medium as it had become apparent that little or nothing transpired in the interim. RECOMMENDATION That an action list or work sheet be kept by all ward committees pending the satisfactory completion of all items registerred on such lists; That such lists be kept as a permanent item on the agenda and carried over to the following year if not completed in the current financial year; That Ward committee meetings should be held consistently and be open to the public as intended and determined by the Ward committee policy; and That "Priority lists' as determined by the Ward committee should be open for discussion at a public meeting each year well prior to submission to the OM. Committees could issue a 'tick box' Priority questionnaire at such meetings to gauge the opinion of residents. 3.2 REPRESENTATION AND COMMUNICATION In terms of the policy related to ward committees, as the official communication mechanism between the OM and the residents, members must	

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				represent an organisation and be appointed accordingly. However it is my experience that not all members have had the ability to complete their function in that the activities of the committee are not exchanged effectively with the residents and accordingly residents are ill informed of the ward committees achievements. RECOMMENDATION That every ward representative must provide a copy of the minutes of the annual general meeting of their organisation which should highlight their activities and achievements during the year. This report should include the means by which they provided effective feedback to residents. Social media and newsletters could be utilized for this purpose. That each organisation represented on the ward committee provide proof of its support base e.g. proof of how many of the ward residents it represents. It serves little purpose if the organisations represented on the ward committees only represent a fraction of the total number of persons resident in the wards. That individuals should be permitted to be members of ward committees provided the individual can provide proof of the number of residents he/she represents thus qualifying his/her membership. At present it is our consideration that the organisations serving as ward members do not necessarily serve the interests of the majority of the residents of the ward. These reports should reach the Director of Communications by the end of April each year.	
140.	__ Botha		03/05/2024	Ek was uitstedig en het eers vandag tot my ontstelttenis vernem dat die Munisipaliteit weer beplan om die Bobbejaan monitors af te skaf. Ek woon reeds 20 jaar is Hermanus en het dus tye beleef met en sonder monitors. Wat ons tans beleef is ongekende vrede deurdat die huidige opset baie doeltreffend werk. Hier in Voelklip het die bobbejane met tye hoogty gevier, met aansienlike koste implikasies vir inwoners om hulself te beskerm teen feitlik weeklikse inbrake van troppe warteen ons ons moes beskerm met omvattende diefwering, en die ongerief om met geslote deure en vensters jaar in en jaar uit te moet leef. Die diere is slinks en rats , en ten spyte van ons beste pogings het hulle tog ingekom en die huis bevuil met kos, vuil pote ens. Boonop bevuil hulle die strate veral wanneer hulle die sogenaamd “baboon	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year’s IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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				proof " vullis drommme omgekeer kry en die wereld vol strooi. Die koste aan die gemeenskap is ongetyveld groter as die koste van die huidige diens. Ek vra dus nederig dat die besluit heroorweeg word end at die diens voortgesit word.	*It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
141.	__ Taylor		03/05/2024	I wish the baboon management to continue PLEASE, funded from whatever budget. I am 83+ live on my own, quite easily+ happily but cannot cope with a troop of baboons attempting to get into my house with half pulling at the closed windows in the front+ the other half rattling the doors+windows at the back. Life has been bliss since December. I still live hermetically sealed but don't have to worry about an invasion.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
142.	__ Vollgraaff (Mev.)		03/05/2024	Ek, DeVerra Vollgraaff, is die eienaar van 'n woonstel in Franskraal: La Provence nommer 3. Hiermee wil ek (ook namens al agt eienaars van La Provence) amptelik beswaar aanteken teen die voorgestelde buitensporige verhoging in munisipale tariewe. · Die tariefverhogings is bokant die huidige inflasiekoers en daarom onaanvaarbaar. · Daar is twee maniere om 'n begroting te hanteer: Die maklike een is om belasting te verhoog; **die uitdagender een is om kostes te bestuur**. My versoek is dat kreatiewer gedink moet word om kostes beter te bestuur en dat **betalende** belastingbetalers, nie gestraf word met tariefverhogings bokant die inflasiekoers nie.	***Response:*** ***Service Increases*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage*

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					service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year. *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service. The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational*

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					costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board. - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.*
143.	__Cilliers		03/05/2024	I have studied the current Overstrand Municipality IDP, and quote from it in bold below: **Critical issues addressed in the WSDP are:** **The phased implementation of the Water and Sewer Master Plans,...** **To store, dispose or treat all waste that cannot be avoided nor reduced at licensed facilities with regular operational and environmental monitoring and in accordance with regulatory requirements.** **STRATEGIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR INCLUSION IN THE IDP ARE...** **...THE PHASED IMPLEMENTATION**	***Response**:* *IDP related comments will be addressed in a separate response.* *Implementation of the water and sewerage masterplans –* ➢ *The funding mix results from the funding sources available, with a conservative approach to surplus funding available in outer years (thus no capital funding from own surplus in future years).* ➢ *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding*

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				OF THE WATER AND SEWERAGE MASTER PLANS The upgrading of the sewerage system in the Ward 4 parts of Westcliff – currently by noisy, smelly and unreliable removal from septic and conservancy tanks by a tanker-truck service - to a **water-borne sewerage system**, has been requested for inclusion on the IDP since the term of office of the late Councillor Lianda Cronjé. This issue has not been presented for inclusion on the IDP by any of our Ward Councillors, even though the need for an upgrade is clear. Despite the drawbacks of the tanker system, the ratepayers who are negatively impacted by it are faced with punitive charges if they have to apply for service in an emergency. Neither the current Ward 4 IDP wish-list, nor any other documents reflect the desire of Ward 4 Westcliff residents to be linked to the existing Hermanus water-borne sewerage system. It would be extremely favourably regarded if the new phased implementation of the water and sewerage plans of the IDP could make provision for the installation of a water-borne sewerage system for Ward 4, to be connected to the existing water-borne system used in Ward 3, which passes through Ward 4 to the sewerage treatment works at Schulphoek Road – hopefully in our lifetime... Please acknowledge receipt of this request.	*sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* ➢ *The extension of the waterborne sewer networks into areas not covered yet could not be included in the 2024/25 budget due to high priorities in terms of upgrading needs at several wastewater treatment plants and sewerage pumpstations.*
144.	__ Oberholzer		03/05/2024	Die aangehegte brief moet asb gesien word as 'n ernstige versoek dat die begroting nie onvoorwaardelik op die belastingbetalers afgedwing word nie, maar dat alles moontlik gedoen word om die koste te besnoei en soveel as moontlik inligting vooraf aan die Wyke beskikbaar te stel. Verwys die items wat ek graag tov Sandbaai sal wil weet, soos in my brief gevra. Dit het tyd geword dat die belastingbetalers sinvolle inligting kry oor elke koste item, per wyk. Dit kan net vertroue en meer begrip by die belastingbetaler skep. Ek sien met verwagting uit na die inligting soos in my brief versoek. In my onkunde en met bietjie hulp van ander, het ek probeer om iets wys te word uit die begroting, maar is net oorweldig deur honderde bladsye inligting, maar geen detail nie. Daarom	***Response:*** *The municipal administration is responsible for submission of various budget requests (operational funding as well as capital budget funding) in, to ensure that operational requirements are met and capacity is provided in relation to the anticipated demand for services, also guided by the master plans for services. These plans are updated on a regular basis to ensure accuracy and alignment with statistical data.* *These inputs, together with the Ward Wishlists as compiled by the respective Ward Committees, are discussed and motivated to the Budget Steering Committee, to be placed on the Operational, or Capital Budget, as might be appliable.* *It is however important to note that not all projects are included in the Final Draft*

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				sal ek graag meer spesifieke inligting wil hê, wat my hopelik sal help om te verstaan hoe Sandbaai in die groot prentjie inpas. · Hoeveel is die **Inkomste**, uit eiendomsbelasting, wat uit Sandbaai bygedra word en hoeveel is die totale inkomste vir Overstrand uit Eiendomsbelasting? · Die **Kapitaal begroting** behoort vooraf **toegedeel** te word aan elke wyk. Hoeveel van die **R152.3m** sal Sandbaai kry en wat sal daarmee gedoen word. · Die **R295.20m**, behoort ook **toegedeel** te word. Sandbaai het spesifieke behoeftes waarvoor ons graag geld sal wil hê. o Seël van strate en spuit van gras op teer oppervlakte. o Pro-aktiewe optrede tov strate wat oorspronklik "chip and spray" gedoen is en nou erntig agteruit gaan. o Potholes, moet behoorlik gedoen word! Nie met Quarry Dust nie. o Cleaning Project and Coastal Management vir die verwydering van indringers. o Selfs die **R115.1m** wat toegedeel is aan "basic services infrastructure", is vaag en behoort vir elkeen van die volgende 5 items per Wyk allokeer te word. Al wat ek wil weet, is hoeveel gaan Sandbaai daarvan kry - _ Water infrastructure R41.7m _ waste water R26.3m _ waste (solid??) R2.5m _ electricity R44.6m _ Subtotal R115.1m _ Balans R180.1m _ Totaal R295.2m **Wat is die moontlikheid om die uitgawees te probeer besnoei om die grootste gedeelte van die tekort van R114.921m te voorkom?** Hoeveel kan uit die 2 items hier bo **bespaar word**? Maak dit 10%, dan is dit R40m?! Dan is daar nog ander items **waarop sekerlik bespaar sal kan word** om die tekort te help verminder of uit te skakel. · **Personeelkoste** - R 587185000 Bespaar 5% R29m. As die Munisioale Bestuurder en sy Direkteure omgee, behoort hulle, gegee die verwagte tekort, iets by te dra tot die poging om die verwagte verlies te bekamp. So ook is die personeel sekerlik nie geregting op verhogings bo die inflassie koers nie,	*Budget due to the affordability/availability of funding, to implement the specific project.* *It must be furthermore be noted that the municipality is run as a single organization, and the allocation of all resources (funding/ staff/ machines & equipment/ materials) will be allocated in accordance with affordability and most pressing need/legislative requirements. The property rates for Sandbaai will thus not be utilised for Sandbaai, or Hermanus Hights for their area, since the whole pot of money needs to provide services and facilities to all areas.* *Projects across the Overstrand (250KM coastline), must be considered and prioritised, in some instances based on a requirement for refurbishment to prevent subsequent damage to networks or extensive maintenance of entire areas of the network, if not attended to, or expansion to keep up with demand of our increasing population.* *Please note that priorities are reviewed on an annual basis with the other towns in the municipality. Commitments for multi-year funding must be approved by council for multi-year projects, if these projects will be essential to maintain the level of services or to continue the availability of services.* *.* *Various matters reference / commented on - please also refer the relevant Budget Reports to confirm any projects for Sandbaai, as might be relevant for the draft budget. The Annual Report and the Integrated Development Plan of the Overstrand Municipality can also be consulted to obtain more information regarding planning for your area.* *The municipality considers the budget continuous, to determine performance of revenue as anticipated, also spending of budgets, to ensure that effective service rendering can be maintained.* *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison*

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				veral omdat hulle reeds 'n enorme las op die gemeenskap is. · **Kontrakteurs** – R316 048 000 Bespaar 10% R31m Is dit noodsaaklike dienste? Kan dit nie by amptenare ingepas word nie? · **Elektrisiteit** grootmaat aankoop – R484 477 00 Bespaar 10% R48m Wat is die moontlikheid dat die Munisipaliteit die sonkrag wat daagliks deur inwoners weggegooi word, gratis en verniet te kan gebruik? Regtig, daar behoort 'n plan gemaak te kan word. · **Operasioneel** - R191 421 000 Bespaar 5% R9m · **Hierdie syfers tel op tot meer as R157m.** Ons vra net dat die begroting, gegewe die ekonomiese druk**, deeglik per koste item, bereken word en die berekeninge beskikbaar gestel word, per wyk.** Sandbaai het nie 'n bo gemiddelde welgestelde bevolking nie, maar is beried om ons eie behoeftes te finansier en te help waar dit noodsaaklik en regverdigbaar is. Speel net oop karate met ons. Wat dra ons by en wat kry ons? Ons sal ook **graag wil weet** hoekom die volgende projekte in Sandbaai gedoen is/word, waar die **planne** is, wat elkeen se **koste** is en hoe **publieke deelname** verkry was. · Meentstraat se speelpark? · Die Trappe / paviljoen af see toe, uit Branderdraai? · Die paadjie (baie netjies, dankie) vanaf Ericastraat na die see toe? · Die gruispad en "vloedbeheer" vanaf Nico vdM, see toe? · Die seël van strate. Hoe is bepaal waar geseel gaan word? · Potholes, wat soms met Quarry Dust gevul is? · Die stormwaterslote wat oop gegrawe word, soms baie netjies, dankie, maar soms ook nie nodig nie. Waar is die planne van **Golden Harvest se sloot** en waarom word dit nognie behoorlik gedoen nie? Die kasduikers onderdeur die ingang is steeds te klein. Met bietjie meer moeite kon die probleem tot 80/90% verminder word. **Waarom word die bamboes op ons swemstrand nie gereeld verwyder nie?** Die Konsessiehouer doen goeie	*with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* ➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* *Rates and Services increases -* *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as* *conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three*

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				werk, maar dit is nie goed genoeg om die swemplek gerieflik vir swemmers en veral vir kinders, te maak nie. Dankie vir die ekstra moeite wat gedurende vakansies gedoen word. 'n Laaste opmerking. Die inkomste vir dienste soos water, elektrisiteit, riool en vuilgoedverwydering, moet slegs wees om elke spesifieke diens se verwagte koste te dek. So ook moet die bekikbaarheids heffing en die **gebruikstarief** afsonderlik bereken word. Dit is net regverdig teenoor diegene wat probeer bespaar op verbruik, om slegs te betaal vir wat gebruik word. Ook behoort die **verbruiktariewe vinniger te eskaleer** bo die gemiddelde behoeftes om te (oor)leef. So is die "beskikbaarheid " van elektrisiteit, plus nog heffings, ook te bevraagteken? **Wees verseker** dat die belastingbetalers die Munisipale Amptenare 100% sal ondersteun, sodra ons die gevoel kry dat die Amptenare **omgee** en ons nie net blatant ignoreer nie. Ek sien met afwagting uit na antwoorde op hierdie vrae, sodat ek bietjie uit die duister kan kom.	*budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in* *alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services,* *such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *Please be assured that the four (4) basic services (electricity, water, sewerage, refuse removal) has as objective ringfencing the cost of the service, to establish the true cost and revenue of a service rendered by the municipality. With cost of supplying the service to customers ringfenced, tariffs are determined to be cost reflective for a service, and to avoid cross-subsidisation of these four services.* *Specific matters related to the service rendering and upkeep of the ward, can be logged/addressed through the ward committee.*
145.	__Laubscher		03/05/2024	I have noticed that no funding was provided for the management of baboons in Voëlklip as from 31 December 2024. As you might be beware of, I have agitated/ pleaded with the municipality for many years to provide funding to control the baboons in our suburb. I have worked in the Kruger National Park for 29 years and therefore know that one can never "mix" wild animals and humans. If you allow that to happen it will cause havoc and tragic accidents. If the municipality does not act in this regard, residents will take it in their own hands to protect themselves and their property. No one can blame any one for protecting his life against a wild animal. Having worked in Kruger and other wilderness areas in Africa, i.e Malawi,	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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				Botswana and Mozambique, for many years, I know that rogue baboons are one of the most dangerous wild animals - just have a look at their canines. I have seen many injuries caused by baboons that attacked humans. Just to give you an example, a large baboon can kill a leopard. Who is going to take responsibility if a baboon attacks a kid in our suburb. I once again plead that you re-think your position on the management of baboons. To date, the management of baboons that was implemented quite a number of years ago, has proved to be very successful. Why do we want to change something that has worked? Kindly aknowledge receipt of this e-mail message.	*It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
146.	Pearly Beach Ratepayers Association	__ Coetzee (Mrs)	03/05 /2024	The Pearly Beach Ratepayers' Association wishes to raise three points regarding the 2024/25 Budget: 1. The Pearly Beach Ratepayers' Association notice that no provision has been made in the budget to enhance the water flow into the Pearly Beach clear water dam, by the eradication of the alien trees, currently growing in the area of the five feeder springs that supply water to the dam. We request that provision be made in the budget for this task, please. 2. We cannot find any provision being made for boreholes to be drilled in this area. We note that provision is made in Hermanus, but not in Pearly Beach. A borehole in Pearly Beach should not be as expensive as Hermanus, as we will not have to drill into the Table Mountain aquafer, but only into one of the many underground streams in the area. Funding is therefore requested to be made available for this, please. .3 The Pearly Beach Ratepayers' Association proposes that businesses, (especially restaurants) still be allowed to place a standing order for sewerage removal from conservancy tanks, particularly during the holiday season. We propose that a tariff be included in the list of tariffs for a surcharge should the load uplifted be less than 75% of 5000 lt.	***Response:*** 1. *The budget for Invasive Alien Clearing is contained in the Operational Budget of the Environmental Management Department.* 2. *A pre-liminary investigation is under way to identify possible drilling sites for boreholes in the Pearly Beach area. As soon as the outcome is known, more information will be shared.* 3. *Processes for requests for sewerage removal from conservancy tanks are managed in conjunction with the management team and executive management.*

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				The Pearly Beach Ratepayers' Association would be grateful for your favourable consideration of the above proposals.	
147.	__ van der Westhuizen		03/05/2024	I, Burgert van der Westhuizen, resident in Voëlklip, Hermanus, hereby confirm my support to Hermanus Baboon Action Group. I request that the municipality reconsiders their decision to end the Baboon Management Programme. Please consider to get baboon management back into the IDP (Integrated Management Plan) for 2024 to 2029, and back into next year's budget.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
148.	__ Hallett		03/05/2024	I would like to request that you include the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget 2024 as it has been a tremendous success in keeping the baboon troops out of the Voelklip, Hermanus Heights and Fernkloof areas of Hermanus. Facilitating this would help other organisations, who help with the implementation of the BMP to proceed with their plans.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
149.	__ Lord		03/05/2024	I am rather disappointed to hear that the Overstrand Municipality is terminating a very successful baboon management programme. I have two properties on Tenth street in Voelklip and a couple of years ago we were inundated with baboons. Twice they were inside the house, once inside a room where my grandchildren were playing. For the last year we have been clear of baboons thanks to the management programme.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government*

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				I believe from the monitors that it takes a couple of years to train the bad behaviour out of the baboons and it has certainly worked. My concern is that it will return quickly, and we will then need to wait for two or three years to train the bad behaviour out of the baboons. Maybe the answer is a reduced programme where the different troops are monitored once a week to reinforce the good behaviour that they have been taught by this excellent programme.	*and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
150.	__ Bylsma		02/05/2024	We, K S (Mr) and C C (Mrs), being the joint owners of 99 Fernkloof Drive (Erf 5819 HHH) hereby lodge the strongest possible objection to the Municipality's proposed discontinuation of the current baboon management plan. Before presenting the grounds on which this objection is based, some background information may be appropriate. ***Brief Background:*** We have owned property in Hermanus Heights (HH) since 1985, and have been permanent residents living in 99 Fernkloof Drive (which borders the Reserve) since 1998 – ie for some 26 years. For many of those years we have been plagued by baboons – notably during the periods when there were no baboon monitoring groups (of which there were several) appointed by the Municipality; but even then, there were problems, and to our memory, only one of those prior groups was reasonably effective. ***Grounds For Our Objection:*** The current baboon management group (BMG) are far and away the best, most highly skilled and effective in exercising the baboon monitoring/control function that we have experienced in the 26 years we have lived in HH; we, and to the best of our knowledge all the other HH residents, as well as people in the surrounding/nearby areas, have had no (or at worst minimal) difficulties with these animals subsequent to BMG's appointment. Not only is the group highly efficient/effective, it also works very long hours (12 or more hour shifts), is exceedingly conscientious and most unobtrusive – one hardly notices that their presence!! Moreover, their personnel warn joggers (and particularly those with dogs) of baboons in their	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				vicinity – and even, at times, accompany them to ensure their safety!! In our opinion, they are one of the very few compensations we (ie the rate payers) receive in return for the exorbitant rates we pay!! We further point out that if BMG's services are terminated, the Municipality will, in the future (as they have been in the past), inevitably be heavily pressurised have to appoint individuals/groups to exercise baboon control .We wish to stress that it is inconceivable that the Municipality will be in a position appoint any such others that would be any way near on a par with BMG!! We fully appreciate the Municipality's desire to limit expenditure, but submit that there are many other ways in which that objective can readily be achieved without diminishing service to the public and/or revenue to the Municipality. *For example:* Cutting down on the hordes of "traffic wardens" hanging about Gearing Point and in the old harbour area. Being elderly and long retired, we park at Gearing Point nearly every morning at about the same time and drink coffee before taking our dogs for a walk. During the very short periods we are there, we see up to ***five*** different Wardens all sequentially checking the same vehicles for valid licences!!! Similarly in the old harbour (and surrounding area) where we walk our dogs; only ***very*** occasionally do we see a ticketed vehicle!! Furthermore, only very recently (on 30/04/2024 @ circa 09h45), there were a staggering 7 of them sitting on benches sunning themselves and doing nothing!!! We find this crass waste of the rate payer's money exceedingly irritating – to put it mildly. Moreover, we are sure that there are many more other ways to limit such wasteful expenditure. ***Conclusion:*** We reiterate that the termination of the Baboon Management Group's services would be not only yet again precipitate a completely untenable baboon situation, but would also be a exceedingly poor reward for the excellent/dedicated service that the Group has provided. We trust that this motivates our objection satisfactorily, and are prepared to	

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				respond to any any queries and/or enlarge upon any aspect thereof. We apologise for any short comings in this submission; however, we wish point out that this has been occasioned by the exceedingly short time within which we have had to prepare this document. Lastly, we should mention that we are both hard of hearing, and therefore request that any queries, requests in respect of clarity and the like be emailed to us, our address being <bylsma@hermanus.co.za>	
151.	Mrs__Strijdom		02/05/2024	I am writing in connection with the Baboon Management Plan.This plan has proven to be very effective in our community and was a great success. We could live in peace and enjoy being safe in our houses. I had numerous encounters with baboons in my house and on my property.Needless to explain the mess they leave behind and the fear and anxiety the kidz experience when they enter the property. They damaged my property several times. I wholeheartedly support the extension of the Baboon Management Plan and appreciate your attention to this matter.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
152.	__ Margetts		02/05/2024	We would like to add our names to those wanting the Baboon Management programme to the IDP for 2024-2029. In the past 6 years that we have been living in Hermanus, the Baboon management programme has been very successful in keeping baboons out of residential areas and homes. This has resulted in increased safety and security for us and our pets. We do not want to have to be prisoners in our own home due to fear of baboon invasions, unable to leave outside doors open during the day.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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153.	__Hamman		02/05/2024	As I understand the OM is budgeting for the Baboon Management Plan only until Dec 2024. I hereby strongly request that operational funding be allocated for the full financial year instead of only six months. During the past few school vacations we as grandparents never had to be concerned about the safety of our grandchildren. We were also able to leave open our windows without the fear of baboons destroying our property.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
154.	__ Espach		02/05/2024	We own properties in Voelklip and Kwaaiwater and we are very aware of the problems caused by baboons when they enter the suburbs below the mountains. I believe the details of the problems have been expressed by stakeholders/ other concerned residents. It is dangerous to domestic animals, the baboons and residents in affected areas and damaging to properties and tourism in the area. The existing Baboon Management Initiative has been very successful in limiting raids into the suburbs. We support the extension of the inclusion of the Baboon Management Plan (and the costs involved) in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/ 2025 through to 2029.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
155.	__Swanepoel		02/05/2024	To the Relevant Parties concerned, It is with deep concern that I am aware that no budget has been allowed for Baboon Management in the affected areas, especially Voelklip, although it appears on the Ward 3 Wishlist under point 3. This service to the residents cannot simply be abandoned! **Reasons for continuation of Baboon Management;** • If they are not monitored, it will only be a matter of time & all the hard earned effects, and the correlating money that has been spent on this, will be negated.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December*

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				• The negative effect on the residents of previously baboon affected areas will return to a conflict zone, which from an 'Eco' perspective, will not be good for tourism in Hermanus. We need to demonstrate a symbiotic living style with Nature around us. It would be sad if we were to revert to residents shooting or other cruel means of keeping baboons at bay. • The negative effect on the homes and the sale thereof, of residents in these areas. • For the baboons & humans, maintaining SOME form of 'baboon management maintenance plan' is of utmost importance. **Possible suggestions;** • For the management plan be adapted to a maintenance plan, paying special attention to for example; checking on their presence in the mornings & late afternoons, keeping an eye out on rubbish collection days. • As this is a Nature issue, to involve Cape Nature owing to the possible consequences of certain residents unfortunately reacting aggressively towards the baboons & employing illegal methods to 'protect themselves' from the consequences of uncontrolled baboon activity. • A suggestion is to involve the Working on Fire staff, who are located at the Cape Natures office grounds on the border of Voelklip. These staff members are already familiar with the mountains/terrain, have some training in the environment and are fit and physically suited to assist with this, with some extra training. They are already located in the area, using local people who live in Hermanus. This will also help with the fitness training of the WOF staff….instead of sitting at the Cape Nature property for days on end when their services are not needed (and they are not undergoing training), they would also be maintaining their fitness… if they were to possibly go up the mountain/into the adjoining reserve area once or twice a	*2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				day to monitor the baboons. This is surely a more productive way to stay fit than running up & down the streets of Voelklip, as they sometimes do once a week. The effects of the Baboon Management plan has had such positive effects on both the baboons and ESPECIALLY the humans of Hermanus, that the maintenance of this should be much easier to implement. Trusting that the above will be taken into consideration.	
156.	Hermanus Baboon Action Group	__Hill	02/05/2024	I, Marlene Hill, support the Extension of the Baboon Management Plan!!! **IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY BABOONS IN HERMANUS EAST AREAS:** **VOELKLIP, FERNKLOOF AND ESTATE, HERMANUS HEIGHTS, KWAAIWATER AND A PORTION OF EASTCLIFF (as determined by the Overstrand Municipality).** **The following information is important and will affect you:** 1) The contract with the baboon management service provider, HWS, ends in December 2024. 2) The assignment from Cape Nature and Dept of Environment enabling Overstrand Municipality (OM), to appoint a service provider, expires in December 2024. **3) There is no provision for Baboon Management Plan in the OM Draft IDP or Budget for 2024/2025.** This means there will be **no baboon monitors from December 2024.** 4) The 2 documents (Draft IDP and Budget) are out for public comment **until 3rd May 2024**. **What does this mean?** Property owners in affected area will likely revert back to the chaos of 2016/2017/2018 when baboon troop raids into urban areas became unmanageable, property values and sales plummeted, residents had to live barricaded in their homes, children were afraid to play outside and the elderly felt vulnerable in their own homes. Areas became less desirable to weekenders, holiday makers and investors. Baboons were poisoned, shot at, and harassed by dogs trained to chase them. Conflict was a daily occurrence, between neighbours and towards baboons. **Success of the program and repercussions of withdrawal** For close to 5 years, Hermanus East areas have progressed from an average	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				of 7 house raids per week, to maximum 3 over the past 4 months! The success of the program cannot be denied, and many **new residents have invested heavily in good faith**, into these areas. The high desirability of properties, recent rates adjustment and increased weekender and holiday rentals and escalated tourist activity validate this. Experience proves a lapse of just a few days, will revert the troop or some individuals back to raiding habits, thus influencing younger baboon generations. **What is Hermanus Baboon Action Group (HBAG) doing to resolve the dilemma:** 1) HBAG requested a meeting with significant role players and decision makers, to present a proposal, addressing concerns affecting almost 3000 residents in affected areas of Hermanus East. HBAG was finally advised this week that OM is prepared to arrange a meeting, as requested, to explore solutions with the primary role players. 2) HBAG has initiated exploratory discussions with board members of Hermanus SRA, Director Stephen Muller, Councillor Lerm, and brief consultations with the Mayor, Municipal Manager and CFO. 3) HBAG has advised Cape Nature and Department of Environment of the dilemma facing affected communities and appealed for an extension of the assignment for a further 5 years, to facilitate baboon monitoring in the area, once again. Without Cape Natures' participation, the program cannot happen. The OM will need to coordinate this with urgency. **Proposed funding mechanisms and implementation:** 1) HBAG understands the budgetary constraints of OM at this time. Therefore, HBAG's proposal relies on collection of funds from the affected community via the/an SRA, relieving the OM of an unfunded mandate. This would be a minimal monthly amount from each affected property owner; however, the long-term benefits are enormous for the entire area. 2) The SRA would not be expected to manage or run the program, but merely function as a conduit, or collection mechanism of funds, from affected community, by OM, to be paid to a service provider. All applicable SRA policy/bylaw requirements/ voting procedures/ timeframes would be	

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				followed. It is a lengthy complex process. 3) OM would still be responsible for the tender process/appointment of service provider once the assignment from Cape Nature is signed. 4) **A collaborative arrangement** needs to be established to ensure predictable, safe community funding, proper tender procedures, and oversight of the project. 5) A **perception survey** in the affected community will take place shortly. 6) The proposal and draft costings currently only include the specific areas mentioned above, only monitoring of the Voelklip Baboon troop in so far as transgression over the urban edge is concerned. The HBAG proposal does not facilitate other areas (those affected by Onrus/Hamilton Troops). **What can you do to get Baboon Management back on the IDP? Please diarise!!** 1) **BEFORE 3rd MAY** Email rlouw@overstrand.gov.za to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029 (a five year period). Confirm your support for extending the program based on your experience and concerns should the program be dismissed. 2) **BEFORE 3rd MAY** Email cfo@overstrand.gov.za to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM. 3) **BEFORE 3rd MAY** Copy in the above to info@hermanusbaboons.co.za to indicate your support for this initiative. 4) Monitor the media, check your emails, check your neighbourhood WhatsApp groups progress reports/updates. 5) Future Public meetings may be arranged by HBAG for communities affected, to advise progress, when a proposed collaboration has been consolidated by agreement with relevant role players. **6)** Please circulate this to your neighbours and those you know in the affected areas.	

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				Email: info@hermanusbaboons.co.za. Visit www.hermanusbaboons.co.za Hermanus Baboon Action Group is an elected member of Ward 3 Committee, a properly constituted non-profit organization, served by 5 voluntary committee members, for more than 5 years.	
157.	Cliff Path Management Group	DeWar	02/05/2024	Attached, please find comments in respect of the Draft IDP and Budget for your perusal and consideration **Submission in respect of dratt IDP on Budget dated 2024/25** **Constituency** Cliff Path Management Group (CPMG) **Context** - Access to specific budgets - Ancillary structures (Rams Bridge, Mossel River bridge, Benches, signboards, handrails, Fences and Dirt Bins) **Observations** - Whilst we appreciate that budgets are constrained, the Cliff path, forming a vital part of the Tourist offering, needs to be maintained and safe for all the use. CPMG continues to embark on fundraising initiatives but requires OM input to assist in the process. For CPMG to budget, it needs to know what financial resources OM has to expend on, for instance cutting and clearing of vegetation, removal of alien vegetation, repairing of street furniture (benches, Signboards, bins etc.) - Rams Bridge and Mossel River Bridge, although not part of the "Actual Concrete path" form an integral part of the overall experience of the 12km walk. Both of these structures are currently in a state of disrepair, and are not only dangerous to the public, but also create a poor image to path users. Rams bridge, whilst 'Made safe in part' is an unsightly partially demolished structure in a prime tourist locality. - Despite on-going discussions/complaints and surveys, there are numerous broken benches, signboards, bins, ablution facilities, handrails etc. In certain cases, benches have been replaced without being secured to foundations nor numbered for security purposes. **Concerns**	***Response:*** *There is no dedicated budget for the Cliff Path. The municipal Council is not in a position to take any decisions in view of the current court case in the High Court, since this matter has has not been concluded/finalised.* *The interaction between the CPMG and the Municipality is regulated by the Co-Management Agreement.*

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				- An inadequately maintained Tourist attraction of this nature not only impacts on OM and CPMG, but the entire Hermanus economy. - The current situation needs addressing urgently. **Summary** - As CPMG, we require clarification on the above mentioned points.	
158.	__ Lategan		02/05/2024	I am writing to advocate for the inclusion of the Baboon Management Plan in the upcoming budget. As a concerned taxpayer, and someone who has closely followed the program's impact, I believe that allocating a preliminary amount for this initiative is essential. **Background**: The Baboon Management Plan has proven effective in mitigating human-wildlife conflict within our community. By implementing strategic measures, it has significantly reduced baboon-related incidents and ensured the safety of residents. Recognizing its success, I urge you to consider its continuation through budgetary support. **Collaborative Arrangements**: The Overstrand Municipality can play a pivotal role in collaborative efforts. Allocating a preliminary budget would enable OM to facilitate supportive arrangements, ensuring seamless implementation of the plan. I propose that an SRA component or a similar community-based contribution be featured prominently in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and budget. **Specific Considerations**: While planning the budget, I recommend allocating funds for the following smaller items as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM: o *Veterinary Costs:* Ensuring the health and well-being of baboons through regular veterinary care. o *Small Office Facility*: Establishing a dedicated workspace for program coordination and administration. o *Tagging or Darting Equipment*: Enhancing monitoring and research efforts. By budgeting for these components, the OM will demonstrate its commitment to	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				responsible baboon management and community welfare. I appreciate your attention to this matter. Thank you for your consideration.	
159.	Hermanus Botanical Society	__ Verster	02/05 /2024	Please accept the attached as comments from Hermanus Botanical Society on the draft IDP and 2024/2025 budget. We would like to start by congratulating Dr O'Neill on the achievement of his PhD degree. It is certainly an asset for this administration to have a Municipal Manager with the knowledge and recognition that this qualification implies. On behalf of the Hermanus Botanical Society (HBS), I wish to make two comments that relate specifically to items in the documents under consideration that are of direct interest to HBS. 1. The Environmental Management Services division of the Municipality is responsible for managing an environmental asset that is in large measure responsible for the attraction of national and international tourists to this region and the revenue they bring to the local economy. There is also an obligation to manage protected areas and proclaimed Biospheres, Nature Reserves and Open Space zone1 properties, in terms of environmental legislation. Given these obligations over an extensive geographic area, it would seem that the amount of R25 218m allocated to this division is low and only very marginally increased from the previous financial year. Co-operative agreements with civic organisations help fund the management of these areas, but this does not go far enough. The danger is that an important pillar of the local economy is under-resourced, with widespread implications for all communities. If should be recognised that the environmental attractions of the Overstrand are fundamental to tourism, and therefore this should be a priority in terms of budgetary allocation. We would like to express our thanks for reinstating the Fernkloof Advisory Board. It adds an important link in the chain of co-operation between the municipality	***Response**:* *The functions of the Environmental Management Department are funded from the Operational Budget, with a total proposed budget for all services/responsibilities for Environmental Management to the amount of R25 218 000, for the 2024/25 financial year.* *It must be noted that the budget only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months. Taking this into consideration, the increase in the budget is generous compared to the increases for other Departments.* *It must be noted that the Municipality's Environmental Management Department is only responsible for **municipal properties** declared as Municipal Nature Reserves in terms of the NEM Protected Areas Act, and **municipal properties** zoned as Open Space 1: Nature Reserve (but not declared as Nature Reserves).*

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				and the community and its' input has been missed over the last few years. 2. The management of the baboon troops in the eastern section of Hermanus, has been handled effectively with positive results for both residents and baboons, over the last few years. It should be noted that in the Ward 3 IDP priorities, the continuation of the Baboon Management Programme is rated as second on the priority list. The termination of the contract in December 2024 and the absence of any replacement to maintain the management of the troops in eastern Hermanus is a serious concern. HBS is aware that HBAG has been considering other options, including community funding in a structure similar to the HSRA. It is important that there is a handover to an alternative management agency before December 2024. It is hoped that the Municipality will facilitate this even if they are not considering funding it. It is recognised that these are challenging times for local government with competing pressures from different stakeholders. We congratulate the Overstrand Municipality on their recognition as a top performer and for their consistency in achieving clean audits and hope that they will leverage off this in serving the community in 2024/2025. As I am sure may be expressed by all stakeholders, we wish for a steady hand in leading the administration through the next financial year.	
160.	__ Binge		02/05/2024	As a resident/home owner in Voeklkip I am very concerned about the plan to stop the current Baboon Management Programme. Living on 1st Street the difference in activity is marked when there is no programme in place. It is in the best interests of both the residents and the baboons that we continue to have these wonderful monitors in the area. Please reconsider this decision and allow the programme to continue.	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December*

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					2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
161.	Hermanus Baboon Action Group	__Redford	03/05/2024	**COMMENTS ON DRAFT BUDGET OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY 2024/2025** **Background and Constituency:** Hermanus Baboon Action Group (HBAG) is an elected member of the Overstrand Ward 3 Committee. HBAG is a properly constituted Voluntary Association with 5 committee members and an established community representative body (since 2018) for property owners in the Hermanus East baboon affected areas of Voelklip, Fernkloof and Estate, Hermanus Heights, Kwaaiwater and a portion of Eastcliff (as determined by the OM). HBAG is a member of the Baboon Liaison Group for Eastern Hermanus and has attended all meetings associated with the Baboon Management Plan (BMP) East since inception, several other baboon related meetings in the Overstrand and meetings held in the Cape Peninsula arranged by Cape Nature over the past 6 years. HBAG engages with local and international primatology experts from time to time. HBAG collaborates constantly with the OM Waste Management department, campaigns tirelessly for responsible waste management in the residential areas of Hermanus East, at local schools, creches, community groups and libraries promoting waste management and baboon awareness. HBAG is active on social media platforms and is well supported on Facebook and Instagram. HBAG baboon awareness website www.hermansubaboons.co.za has been active for 6 years. **Hermanus Baboon Action Group (HBAG) notes the following:** Overstrand Municipality's Mayor stated publicly on 24th April at OMAF that the existing Overstrand Baboon Management Program (BMP) will come to an end in December 2024. The contract with service provider HWS to manage baboons in the Hermanus East area expires in December 2024. The compactum between OM, Province and Cape Nature expires in December 2024. **HBAG COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BUDGET 2024/2025:** Baboon Management in the Overstrand is not included in the draft budget for 2024/2025 as either Opex or Capex.	*<u>Response:</u>* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				However: HBAG is aware that in the Western areas of Pringle Bay and Bettys Bay, **EPWP workers** (funded by Province/Government) are currently being trained as baboon monitors. **HBAG notes:** Page 17 of 879 pages: Table 4: EPWP (Schedule 5b): The budgeted amount for 2024/2025 represents almost half of the previously budgeted amount. 1) Please explain why this amount is now reduced although simultaneously, EPWP skills training is undertaken? 2) What is OM's intention/backstop, should sufficient allocation of EPWP funding not be awarded by Province for a properly managed program in all affected areas? 3) Given the successful implementation of the BMP in the Hermanus East areas, why is OM reticent to encourage the community to contribute towards an SRA/ similar type model, to enable a process of reliable funding from the community, for a properly managed BMP? (This initiative would relieve the OM of the burden of funding an 'unfunded mandate'). **Justification for inclusion of Baboon Management in the Budget:** The baboon affected communities of Hermanus East comprise of more than 2500 property owners, representing a large proportion of the electorate in the area. Property values have escalated recently, to the **significant benefit of the OM**. **Investment:** The areas are now highly desirable for investment, as a consequence of the success of the BMP. Property owners have invested heavily and confidently, in these areas, in good faith, directly as a consequence of the successful BMP. **Tourism:** to the area has greatly increased since the implementation of the BMP and weekend visitors feel comfortable to enjoy the area, without compromise or threat. **Human Wildlife conflict:** The BMP has proven effective in mitigating human-wildlife conflict within our Hermanus East community. There has been a dramatic reduction in baboon invasions since the start of the program. The attached HWS report for February 2024 attached provides evidence of the success, compared to 2018 figures.	

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				Safety of Baboons: The risk of injury and suffering for the baboons, is reduced dramatically due to the proper implementation of the BMP. Poisoning, road deaths, attacks by dogs, pellet gun injuries and long-term suffering due to sepsis from injuries are now rare incidents. By implementing long term strategic measures, the BMP has significantly reduced baboon-related incidents and ensured the safety of residents, encouraging consistent investment and tourism into the affected areas. HBAG believes it is incumbent upon the Municipality to have a duty of care to its citizens/ratepayers as well as the baboons. **Specific Considerations**: HBAG recommends allocating funds for the following items as a gesture of collaboration by the OM: o Veterinary Costs: Ensuring the health and well-being of baboons through regular veterinary care. o Small Office Facility: Establishing a dedicated workspace for program coordination and administration. o Tagging or Darting Equipment: Enhancing monitoring and research efforts. o Collaborative funding by affected communities/OM and Province as a public/private initiative (PPP) By budgeting for these components, the OM will demonstrate its commitment to responsible baboon management and wellbeing and community welfare. **Page 332 of 879 pages: Waste Management Vehicles:** HBAG appreciates the inclusion of R1 500 000.00 for allocation to Waste Management (Vehicle) as we understand the essential efficiency required to perform a good refuse collection service, particularly in areas affected by baboons. An increase in allocation of funds for a new compactor vehicle would ensure continuity of service, given that the compactor vehicles seem to breakdown regularly. New refuse truck is positioned as Item 13 on the Ward 3 Priority list. HBAG is appreciative of the proactive methods employed to manage the waste (incl. implementation and enforcement of related by-laws). HBAG feels it is unreasonable of OM to simply abandon the BMP without due consultation with the communities affected, or at least with their elected	

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				representatives. Time required for communities to seek alternatives/plans to possibly supplement the costs, has not been considered and the communities feel aggrieved and disappointed by this. **HBAG supports the following:** 1 That OM extend the compactum allowing OM or its agents to continue implementing baboon management in Hermanus East areas (as determined by OM: Voelklip, Fernkloof and Estate, Kwaaiwater, Hermanus Heights, portion of Eastcliff). 2 That OM reconsider its draft IDP and draft budget to include: 3 Funding to implement or support baboon management for Hermanus East areas. This funding may be in various forms, and we request OM to investigate the option that will best serve the community. 4 Funding to allow the appointment of an independent service provider. 5 EPWP allocation of funding to allow OM to appoint staff to manage the baboons – to be managed by OM Environmental Management Services 6 Funding to support a program which may be funded through the existing or a supplementary SRA type arrangement which, should OM consider this to be an option, would approach the SRA structures for support. HBAG is appreciative of the proactive methods employed by OM to manage the waste (incl implementation and enforcement of related by-laws) and the baboon troop. HBAG encourage OM to ensure that all gains are not lost in this next budget cycle. The significant efforts and spend has resulted in a successful BMP in Hermanus East and HBAG strongly believes continuity with the BMP is essential to the well being of the baboons and the community, along with the obvious benefits to OM of maintained property investment and values. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter to info@hermanusbaboons.co.za	
162.	__ van Zyl		03/05/2024	In ondersteuning vir die bobbejaan-bestuur in die Overstrand.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
					However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
163.	__ Slazus		03/05/2024	I'm sending this e-mail in support for the continuation of the Baboon Management Program. Currently, I'm a Frail Caregiver and Freelance Neurodivergent Life Skills Coach for residence in the Voëlklip suburb of Hermanus. It is of high concern for the safety of both my patients and clients, especially those who are mobile challenged and/or unable to perform basic life tasks without aid. That is not even taking in consideration for the well-being and safety of other domestic workers that provides much needed crucial support. The provided service of Baboon Management is of great importance not only for private residence, but also for other Municipal services not needing to postpone their primary services (Public Security, Law Enforcement, Garbage removal, etc.) to address immediate baboon (and/or any related) issues. Thank you for your time and consideration.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
164.	__ Bam		02/05/2024	I own a property in First St Voelklip. The current management of the Voelklip baboon troop is excellent and we support the continuation of this service.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
165.	__Blanchard		02/05/2024	Please please keep our monitors, our animals, homes and baboons need protection, this is a vital service to protect all, please!	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
166.	__ Jensen		02/05/2024	I am disturbed to hear that the present baboon management project has NOT been included in the Integrated Development Plan for 2224/2225 through to 2229. Furthermore I am very concerned that if this is NOT rectified the whole Eastern section of Hermanus will once again have to live a life behind locked doors and windows. This will also have a detrimental affect on our property values. I fully support the efforts of the HBAG's proposals regarding setting up a SRA with input from OM and Cape Nature I trust this will be revisited before the 3rd May	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
167.	__Hiestermann		03/05/2024	Herewith I would like to voice my concern regarding the termination of the Baboon Management Program. It has been a very successful solution for both people and baboons and it should continue.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding*

<table>
<tr><th>#</th><th>ORG/ INDIVIDUAL</th><th>LODGED BY:</th><th>DATE</th><th>BUDGET COMMENTS</th><th>RESPONSE</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).

It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.</td></tr>
<tr><td>168.</td><td>__ Le Roux</td><td></td><td>23/04/2024</td><td>The baboon monitors are doing an excellent job in protecting our properties in Hermanus Heights. I appeal that their service be included in IDP.</td><td><u>Response:</u>

The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.

However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).

It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.</td></tr>
<tr><td>169.</td><td>__Oosthuizen</td><td></td><td>22/04/2024</td><td>I attended the ward public IDP & budget meeting of Ward 3 last week and would like to share my personal feedback with you to once again sensitize yourself and the Overstrand management that our property rates and tariffs for sanitation , refuse and electricity have increased by far too much over the period 2020 to 2024/5 - see table below :

RATES AND TARIFFS COMPARISON - PERCENTAGE INCREASE YEAR ON YEAR

<table>
<tr><th>RATES</th><th>2020/21</th><th>2021/22</th><th>2022/23</th><th>202</th></tr>
<tr><td>PROPERTY</td><td>4,5%</td><td>4%</td><td>5,9%</td><td>18,2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>TARIFFS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Electricity</td><td>6,22%</td><td>14,59%</td><td>7,47%</td><td>15,1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water</td><td>4,5%</td><td>4,5%</td><td>4,9%</td><td>6,65</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sewerage</td><td>4,5%</td><td>4,5%</td><td>4,3%</td><td>7,21</td></tr>
</table>

I have taken my March 2024 municipal account and have applied all the new rate increases as per the proposed budget for 2024/2025 - property rates ,</td><td><u>Response:</u>

The comments submitted on various matters are noted. Please also take note that some information in the comments received is not correctly reflected. Please refer to the draft budget report for correct information.

The response, in no particular order, as follows –

<u>Electricity:</u>
The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –
- Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different electricity customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the Cost of Supply tariffs;
- The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.</td></tr>
</table>

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				HRSA levy and availability charges make up more than 84 % of my personal municipal account !!! I would like to make the following comments and observations with regards to the proposed budget and subsequent rate/tariff increases namely : • Please **simplify the Draught Budget** so that every person in Overstrand can relate and understand the budget report - just to comprehensive and detailed ; • **I urge the Mayor to address the engagement , communication and feedback that we as ratepayers receive from the Municipal Ward representatives and Ward 3 Councillor - they need to ask for input from ratepayers and give feedback on a regular basis in terms of a Ward 3 newsletter via whatsapp and /or email (better communication will enhance a better understanding and support for the efforts of Overstrand Municipality on all fronts** ; • Alarming to see that OM's **capital budget is 28,17% less than 2023/4 budget year** - **even more concerning is that more than 31% is spend on low cost housing electrification and other services .We as Overstrand revenue and tax payers are increasingly funding illegal foreigners and the migration of non tax and revenue paying people from other provinces - OM needs to apply their minds to control and stop people illegally occupying of land for example what's happening in Schulphoek area .Infrastructure capacity not able to serve growing needs of community** ; • I urge OM and the mayor to take a hard look at the increases of /in basic charges/tariff's namely : ➢ **Property rates to be increased by 8% / Sanitation by almost 9% and refuse a whopping 11% increase !!!!! ; this is madness and needs to**	*Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.* *The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.* *Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.* *As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of the CoS study is to apportion all costs required to service customers among each customer class in a* *fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs. The municipal council took a decision during April 2023 already that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years.* *A presentation explaining the Cos cost-reflective electricity tariffs were also shared with ward committees during 2023.* ***Housing*** *Land Invasion, and Management, and Prevention of the expansion of Informal Settlement & Anti-land invasion Unit - The Unit was established in the 2022/23 financial year. In its Initial phase, the project consisted of 15 temporary staff. Currently the project has 12 employees appointed on a 3-year contract. The plans to advance to Phase 2 – Permanent staff*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				be reviewed .....far more than other DA run municipalities around Cape Town - **see attached table showing Overstrand's increases in property rates,water,sanitation and electricity compared with Stellenbosch , Drakenstein , Mossel Bay , Swartland and George Municipalities**; ➢ **Rates and tariff increases must be aligned with inflation as set by the SA Reserve Bank and must be affordable -tariffs must be cost reflective and OM needs to reduce cost of service delivery** ; ➢ **Overtime spend is abnormally too high** and OM **needs to reduce monies spend by tender /hiring of contract staff - dramatic increase of 693% for period 2023/2024 (spending over R300 million)** ; ➢ **Employee costs is more than 50% of revenue** - **OM needs to reduce headcount and cost of labour and improve supply chain management ;** ➢ **Revenue from rates and services amounts to 76,55% of total revenue basket** - this needs to be managed as it is much **to high** ; ➢ **<u>Very disturbing is to note that the proposal is to increase our basic electricity levy by 22% (previous year increase was already well above inflation namely 9,45%);</u>** ➢ **<u>Ratepayers will furthermore be paying extra cost to change their capacity charge from e.g. 60 amps to 40 amps by having to pay an electrician and OM a futher R2 200 for installation of pre paid meter ;</u>** • I make the assumption from your presentation that Overstrand Municipality did not follow a zero-base budget process for 2024/5 - **I firmly believe the advantages of a zero based**	*structure is underway. The unit is operational and effective given the foundation laid down by law enforcement structures and support within the directorate.* *The unit ensures prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures, illegal connection of electricity, relocation process oversight.* ***<u>Sewerage</u>*** *The extension of the waterborne sewer networks into areas not covered yet could not be included in the 2024/25 budget due to high priorities in terms of upgrading needs at several wastewater treatment plants and sewerage pumpstations.* *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* ***<u>Service Increases</u>*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as*

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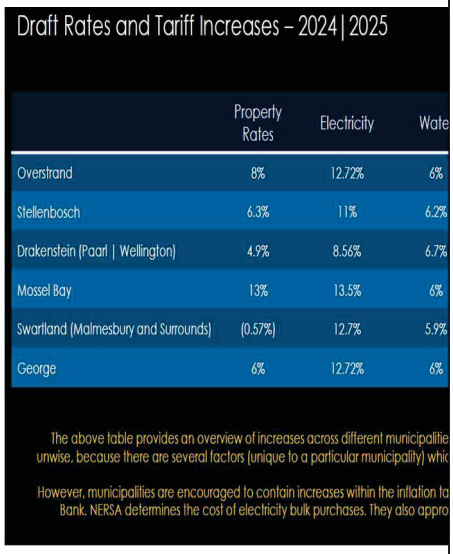
				budget process would save money and prioritize management spending in various OM departments .Zero- based budgeting ensures that all staff and management think about how every rand is spent for the budgeting period .This process also forces them to justify all operating expenses and consider which areas of the Municipality's mandate and service delivery money need to be spend taking into account strategic drivers and the focus on revenue generating areas/services.; • OM should indentify the biggest cost drivers for 2024/2025 and there should be more emphasis placed on managing budgets /costs better to have a balanced act in terms of service delivery , expectations given recourses available **- good cost management by staff should be rewarded and the Municipality should not have a culture that "we need to spend the/this year's budget"** ; • I sincerely think that the OM needs to take a hard look at employee costs as this is the main cost driver in the proposed budget totaling **R601 million plus R300 million spend to pay external contractors - almost 50% of revenue spend on salaries,pensions,allowances ,bonusses and cost of eternal contractors!!!!!!**. If OM was run like a private company , I can ensure you that the private company would take a hard look at functions and remuneration of staff , analyze various management and reporting levels and remuneration packages to alien staff compliment with expected outcomes , functions and budget deliverables .Just like shareholders in private companies demand effective management ,lean structures and value for money , we as Overstrand ratepayers /"shareholders" demand the same. I do believe that the total cost of executive remuneration	*conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service. The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				of 34 staff totaling R28 003 298 million needs to be looked at**. (34 executive staff's remuneration costs represents almost 23% of total employee budget)** • **Given the already bloated salary and wage bill,how do you justify an increase of 27,31% in the remuneration of the Municipal Managers salary and 10,3% increase for councillors??** • **The most important question to this council : What is Overstrand Municipality's growth strategy ???** I have retired to Hermanus 8 years ago and pockets of investment land like De Mond Caravanpark ,Lakeview Villas and the land at OK Mini in Voelklip is still no further in terms of development that would enhance capital and rental income - this is not acceptable;  Draft Rates and Tariff Increases – 2024 | 2025 Property Rates | Electricity | Wate Overstrand 8% 12.72% 6% Stellenbosch 6.3% 11% 6.2% Drakenstein (Paarl | Wellington) 4.9% 8.56% 6.7% Mossel Bay 13% 13.5% 6% Swartland (Malmesbury and Surrounds) (0.57%) 12.7% 5.9% George 6% 12.72% 6% The above table provides an overview of increases across different municipalitie unwise, because there are several factors (unique to a particular municipality) whic However, municipalities are encouraged to contain increases within the inflation ta Bank. NERSA determines the cost of electricity bulk purchases. They also appro I look forward to your response and would like to thank you in advance for your favorable consideration.	- *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***Salaries**:* *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* ***Overtime**:* *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding*

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					➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* ***Control Measures**:* *The municipality maintains a record of immediately reporting any theft/fraud immediately to authorities, inclusive of following the necessary disciplinary procedures and attending to implementing additional controls.*
170.	__Swart		02/05/2024	Jul voorgestelde persentasie – verhoging is soos volg: Eiendomsbelasting: 8% Water: 6% Riolering: 8,9% Vullisverwydering: 11% **Die totale persentasie – verhoging is dus 25.9% !!!** Verduidelik asseblief hoe julle hierdie verhoging regverdig. Dit is ongehoord en ek is totaal gekant daarteen. En dit nogal hier kort voor die verkiesing? Ten minste weet ek waar ek my kruisie gaan trek.	***Response:*** *Please note that the respective tariff increases as indicated in the draft budget report, should not be added together (as per your example stated), to obtain the relevant percentage increase to the municipal account.* *The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* - *Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the anticipated increase.* *The proposed increase for any particular service should be applied to the relevant line item on your current municipal account, to provide a fair estimation (please take into account that consumption levels can vary from month to month.*
171.	__ Brink		02/05/2024	189 7th Street Voëlklip Please compare the respective rates increases from cities across the country. The proposed increases are far above the rate of inflation.	***Response:*** ***Rates and Service Increases*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
					cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years. *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* *With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as* *conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles* *to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our* *residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This* *approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in* *alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel* *price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and* *parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services,* *such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
					National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered: *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
					orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.
172.	__ Mnisi		03/05/2024	The increase of property with such a high (8%) rate is reckless and dangerous. Last July 2023 you ridiculously increased my property value by more that 100%, because you want to put more money in your pockets, and do not care about ratepayers. This is not acceptable and cannot be tolerated anymore, the people will have to rise and stop this looting from rate payers by municipality. Where do you think ratepayers must get money from? Therefore I object to this Budget with the strongest intent it deserves. My propostal to you budget: * Property rates: 8% to **3%** (You already increased last year with obsobitant amount) * Water: 6% to **2%** (You cannot even provide water consistently) * Sewerage: 8.9% - **4%** (You cannot even provide water consistently) * Refuse removal: 11% - **4%** (You do not eve provide Trolley Bins - Your rate increase is totally anacceptable) I really think you will consider the ratepayers over you pockets.	***Response:*** ***Rates and Services Increases*** *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
					- *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.*

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY



FINAL

BUDGET REPORT

2024/2025

2024/25 TO 2026/27
MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FORECASTS

Copies of this document can be viewed:

- **At the offices of all Area Managers**
- **All public libraries within the municipal area**
- **At www.overstrand.gov.za**

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACIP	Accelerated Community Infrastructure Programme
BSC	Budget Steering Committee
CAPEX	Capital Budget/Expenditure
CBD	Central Business District
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSD	Central Supplier Database
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DoRA	Division of Revenue Act
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EE	Employment Equity
EEDSM	Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management
EM	Executive Mayor
FBS	Free basic services
GAMAP	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFS	Government Financial Statistics
GRAP	General Recognised Accounting Practice
HR	Human Resources
IBT	Inclining Block Tariff
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
kℓ	kilolitre
km	kilometre
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
kWh	kilowatt
ℓ	litre
LED	Local Economic Development
mSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts
MEC	Member of the Executive Committee
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MM	Municipal Manager
MMC	Member of Mayoral Committee
MPRA	Municipal Properties Rates Act
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
MTEF	Medium-term Expenditure Framework
MTREF	Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
NERSA	National Electricity Regulator of South Africa
NGO	Non-Governmental organisations
NKPIs	National Key Performance Indicators
NT	National Treasury
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP	Operational Plan
OPEX	Operating Budget/Expenditure
OMAF	Overstrand Municipal Advisory Forum
PBO	Public Benefit Organisations
PMS	Performance Management System
PPE	Property Plant and Equipment
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PT	Provincial Treasury
RG	Restructuring Grant
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SDBIP	Service Delivery & Budget Implementation Plan
SMME	Small Micro and Medium Enterprises
WCPT	Western Cape Provincial Treasury

Part 1 – Annual Budget

1.1 Mayor's Report

The Executive Mayor delivers her Budget speech with the tabling of the final budget for approval. A copy of the speech is included thereafter.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) review for 2024/25 and the draft SDBIP will serve at Council meeting of 31 May 2024.

1.2 Council Resolution

The following is the resolution that will be considered for the approval and adoption of the annual budget for 2024/25:

RECOMMENDATION TO THE COUNCIL:

1. that in terms of section 24 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003) the annual budget of the Overstrand Municipality for the 2024/25 to 2026/27 MTREF (Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework) period **be approved** as set out in the following schedules:

   Schedule 1: Budgeted financial performance (revenue & expenditure by municipal vote)
   Schedule 2: Budgeted financial performance (revenue by source & expenditure by type)
   Schedule 3: Budgeted single & multi-year capital appropriations by functional classification (vote) and associated funding by source
   Schedule 4: Budgeted financial position
   Schedule 5: Budgeted cash flow
   Schedule 6: Cash backed reserves and accumulated surplus reconciliation
   Schedule 7: Asset management
   Schedule 8: Basic service delivery measurement

2. that in terms of section 75A of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) the property rates reflected in **Annexure A, be imposed** for the budget year 2024/25;

3. that in terms of section 75A of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) tariffs and charges reflected in **Annexure A, be approved** for the budget year 2024/25;

4. that the Municipal Manager be authorised to sign the necessary documents to give effect to the 1st draw down of the proposed three-year borrowing programme for external loans amounting to R65 million, R70 million and R90 million respectively;

5. that the following schedules be noted:

   Schedule 9: Budgeted financial performance (Rev. & Exp. by functional classification)
   Schedule 10: Budgeted capital appropriations by municipal vote

6. that **cognisance be taken** of the letters of comment received from the community and the SIME: LG MTEC Assessment Report by Provincial Treasury and the Provincial Department of Local Government, included in Annexure L & M respectively of the budget report; and

7. that **cognisance be taken** of the 2024/25 Budget Report.

1.3 Executive Summary

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Municipality's financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that the Municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically, and equitably to all communities.

The Municipality's business and service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year's planning and budget process. Where appropriate, funds were transferred from low- to high-priority programmes so as to maintain sound financial stewardship. A critical review was also undertaken of expenditure with regards to cost containment measures, non-core and 'nice to have' items.

The Municipality has undertaken various customer care initiatives to ensure that the municipality truly involves all citizens in the process of ensuring a people lead government. Encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality is a strategic objective.

The draft reviewed IDP for 2024/25 was tabled in Council on 27 March 2024. The strategic direction remains unchanged and therefore the vision, mission, strategic objectives and the Mayor's 3 C priorities of Communication, Crime Prevention & Law Enforcement and Cost and Ease of doing business with Overstrand will continue to support the implementation of the strategic objectives.

The 3 C's priorities have an overarching linkage with the existing programmes. Funding are allocated in this draft budget for specific projects in this regard, whilst in other instances, the focus on the Cost and Ease of doing business with Overstrand are reflected in the revision of various tariffs relating to before-mentioned, as well as the envisaged promotion of measures/tariff structures already in place, to create awareness in our communities.

The National Treasury shared the following guiding perspective with Local Government in December 2023(abbreviated) –

The National Treasury forecasts real GDP growth of 0.8 per cent in 2023, compared with 0.9 per cent projected in the 2023 Budget Review. Growth is projected to average 1.4 per cent from 2024 to 2026. Relative to the 2023 Budget, the weaker projection for 2023 mainly reflects lower household consumption expenditure due to higher inflation and interest rates, and lower net exports. Power cuts are expected to continue for the remainder of this year and to gradually ease in 2024. Faster, determined implementation of energy and logistics reforms remains critical to boosting economic growth.
In the context of weaker global growth and risks to the domestic outlook, government is working to position the economy for sustained growth and resilience to shocks. A combination of a stable macroeconomic framework, the rapid implementation of economic and structural reforms, and improvements in state capability remains central to achieving higher growth, employment, and competitiveness.
Employment growth continues to lag South Africa's post-COVID-19 economic recovery, with 74 000 fewer people in employment in the second quarter of 2023 than in the fourth quarter of 2019. Improving employment growth sustainably over the long term requires faster GDP growth and improved education and skills development.
Headline inflation is expected to decelerate as the energy and food price shocks associated with global supply chain disruptions and the war in Ukraine dissipate. Headline consumer prices are expected to fall from an expected 6 per cent in 2023 to 4.9 per cent in 2024. Fuel prices have fallen since June 2023, largely reflecting base effects. Food price inflation, which peaked at 14.4 per cent in March 2023, slowed to 8.2 per cent by August 2023. However, the pace of deceleration has been slow relative to global food prices. This can be attributed to a weaker rand exchange rate and elevated production costs. Core inflation has remained near 5 per cent for most of 2023 due mainly to higher insurance and vehicle price inflation. Headline inflation is projected to return towards the mid-point of the 3 to 6 per cent target range in 2025.

CPI Inflation for 2022/23 is indicated as 6% whilst forecasts for 2024/25 was at 4,9% beginning of March 2024. The latest CPI inflation rate at 5,3% for January 2024, as published in February 2024, prior to the tabling of the draft Budget on 27 March 2024.

The socio-economic profile (provincial government), indicate the following scenario for 2023 (abbreviated) –

In the economic context, the Overstrand area demonstrated growth in employment and Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) in 2022 with key contributions from the finance, trade and manufacturing sectors. The informal employment played a significant role in employment outcomes. The employment gains reduced the unemployment rate.

Environmental factors, such as sea level rise, drought, rising temperatures, vegetation fires, and floods, present various challenges and potential threats to the area, impacting ecosystems, livelihoods, and infrastructure These issues require attention and planning for long term resilience.

Overall, addressing these multifaceted challenges and opportunities requires coordinated efforts from various stakeholders to ensure the well being and sustainability of the Overstrand area.

Furthermore - additionally, Overstrand had the highest number of taxpayers, accounting for 46.2 per cent of the taxpayers in the Overberg District in 2021.

South Africa has also been grey listed in February 2023 by global financial crime watchdog, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), for not fully complying with international standards related to the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing. Before mentioned can have significant implications for economic growth and global competitiveness, resulting in a negative impact on South African businesses and consumers if not addressed effectively.

National Treasury published a fact sheet, indicating the following – *The National Treasury is particularly working to continue to strengthen and expand anti-money laundering (and combatting terror finance) systems in the financial sector, to minimise perceived risks relating to this sector, including from new and emerging risks (eg. crypto-related risks). This is because the biggest economic risks of being grey listed is related to the withdrawal of banking and payments services necessary for trade, remittances, and other transfers and economic growth. The completion of an assessment and the publication of the mutual evaluation report is a starting point for the country to continue strengthening its measures to tackle money laundering and terrorist financing. The country subsequently reports back to the FATF on a regular basis on the progress it has made. This can lead to a change of the compliance ratings from the original mutual evaluation report.*

Provincial Treasury also issued Treasury Circular No 5 of 2024 in March 2024, regarding budget related matters and the proposed Strategic Integrated Municipal Engagements (SIME) engagements, with the following guidance (abbreviated) to municipalities with the finalisation of the 2024/25 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) Budgets, in terms of the Strategic Integrated Municipal Engagement (SIME) Process:
Economic and Fiscal Environment - For more than ten years, the South Africa's economy has experienced slow growth. Since 2012, the GDP has averaged just 0.8 per cent annually, further entrenching the country's high rates of unemployment and poverty.
South Africa's economy is predicted to expand at an average rate of 1.6 per cent during the next three years, which signifies marginal improvement over the 1.4 per cent average predicted at the time of the 2023 National MTBPS. The forecast is bolstered by anticipated increases in energy-related fixed investments and a rebound in consumer expenditure as inflation drops.
Power outages and issues with freight train and port operations continue to hinder economic activity and reduce the nation's export potential. Though it may take some time to see development rebound, these sectors are undergoing extensive reforms. High living expenses are putting pressure on household consumption, while limited investment is the result of low confidence and difficult business environment brought on by structural limitations.

The National government is giving energy and logistics reforms top priority in addition to steps to stop the deterioration of state capacity to reverse the trend and boost economic development sustainably. Effective initiatives to strengthen the state's capability, finish structural reforms, and strengthen the fiscal position will all work together to lower borrowing costs, boost confidence, boost investment and employment, and quicken economic growth.
Furthermore –
The overall objectives of the 2024/25 SIME process and the key messages therefore emphasise:
Aligning strategic intent as encapsulated within the Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and municipal budgets to create public value based on the community needs/priorities identified through the public participation processes;
Safeguarding of municipal sustainability by ensuring that municipalities table funded budgets and the strengthening of municipal financial management;
Ensure optimal and targeted service delivery through strategic spatial planning and alignment;
Deepening of an integrated approach to service delivery with the intention of creating synergies through the consolidation/concentration of resources across all spheres of government; and
Identification of areas that require support as well as opportunities for collaboration and partnerships.

Multiple global crises over the past three years have had a noticeable impact on the landscape, in terms of the compilation of annual municipal budgets.

With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.

Tariff increases were only 4.5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4.3% for the 2022/23 financial year.

Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.

With the compilation of the current budget last year, the municipality was still confronted (since February 2022) with skyrocketing oil prices, causing petrol and diesel prices to rise drastically. The prices of chemicals also followed the same drastic price increases which now seems to be a permanent phenomenon. For the **current year (2023/24),** tariff increases for the respective basic municipal services ranged from 6.5% to 7.5%. The Electricity increase implemented on 1 July 2023 was15.1%.

Before-mentioned context provides the basis for the compilation of the final MTREF budget for 2024/25, and recommended draft tariffs for the respective municipal services included in this report, range between 6% and 11%.

The electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure. Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.
The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase should

be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.

Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.

As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of the CoS study is to apportion all costs required to service customers among each customer class in a fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs. The municipal council took a decision during April 2023 already that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years. A presentation explaining the Cos cost-reflective electricity tariffs were also shared with ward committees during 2023.

The Budget Steering Committee recommended revenue projections for the Draft MTREF Budget 2024/25, based on before-mentioned tariff increases for the respective municipal services.
(more information later on in this report).

The municipality is furthermore, now also with this budget, improving on the provision of additional relief in line with the municipality's focus to render support to vulnerable groups – For the calculation of property rates payable on residential properties, an additional reduction of R250 000 (Two hundred and fifty thousand Rand) over and above the standard residential rebates as mentioned later in the report, will apply to owners of residential properties with a municipal valuation below R300 000 (Three hundred thousand Rand). **This will in effect mean that no property rates will be payable on properties with a valuation of R300 000 and below (Three hundred thousand Rand).**

This additional relief as recommended, will build on the enhanced support already approved and implemented from 1 July 2023 (current year) for pensioner rates rebates, which increased from 50%, to 70% to approved applicants who are older than 60, who's gross monthly household income may not exceed the amount of four times (4X) of state funded social pensions per month.

Sundry tariffs were reviewed with a strong focus on affordability in the first instance and secondly as *an Overstrand for all,* integral to the Mission statement. Before mentioned resulted in proposed zero increases in some instances and also lowering of tariffs where viable. Minimal instances of proposed increases above inflation relates to the requirement for cost recovery.

Rates and tariff increases (to be discussed later on in this report in more detail), are recommended to council for approval (31 May 2024) in accordance with legislative requirements, in finalising the budget for 2024/25.

To be noted that the continuation of the standard residential rebates is recommended for the new financial period (2024/25), with the following as example:

Residential Property:

- Minus: First R15 000 of property value
- Minus: R35 000
- Minus: additional 20% of the levy calculated on such property

Pensioners Rebate will be continued as follows:

- 100% to approved applicant who are older than 60, who's gross monthly household income may not exceed the amount of two times (2X) of state funded social pensions per month.

- 70% to approved applicant who are older than 60, who's gross monthly household income may not exceed the amount of four times (4X) of state funded social pensions per month.
- 40% to approved applicant who are older than 60, who's gross monthly household income more than four times (4X) but less than eight times (8X) of state funded pension per month.

The final budget provides for an increase in Electricity tariffs for municipal consumers - important to note that the final recommendation to Council for Electricity tariffs for municipal consumers is based on the final percentage increase stipulated by NERSA for municipal customers for 2024/25. The applicable tariffs for municipal consumers are annually implemented from 1 July, as the starting date of the municipal financial year. The final tariffs applicable on Overstrand residents will thus be aligned to the final approval of the municipal electricity tariffs by NERSA.

In order to present a balanced budget to Council, the respective municipal directorates were requested to cut back on initial expenditure budget requests. Against this backdrop, it is emphasized again that a proviso will remain relevant for the 5th year now, implying that emphasis be placed on responsible spending in view of the uncertainty as mentioned, and the further impact of intensified spells of load shedding on the municipality's operations and finances, exorbitant fuel prices, and debt collection performance. The compilation of the draft budget followed due process over months and are thus at this stage representing the known and planned status.

The mSCOA chart is reviewed on an annual basis by the National Treasury, to address implementation challenges and correct chart related errors and improvements. Towards this end, National Treasury issued a revised A Schedule – mSCOA Version 6.8 (Municipal annual budgets and MTREF & supporting tables) effective from 2024/25, and deployed this version to compile the 2024/25 MTREF Budget.

The publishing of the Municipal Regulations on the Standard chart of Accounts (mSCOA) on 22 April 2014 has had a profound effect on the business of local government. This reform is not limited to a financial reform, but a business reform as a whole. It is the largest reform since the promulgation of the Municipal Finance Management Act in 2003. The mSCOA regulations took effect on 1 July 2017 and therefore subsequent budgets have been compiled to adhere to the regulations.

The following are extracts from the preamble to the regulations:
"Section 216 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, provides that national legislation must prescribe measures to ensure transparency and expenditure control in each sphere of government by introducing generally recognised accounting practice, uniform expenditure classifications and uniform treasury norms and standards." "These Regulations propose segments and a classification framework for the standard chart of accounts to be applied in local government in similar form to that implemented for national and provincial government departments. In order to enable the National Treasury to provide consolidated local government information for incorporation in national accounts, national policy and other purposes, it must obtain financial information from individual municipalities."

The regulations contain amongst others, the segment and classification framework for mSCOA, minimum business processes and system requirements and responsibilities of municipal councils and accounting officers.

The segments classification consists of the following:

Funding segment – This segment relates to the various sources of funding available to municipalities and municipal entities for financing expenditure relating to the operation of the municipality and provides for both capital and operational spending.

Function segment - This segment provides for the classification of the transaction according to the function or service delivery objective and provides for the standardisation of functions and sub-functions across local government.

Municipal Functional classification Segment - This segment provides for the organisational structure and functionality of an individual municipality, which is not prescribed.
Project Segment - This segment provides for the classification of capital and operating projects on the basis of whether it relates to a specific project and if so, the type of project.

Regional Indicator Segment - This segment identifies and assigns government expenditure to the lowest relevant geographical region within which the intended beneficiaries of the service or capital investment are located.

Item Segment - This segment provides for the classification of item detail in the presentation of the financial position, performance and cash flow according to the nature of the transaction either as revenue, expenditure, asset, liability or net asset.

Costing Segment - This segment provides for a classification structure for secondary cost elements with reference to departmental charges, internal billing etc. and acts as a cost collector in determining inter alia total cost of services.

Overstrand municipality was identified as one of the official national pilot sites to early implement mSCOA and to pilot the SAMRAS system. This was first implemented for the 2015/2016 financial year and continued in 2016/17. The piloting stage ended 30 June 2017. A report regarding the status of implementation of mSCOA (since this project is not yet formally finalised by the national treasury) can be found in Annexure I of the budget documentation.

The Municipal Cost Containment Regulations, 2019 published on 7 June 2020, replaced the MFMA Circular No. 82 (updated November 2016) relating to direction and guidance regarding Cost Containment Measures. The stipulations of these regulations are fully contained in the relevant draft budget related policies as reviewed. The status relating to cost containment measures are reported on in the quarterly financial report to Council.

The main challenges experienced during the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF, many of these already a standing item listed annually, can be summarised as follows:

- Infrastructure capacity not able to serve growing needs, in view of continuous increase in Overstrand's population, and the immediate demand for services versus the Municipality's financial capacity to deliver.
- The subsequent impact of COVID-19 on the financial sustainability of the municipality;
- The major financial risks, uncertainty and constraints facing the municipality due to worsening stages of power cuts which –
  - significantly and directly disrupt economic activity;
  - costs for the use of back-up power (Gensets) and additional costs for distribution network maintenance, upgrades and new infrastructure are key areas; and
  - risk of an adjustments budget to address loss in revenue (downwards adjustment)) and increased expenditure (to avoid unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure);
- The on-going difficulties in the national and local economy;
- Uncertainty with regard to future allocations to local government in view of the deterioration in the public finances due to various spending pressures on the national fiscus;
- Ever aging existing water, roads, sewage and electricity infrastructure;
- Sustainable refuse disposal, increasingly regulated over the past number of years;
- The need to reprioritise projects and expenditure within the existing resource envelope;
- The cost of bulk electricity;
- Revenue recovery from cost reflective core municipal services;
- Wage increases for municipal staff that have exceeded headline consumer inflation in the past, as well as the need to restructure certain components for operational efficiencies;

- Affordability of capital projects and the operational expenditure associated with prior year's capital investments needed to be factored into the budget as part of the 2024/25 MTREF process;
- Maintaining a positive cash flow; and
- Ensuring financial sustainability.

The following budget principles and guidelines directly informed the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF:

- The 2023/24 Adjustments Budget priorities and targets, as well as the base line allocations contained in the Budget Circulars informed the upper limits for the new baselines for the 2024/25 annual budget;
- Service level standards were used to inform the measurable objectives, targets and any backlog eradication goals;
- Tariffs and property rates increases should aim to be affordable;
- Some price increases in the input costs of services are beyond the control of the municipality, for instance the cost of fuel, chemicals and electricity, as cost drivers. In addition, tariffs need to remain or move towards being cost reflective, and should take into account the need to address infrastructure maintenance and backlogs;
- There will be no budget allocated to national and provincial funded projects unless the necessary grants to the municipality are reflected in the national and provincial budget and have been gazetted as required by the annual Division of Revenue Act;
- The following cost saving measures were applied:
    - The principle of a minimal increase in non-core general expenses unless valid motivations such as contractual inflation adjustments dictate.
    - The examining of expenses to see if they are essential to the municipality's operations.
    - Municipal Cost Containment Regulations, 2019.
    - Provision for ward specific projects were replaced with budget provision for caring projects.

In view of the aforementioned, the following table is a consolidated overview of the proposed 2024/25 Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework:

Table 1 Consolidated Overview of the 2024/25 MTREF

Total Revenue (excluding capital grants)

R thousand	Budget Year 2023/24	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +2 2025/26	Budget Year +3 2026/27			
Revenue	1,661,596	1,752,851	1,846,259	1,950,458	5.49%	5.33%	5.64%
Housing-Operational	104,289	84,410	46,719	10,500	-19.06%	-44.65%	-77.53%
Total Revenue excl Capital Grants	**1,765,885**	**1,837,261**	**1,892,978**	**1,960,958**	**4.04%**	**3.03%**	**3.59%**
Expenditure	1,766,543	1,859,799	1,972,895	2,089,504	5.28%	6.08%	5.91%
Housing-Operational	104,289	84,410	46,719	10,500	-19.06%	-44.65%	-77.53%
Total Operational Expenditure	**1,870,832**	**1,944,209**	**2,019,614**	**2,100,004**	**3.92%**	**3.88%**	**3.98%**
Surplus / (Deficit)	**(104,948)**	**(106,948)**	**(126,636)**	**(139,046)**			
Total Capital Expenditure	**215,227**	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**	**-14.22%**	**-25.30%**	**-15.35%**

Total revenue (excluding capital grants) to expenditure (Table 1) indicates accounting deficits over the 2024/25 MTREF.

Operational revenue (Table 1) indicates an increase in revenue of 4.04 per cent for the 2024/25 financial year when compared to the 2023/24 Adjustments Budget. For the two outer years, revenue will increase by 3.03 and increase with 3.59 per cent respectively. Total Revenue as informed by noticeable fluctuations in the allocation of the Housing grant (Construction Contracts) between operating (top structures) and capital (infrastructure) in the respective financial years.
Total operating expenditure for the 2024/25 financial year has been appropriated at R1,944bn and translates into an accounting deficit of R106.9m (excluding capital grants). Important to note that the format of Table 1 is updated for 2024/25 to include the top structures portion of the Housing grant (Construction Contracts), as Exchange Revenue. Furthermore, it is important to note that the services portion (Capital) is classified as Non-Exchange Revenue (Transfers and Subsidies: Capital) which is no longer classified as construction contract revenue. Before-mentioned re-classification complies with Generally Recognized Accounting Principles (GRAP 23).

Before-mentioned classification now provides a clear indication of either a positive effect on the operating deficit when the grant will increase year on year, or as in the instance of Budget Year+2 and Budget Year+3, the negative effect of the decreased allocation of the Housing grant (Construction Contracts) for top structures, on the operating deficit in the outer years of the MTREF (Budget Year+2 and Budget Year+3) please see Table 1 above.

Information presented later on in this report also include the Surplus / Deficit position including capital grants, which relates to a deficit of R41.4m (including capital grants) for 2024/25.

When compared to the 2023/24 Adjustments Budget, operating expenditure has increased by 3.92 per cent in the 2024/25 budget and increases by 3.88 and 3.98 per cent for each of the respective outer years of the MTREF.

The capital budget of R184.6m for 2024/25 is 14.22 per cent less when compared to the 2023/24 Budget. The dedicated infrastructure upgrading/replacement project for water and sewerage networks had a 3-year lifespan, which came to an end on 30 June 2021. Council however approved funding in subsequent years as well to ensure that pipe replacements remain an ongoing project, although on a less bold basis. The impact of roll over projects for the current financial period (R52.3m) also results in a decreased position when compared with capital budget for 2024/25.

The capital programme decreases to R137.9m and to R116.7m in the outer years. Own funding (new borrowings) is anticipated at R65m. Borrowings contribute to 50.4 % of the funding over the 2024/25 MTREF. Internally generated funds contribute 14.1% and capital grants 35.5% over the 2024/25 MTREF. The various sources of funded rollover projects are included in these figures.

The Municipality had reached its planned outer borrowing limit of 60% of operational revenue in 2012. This was a result of much needed investment in infrastructure during the period from 2009 to 2012, after which the municipality embarked on a strategy to manage this rate down by at least 10% over a ten-year period. In January 2014 National Treasury published the first norms and standards circular in which it recommended an upper limit of 45% to revenue. The repayment of capital and interest (debt services costs) remains within the NT acceptable norm band.

1.4 Operating Revenue Framework

For Overstrand to continue delivering and improving the quality of services provided to its citizens it needs to generate the required revenue. In these tough economic conditions strong revenue management is fundamental to the financial sustainability of the municipality. The reality is that we are faced with an increasing population (*the Overstrand region stands out with a substantial population of 132 495 in 2022, due to a robust population growth, projecting an annual increase of 2 6 percent from 2022 to 2027 in accordance with the 2023 Socio Economic Profile for Overstrand Municipality a publication produced by the Provincial Treasury*).

The expenditure required to address these challenges will inevitably always exceed available funding, hence difficult choices have to be made in relation to tariff increases and balancing expenditures against realistically anticipated revenues.

The municipality's revenue strategy is built around the following key components:

- National Treasury's guidelines and macroeconomic policy;
- Growth in the Municipality and continued economic development;
- Efficient revenue management, which aims to maintain levels of above 99 per cent annual collection rates for property rates and other key service charges.;
- Electricity tariff increases for Eskom and the municipality, as approved by NERSA;
- Achievement of cost recovery of specific user charges and especially in relation to services;
- Determine tariff escalation rate by establishing the revenue requirement of each service;
- The municipality's Property Rates Policy approved in terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) (MPRA);
- Increased pressure to deliver and maintain services and recover costs;
- The municipality's Indigent Policy and rendering of free basic services; and
- Tariff policies of the Municipality.

In line with the formats prescribed by the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, capital transfers and contributions are excluded from the operating statement, as inclusion of these revenue sources would distort the calculation of the operating surplus/deficit.

The VAT on property rates is levied at a rate of 0%.

Revenue generated from rates and services forms a significant percentage of the revenue basket for the Municipality. Rates and services revenues comprise 76.36% of the total operating revenue mix for 2024/25. For the 2024/25 financial year, revenue from rates and services charges totals R1.402bn and increases to R1.487bn, R1.576bn in the respective financial years of the MTREF.

The following table is a summary of the 2024/25 MTREF (classified by main revenue source):

Table 2 Summary of revenue classified by main revenue source

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue									
Exchange Revenue									
Service charges - Electricity	442,792	512,791	495,999	577,969	595,039	595,039	636,747	674,952	715,449
Service charges - Water	131,113	142,484	158,070	147,269	164,269	164,269	176,718	187,321	198,560
Service charges - Waste Water Management	87,094	93,237	100,655	104,715	104,715	104,715	118,479	125,588	133,123
Service charges - Waste Management	72,198	76,964	85,923	85,430	97,430	97,430	108,946	115,482	122,411
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	86,171	68,874	80,449	131,673	123,604	123,604	102,760	66,165	31,109
Agency services	6,189	6,880	7,140	8,319	6,719	6,719	7,103	7,529	7,981
Interest	28	24	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest earned from Receivables	3,257	3,370	5,796	6,400	9,900	9,900	9,400	9,964	10,562
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets	30,476	31,884	51,751	41,800	56,800	56,800	51,250	51,915	52,593
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rent on Land	966	1,650	1,401	1,127	1,127	1,127	1,889	2,001	2,120
Rental from Fixed Assets	4,068	5,042	5,346	5,646	5,646	5,646	5,676	6,015	6,375
Licence and permits	626	1,002	1,143	964	864	864	779	826	875
Operational Revenue	9,019	7,497	11,572	8,242	9,442	9,442	8,539	9,029	9,549
Non-Exchange Revenue									
Property rates	261,222	280,176	297,101	340,506	340,506	340,506	361,957	383,378	406,073
Surcharges and Taxes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	1,095	35,124	58,043	20,421	45,421	45,421	44,889	44,983	45,083
Licences or permits	1,601	1,778	1,834	1,943	1,943	1,943	2,000	2,120	2,247
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	144,199	151,903	172,162	184,953	192,561	192,561	190,368	199,421	210,978
Interest	987	851	1,294	1,300	2,000	2,000	2,110	2,237	2,371
Fuel Levy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Revenue	3,848	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gains on disposal of Assets	–	–	904	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Gains	7,545	7,570	14,279	7,900	7,900	7,900	7,650	4,050	3,500
Discontinued Operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	**1,294,494**	**1,429,101**	**1,550,896**	**1,676,577**	**1,765,885**	**1,765,885**	**1,837,261**	**1,892,978**	**1,960,958**

Table 3 Percentage growth in revenue by main revenue source

Description	Current Year 2023/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework					
R thousand		Budget Year 2024/25		Budget Year +1 2025/26		Budget Year +2 2026/27	
Revenue							
Exchange Revenue							
Service charges - Electricity	595,039	636,747	**7.01%**	674,952	**6.00%**	715,449	**6.00%**
Service charges - Water	164,269	176,718	**7.58%**	187,321	**6.00%**	198,560	**6.00%**
Service charges - Waste Water Management	104,715	118,479	**13.15%**	125,588	**6.00%**	133,123	**6.00%**
Service charges - Waste Management	97,430	108,946	**11.82%**	115,482	**6.00%**	122,411	**6.00%**
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	123,604	102,760	**-16.86%**	66,165	**-35.61%**	31,109	**-52.98%**
Agency services	6,719	7,103	**5.72%**	7,529	**6.00%**	7,981	**6.00%**
Interest	0	0	**0.00%**	0	**0.00%**	0	**0.00%**
Interest earned from Receivables	9,900	9,400	**-5.05%**	9,964	**6.00%**	10,562	**6.00%**
Interest earned from Current and Non Current A	56,800	51,250	**-9.77%**	51,915	**1.30%**	52,593	**1.31%**
Rent on Land	1,127	1,889	**67.62%**	2,001	**5.92%**	2,120	**5.92%**
Rental from Fixed Assets	5,646	5,676	**0.54%**	6,015	**5.98%**	6,375	**5.98%**
Licence and permits	864	779	**-9.77%**	826	**5.97%**	875	**5.98%**
Operational Revenue	9,442	8,539	**-9.57%**	9,029	**5.74%**	9,549	**5.76%**
Non-Exchange Revenue							
Property rates	340,506	361,957	**6.30%**	383,378	**5.92%**	406,073	**5.92%**
Fines, penalties and forfeits	45,421	44,889	**-1.17%**	44,983	**0.21%**	45,083	**0.22%**
Licences or permits	1,943	2,000	**2.93%**	2,120	**6.00%**	2,247	**6.00%**
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	192,561	190,368	**-1.14%**	199,421	**4.76%**	210,978	**5.80%**
Interest	2,000	2,110	**5.50%**	2,237	**6.00%**	2,371	**6.00%**
Other Gains	7,900	7,650	**-3.16%**	4,050	**-47.06%**	3,500	**-13.58%**
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	**1,765,885**	**1,837,261**	**4.04%**	**1,892,978**	**3.03%**	**1,960,958**	**3.59%**

The above table, relating to percentage increases for the different revenue categories, could reflect percentage changes that are not consistent with the annual tariff increases. This would be due to the baseline for 2023/24 and the subsequent adjustments budget and further reclassifications of revenue categories relating to mSCOA. The determination of proposed revenue for 2024/25 has been based on the current statistics available, limited growth and pending slump in economic activity also partly still due to the impact of the coronavirus, as well as the impact of the downgrade on South Africa's credit rating.

South Africa has also been grey listed in February 2023 by global financial crime watchdog, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), for not fully complying with international standards related to the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing. Before mentioned can have significant implications for economic growth and global competitiveness, resulting in a negative impact on South African businesses and consumers if not addressed effectively.

After collective service charges, property rates are the second largest revenue source. The third largest source is operational grants from national and provincial government, which is showing growth over the MTREF. This is followed by other revenue which consists of various items such as revenue received from permits and licenses, building plan fees, connection fees, advertisement fees and construction contracts relating to low-cost housing etc., interest on investments and fines. Departments delivering these services have been urged to review the tariffs of these items on an annual basis to ensure they are cost reflective.

Transfers and subsidies - Operational on Financial Performance (A4) table amount to R190.4m in the 2024/25 financial year. This increases in the outer years to R199.4m in 2025/26 and R210.9 in 2026/27 respectively, of the MTREF. The housing allocation totals R84.4m in the 2024/25 financial year, R46.7m in 2025/26 and R10.5m in 2026/27 respectively for the building of top structures for housing development are included under exchange revenue in accordance with GRAP construction contracts and amounts to R141.6m over the MTREF.

Equitable share increases over the 3-year MTREF period, from the current 2023/24 adjustments budget by 6,87% in terms of the equitable share formula. The NT municipal budget circular release in March 2024 confirm that the local government equitable share formula is being updated in various ways, including improving its responsiveness to the different functions assigned to district and local municipalities. It also includes allocations for the operational and maintenance costs associated with the provision of free basic services.

The following table gives a breakdown of the various operating grants and subsidies allocated to the municipality over the medium term:

Table 4 Operating Transfers and Grant Receipts

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
RECEIPTS:									
Operating Transfers and Grants									
National Government:	**138,372**	**127,977**	**153,762**	**167,902**	**169,123**	**169,123**	**172,592**	**181,606**	**192,629**
Operational Revenue:General Revenue:Equitable Share	134,322	123,897	141,896	157,935	157,935	157,935	168,794	179,596	190,729
Energy Efficiency and Demand-side [Schedule 5B]	–	–	3,000	4,200	4,200	4,200	–	–	–
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B]	2,500	2,530	2,593	3,565	3,366	3,366	1,898	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,700	1,800	1,900
Municipal Disaster Grant [Schedule 5B]	–	–	–	–	1,419	1,419	–	–	–
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]	–	–	1,144	652	652	652	200	210	–
Water Services Infrastructure Grant	–	–	3,579	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:	**76,639**	**57,967**	**79,840**	**87,519**	**122,381**	**122,381**	**101,886**	**64,534**	**28,849**
Capacity Building	2,575		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Library Services Grant	7,651	6,580	8,258	8,399	8,398	8,398	8,608	8,627	9,014
Library Support Grant		2,222							
Thusong Services Centres Grant			150					146	
Resource funding for the establish & support of K9 Unit		2,420	2,420	3,345	3,345	3,345	3,772	4,100	4,220
Municipal Electricity Masterplan Grant		1,000							
Financial Management Capacity Building Grant		400							
Community Development Workers		76	75	76	76	76	76	76	76
Municipal Energy Resilience Grant		650							
LG Public Employment Grant		1,300							
Maintenance & Construction of Transport Infrastructure	145	145	140	400	400	400	450	500	523
Financial Management Capability Grant			450		200	200	160		
Municipal Service Delivery & Capacity Building Grant		244	300	–	500	500			
Municipal Intervention Grant			200						
Resource funding for the est of Law Enforcement Reaction Unit		6,307	2,958	4,065	4,065	4,065	4,223	4,317	4,516
Emergency Municipal Load-shedding relief grant			6,700	–					
Human Settlements Dev & Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant	66,268	36,623	58,189	70,468	104,289	104,289	84,410	46,719	10,500
Title Deeds Restoration Grant	–	–	–	766	766	766	187	49	
Library Service Replacement Funding	–	–	–	–	342	342			
District Municipality:	**–**	**90**	**35**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
All Grants	–	90	35	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grant Providers:	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	**215,011**	**186,034**	**233,637**	**255,421**	**291,504**	**291,504**	**274,478**	**246,140**	**221,478**

Tariff-setting is a pivotal and strategic part of the compilation of any budget. When rates, tariffs and other charges were revised, local economic conditions, input costs and the affordability of services was taken into account to ensure the financial sustainability of the Municipality. In order to determine the tariffs which must be charged for the supply of the four major services namely electricity, refuse removal, sanitation and water, the municipality shall use service and expenditure classifications and cost elements and identify all the costs associated with the service concerned.

It must be acknowledged that the whole of the Overstrand municipal area can to a large extent be regarded as a holiday destination with many holiday homeowners as well as still a substantial number of vacant erven with no improvements on. A metro municipality (city) with large industries and a vastly different and much larger customer / rates base, and a municipality as Overstrand cannot be compared.

Taking into consideration that the basic charge is applicable on vacant erven as well and, this charge should represent the fixed costs portion of the service, the consumption charges thus reflect the price per unit consumed.

National Treasury continues to encourage municipalities to keep increases in rates, tariffs, and other charges as low as possible. Inflation (CPI) is currently within the 4 to 6 per cent target band of the South African Reserve Bank's inflation targets, with very little change in inflation forecasts over the 2024/25 MTREF. Municipalities should justify increases in excess of the 4 to 6 per cent projected inflation target as indicated in Municipal Budget Circular 126. Excessive increases are by nature fundamentally likely to be counterproductive, which could result in possible higher levels of non-payment.

However, subsequent to the release of the budget circular and inflation forecasts, the release of the latest CPI inflation rate confirmed 5.6% for February 2024, as published in March 2024, prior to the tabling of the draft Budget on 27 March 2024.The estimated inflation for the current financial period (2023/24) is now indicated in the circular at 6% exceeding the upper limit of the Reserve Bank's target range of 3% to 6%. This is largely due to the detrimental effect of power cuts on the economy, the rand depreciation, fuel prices and food costs. An avian influenza outbreak also increased the costs for poultry and eggs. These factors are expected to dissipate over the medium term. With this in mind, the increases from 1 July 2023 was approved at 6.65% for water, refuse at 6.8% and sewage service charges at 7,21%.

Taking before mentioned into account, the increases for the 2024/25 budget is 6% for water refuse at 11% and sewerage service charges at 8,9%, with operational costs for both refuse and sewerage services also impacted negatively by fuel price and a regulatory compliance. The cost of maintenance on equipment, inclusive of generators, and the impact of increased fuel costs to run generators at all bulk water works and bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors in increased operational costs for these services.

The percentage increase of Eskom bulk purchases tariffs charged to municipalities in the NERSA media statement released on 29 January 2024 are now indicated as 12,72% in this report, based on the tariff increase for Eskom customers, as approved by NERSA. The indicative overall tariff increases for municipal electricity tariffs for municipal consumers applicable from 1 July 2024 for the electricity basket are now 10.04%. As mentioned in this report, electricity tariffs should be considered as a newly introduced, phased, cost reflective Cost of Supply (Cos) tariffs, in combination with the indicative Nersa increase of 10.04%.

The final NERSA annual increase approval is still awaited at the time of finalising this report. Any changes to the recommended increases based on forthcoming NERSA decision, will be effected accordingly in the final tariffs for approval by Council at the end of May 2024.

The South African Local Government Association (SALGA) recently acknowledged the challenges faced by the country due to load shedding as a result of failing generation infrastructure and lack of maintenance to Eskom's generation fleet. This relates to the following -

"During load shedding municipalities are experiencing a range of negative impacts such as:
• Increased theft of infrastructure such as cables
•Increased frequency of vandalism of infrastructure (such as transformers etc.)
• Damage to electricity distribution networks, especially substations, due to excessive switching.
• Cable fault increases due to high loads after restoring the supply of electricity - Approximately R150 000 to R250 000/day of load shedding.
• Medium voltage switchgear failure - Approximately R50 000 to R 150 000/day of load shedding.
• Impact on WWTW and water purification plants.
➢ The huge financial implications of utilising back-up power for wastewater treatment works.
• Loss of sales revenue
➢Cities incur a loss of income due to unserved energy whereby the overall average direct loss ranges from between R3 million to R6million per day of load shedding.
• Overtime budgets are abnormally high
➢ Switching operators and control officers who are performing network switching operations and restoring supply after equipment damage or theft & Vandalism incidents are costing between R60 000 to R80 000 per day of load shedding."

Furthermore, the loss of income from unserved energy due to load shedding and the impact of load shedding on WWTW facilities and water purification plants, costs for the use of back-up power (Gensets) and additional costs for distribution network maintenance, upgrades and new infrastructure are key areas. Before mentioned must be continuously monitored, to reduce risk where there is an indication that the budget must be adjusted if there is material under-collection of revenue, or unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure. With the current mid-year review process, the electricity bottom line was assessed, and it was concluded to maintain the status quo regarding the budget.

The following table sets out the costing of services. The portion of the Equitable Share equal to the subsidies to indigents has since 1 July 2017 been reflected as revenue to the relevant service. This is to ensure that the tariffs for these services are not unduly burdened as a result of the revised budget presentation.

Table 5 Costing of services

COSTING OF SERVICES	Amended Budget 2022/23	Actuals 2022/23	Original Budget 2023/2024	Amended Budget 2023/2024	Draft Budget 2024/2025
Service : ELECTRICITY					
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	527,778,851	503,355,337	583,327,094	587,893,466	653,304,950
TOTAL INCOME	-564,854,373	-527,007,482	-625,655,957	-609,436,397	-670,014,100
(SURPLUS)/DEFICIT	-37,075,522	-23,652,145	-42,328,863	-21,542,931	-16,709,150
	6.56%	4.49%	6.77%	3.53%	2.49%
Service : WATER					
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	149,081,070	152,626,573	167,888,876	166,666,503	179,515,875
TOTAL INCOME	-154,432,771	-171,430,163	-164,563,559	-176,860,700	-189,693,282
(SURPLUS)/DEFICIT	-5,351,701	-18,803,590	3,325,317	-10,194,197	-10,177,407
	3.47%	10.97%	-2.02%	5.76%	5.37%

Service : SEWERAGE					
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	129,559,015	135,635,574	117,970,127	135,325,403	142,478,466
TOTAL INCOME	-112,181,355	-113,808,744	-127,423,360	-121,172,963	-135,674,997
(SURPLUS)/DEFICIT	17,377,660	21,826,830	-9,453,233	14,152,440	6,803,469
	-15.49%	-19.18%	7.42%	-11.68%	-5.01%
Service : REFUSE					
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	101,051,013	102,327,511	107,379,201	120,495,845	126,149,175
TOTAL INCOME	-96,834,598	-100,947,422	-104,634,185	-111,309,928	-123,641,100
	4,216,415	1,380,088	2,745,016	9,185,917	2,508,075
	-4.35%	-1.37%	-2.62%	-8.25%	-2.03%

It must also be noted that the consumer price index, as measured by CPI, is not always an ideal indicator of the cost increases of goods and services relevant to municipalities. The basket of goods and services utilised for the calculation of the CPI consist of items such as food, accommodation, petrol and medical services, whereas the cost drivers of a municipality are informed by items such as the cost of remuneration, bulk purchases of electricity, chemicals for water treatment and other needs, fuel etc. The current challenge facing the Municipality, is to manage the gap between cost drivers and tariffs levied, as any shortfall must be made up by either operational efficiency gains or service level reductions.

Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.
The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.

Within this framework the Municipality has undertaken the tariff setting process relating to rates and service charges as follows:

1.4.1 Property Rates

Property rates revenue should cover the cost of the provision of general community and support services. Determining the effective property rates tariff is therefore an integral part of the municipality's budgeting process. National Treasury's MFMA Circular No. 51 deals, inter alia with the implementation of the Municipal Property Rates Act, with the regulations issued by the Department of Co-operative Governance. These regulations came into effect on 1 July 2009 and also prescribe the rate ratio for the non-residential categories, public service infrastructure and agricultural properties relative to residential properties.
The municipality obtained permission from the Minister for Local Government, on recommendation of Council, during the COVID pandemic in 2020, for the extension of the Valuation Roll for a period of two years. The General Valuation roll for the financial years 2023/24 - 2027/28 has thus been published in February 2023 by the municipality, and property owners had until 3 April 2023 to object. The Valuation Roll is the official record of the value of all rateable properties. The previous general valuation was effective from July 2016.

Table 6 Comparison of proposed rates to be levied for the 2024/25 financial year

RATES TARIFFS

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT	Exclude VAT	Include VAT	1.040
		R	R	R	R	1.080
RATES	YEAR OF GENERAL VALUATION: 02 JULY 2022					
RATE1*	Commercial Land with Improvements	0.007957	0.007957	0.007368	0.007368	8.00%
RATE2*	Residential Land with Improvements	0.004547	0.004547	0.004210	0.004210	8.00%
	** See attached schedule of Exemptions and Rebates applicable*					
RATE3	Municipal Properties: Investment Properties	Applicable tariff for Commercial or Residential	Applicable tariff for Commercial or Residential	Applicable tariff for Commercial or Residential	Applicable tariff for Commercial or Residential	
RATE4	Municipal Properties: Property, Plant and Equipment	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
RATE6	Building Clause	Equals to tariff for rates on property	Equals to tariff for rates on property	Equals to tariff for rates on property	Equals to tariff for rates on property	
RATE7	Farm/Agriculture (Bona-fide)	0.001137	0.001137	0.001053	0.001053	8.00%
RATE8	Undeveloped erven	0.006820	0.006820	0.006315	0.006315	8.00%
	Special Rating Areas					
RAT11	HSRA (Hermanus)	0.000440	0.000440	0.000423	0.000423	4.00%
RAT12	KSRA (Kleinmond)	0.000346	0.000346	0.000333	0.000333	4.00%
RAT13	OVSRA (Onrus-Vermont)	0.000240	0.000240	0.000231	0.000231	4.00%
	PLEASE NOTE: VAT IS LEVIED AT A RATE OF 0% ON ASSESSMENT RATES					

The following stipulations in the Property Rates Policy are also highlighted:

ATTACHMENTS TO THE RATES TARIFF SCHEDULE

TARIFF CODE	CLASS TAX	TYPE OF PROPERTY	REBATE OR EXEMPTIONS
BUS	General Tax: Commercial	All business, industries, Bed and Breakfast and Guest Houses	NO exemptions Bed and Breakfast as well as Guesthouses can apply before 30 June for the following rebate on the difference between Bus and Res rate: 3 X lettable room : 75% 4 X lettable room : 50% 5 X lettable room : 25%
BUSO	General Tax: Tourism and Recreational Resorts outside the municipal service areas	Hotels, Guest Houses, Cottages, Caravan Parks and Holiday Resorts, Chalets	50% rebate on the tax applicable on commercial property in urban areas
RES	General Tax: Residential properties within the municipal service areas	Single residential properties, Group housing, Retirement villages, Flats, Sectional schemes, Small holdings not used for bona fide farming purposes	The first R15 000.00 of the rateable value of all residential properties is exempted from property tax as per the Municipal Property Rates Act, Section 17 (1) h A further R35 000.00 of the rateable value is exempted in respect of all residential properties where a residential completion certificate has been issued An Additional rebate of 20% of the levy calculated on such properties is granted Rebate to qualifying property owners as indicated under "Other Rebate" No property rates are applicable on a property with a valuation of R300 000 or less
RESO	General Tax: Residential properties outside the municipal service area	Single residential properties, Group housing, Retirement villages, Flats, Sectional schemes	50% of the tax applicable on residential property in urban areas Rebate to qualifying property owners as indicated under "Other Rebate"
FARMS	General Tax: Farming properties	Small holdings used for bona fide farming purposes outside municipal service area	Agricultural purpose in relation to the use of a property, excludes the use of the property for the purpose of ecotourism or for the trading In or hunting game
FARMS	Conservation land	Privately owned properties whether designated or used for conservation purposes	Not rateable in terms of section 17(1)(e) of the Municipal Property Rates Act
	Other Rebates	Single residential properties, Group housing, Retirement villages, Flats, Sectional schemes	- Property zoned single residential must be occupied permanently by the applicant; - The applicant must be the registered owner; - Applicant may not be the registered owner of more than one property
PR100			* A rebate of 100% to approved applicant in terms of the Property Rates Policy, who are older than 60, who's gross monthly household income may not exceed the amount of two times (2X) of state funded social pensions per month
PR070			* A rebate of 70% to approved applicants, in terms of the Property Rates Policy who are older than 60 with a gross monthly household income less than four times (4X) of state funded social pensions per month
PR040			* A rebate of 40% to approved applicants, in terms of the Property Rates Policy who are older than 60 with a gross monthly household income more than four times (4X) but less than eight times (8X) of state funded social pensions per month

1.4.2 Sale of Water and Impact of Tariff Increases

Evermore South Africa faces challenges with regard to potable water supply, since demand growth outstrips supply, coupled with the possible impact of climate change. Due to water source and infrastructure investment in the previous few years made by Overstrand municipality, a water crisis could up till now, be averted. Consequently, National Treasury is encouraging all municipalities to carefully review the level and structure of their water tariffs to ensure:

- Water tariffs are fully cost-reflective – including the cost of maintenance and renewal of purification plants, water networks and the cost associated with reticulation expansion;
- Water tariffs are structured to protect basic levels of service and ensure the provision of free water to the poorest of the poor (indigent); and
- Water tariffs are designed to encourage efficient and sustainable consumption.

National Treasury has urged all municipalities some years ago to ensure that water tariff structures are cost reflective from 2014 onwards. Overstrand has implemented a phased approach in this regard. Water source management and maintenance of infrastructure together with cost-reflective tariffs will ensure that the supply challenges are managed in future to ensure sustainability. The second infrastructure levy (Table 7 below), implemented in the 2018/19 financial year, relates to a loan for water & wastewater infrastructure networks, which loan was raised over a period of three years.

Tariff increases as from 1 July 2024 are indicated in the list of tariffs in Annexure C. The increase to **10 kℓ** free water per 30-day period was implemented from 1 July 2022. Free water has since 2014 only been granted to registered indigents, in accordance with the annual NT budget circulars released, emphasising that it should be noted that municipalities are only compensated for free basic services based on an indigent user component calculation through the equitable share. The third level of phasing in the increases in the 0 – 6 kℓ category as implemented during 2013/14, to recover minimum cost of the production of water, has been further postponed up to date. The increases in the 0 – 6 kℓ category for all other residential consumers, in this budget will be the same as the general 6 % increase for water consumption tariffs, for consumption up to 18kl.

A summary of the proposed tariffs for households (residential) are as follows:

Table 7 Comparison between current water charges and increases (Domestic)

WATER TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		1.060
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	1.060
W1	**BASIC CHARGE**					
W1A1	Basic Monthly Charge per erf/unit per month	175.68	202.04	165.74	190.60	6.00%
W1A2A	Basic Monthly Subsidy : Residential Indigent as per paragraph A of the Indigent Policyper erf/unit per month	175.68	202.04	165.74	190.60	6.00%
W1A3	**Infrastructure**					
W1A3A	Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month (No 1 end date 30 June 2026)	15.45	17.77	15.45	17.77	0.00%
W1A3B	Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month (No 2 end date 30 June 2029)	8.41	9.67	8.41	9.67	0.00%
W1A3C	Subsidised Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month - Registered Indigent Households (No 2 end date 30 June 2029)	8.41	9.67	8.41	9.67	0.00%
	See attachment for the amount of RUE's allocated to different household consumers					
W1B	**CONSUMPTION - HOUSEHOLDS**					
	Normal Tariff & Level 1 water restrictions					
W1B1	0 - 6 kl per kl	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1B2	7 - 18 kl per kl	14.81	17.03	13.97	16.07	6.00%
W1B4	19 - 45 kl per kl	31.04	35.69	29.28	33.67	6.00%
W1B5	46 - 60 kl per kl	62.06	71.37	58.55	67.33	6.00%
W1B6	>60kl per kl	82.76	95.18	78.08	89.79	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)					
W1B7	0 - 6 kl per kl	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1B8	7 - 18 kl per kl	19.25	22.14	18.16	20.89	6.00%
W1B10	19 - 45 kl per kl	40.35	46.40	38.06	43.77	6.00%
W1B11	46 - 60 kl per kl	80.68	92.78	76.12	87.53	6.00%
W1B12	>60kl per kl	107.59	123.73	101.50	116.73	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)					
W1B13	0 - 6 kl per kl	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1B14	7 - 18 kl per kl	23.69	27.25	22.35	25.70	6.00%
W1B16	19 - 45 kl per kl	49.66	57.11	46.85	53.88	6.00%
W1B17	46 - 60 kl per kl	99.30	114.20	93.68	107.73	6.00%
W1B18	>60kl per kl	132.42	152.29	124.93	143.67	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)					
W1B19	0 - 6 kl per kl	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1B20	7 - 18 kl per kl	29.62	34.06	27.94	32.13	6.00%
W1B22	19 - 45 kl per kl	62.07	71.38	58.56	67.34	6.00%
W1B23	46 - 60 kl per kl	124.13	142.74	117.10	134.67	6.00%
W1B24	>60kl per kl	165.53	190.36	156.16	179.58	6.00%

1.4.3 Sale of Electricity and Impact of Tariff Increases

The percentage increase of Eskom bulk tariffs charged to municipalities in the NERSA notification received on 29 January 2024 are now indicated as 12,72% in this report, based on the tariff increase for Eskom customers, as approved by NERSA.

The indicative overall tariff increases for municipal electricity tariffs for municipal consumers applicable from 1 July 2024 for the electricity basket are now 10.04% on electricity, which will be implemented in conjuntion with the new cost reflective tariff structure, also now discussed. **Below also more information regarding the implementation of phase 1 of the cost reflective, Cost of Supply (Cos) tariffs recommended from 1 July 2024.** Before-mentioned will also have the effect of differentiated increases for individual consumers, directly in relation to the size of the capacity charge of a consumer. A final outcome from NERSA of the tariff increase is still awaited at the time of finalising this report. Any changes to the recommended increases based on forthcoming NERSA notifications will be effected accordingly. The municipality must submit the electricity tariffs application, to ensure that NERSA considers and approves the application on time for implementation on 1 July 2024.

To assist municipalities to take advantage of new regulatory requirements and changes in customer behaviour, the Provincial Government of the Western Cape initiated the Municipal Energy Resilience Project (MER).
The MER is an initiative of the Green Economy Unit of the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDAT). The project provided municipalities with the opportunity to apply for funding to conduct CoS studies, Integrated Resource Plans and Grid Capacity Connection studies. The Overstrand Municipality was one of six municipalities in the Western Cape selected to take part in this project and received funding to complete a CoS study. Overstrand Municipality commissioned a comprehensive electricity pricing study, with the following three components:

- Ringfencing electricity - The key objective of this part is to establish the true cost and revenue of electricity supply in the municipality.
- The objective of the CoS study is to know the cost of supplying customers on each tariff and to compare this with the revenue from the current tariffs and thus the cross-subsidies.
- A Tariff study, to analyse the structure of the tariffs and how it differs from the cost structures and identify the cross-subsidies with-in the tariffs and then to provide new tariffs.

All small customers (domestic and business) should have fully cost reflective tariffs, with the following structure:

- A basic charge to reflect the fixed metering, billing, revenue collection and customer services cost
- A capacity charge based on the installed/limited capacity of the customer
- An energy charge that covers the full energy cost, losses and surplus requirement.

All large customers should be charged a Time of Use (ToU) tariff with structure and slots as per the Eskom Megaflex tariff applicable to the Overstrand area.

(The basic charge will decrease over the 4 years of the phased implementation, as part of the electricity tariff structure, since the costs of service rendering for this service also have a large component representing overheads/fixed costs. The basic charge must be associated with the fixed costs to have electricity services available to the community, inclusive of capital costs for expansion and replacement of electricity infrastructure. All other costs (maintenance, operational requirements) related to daily network availability on a 24 hours basis and service rendering from the Eskom intake points, relate to Fixed Costs. Service rendering with regard to Electricity provision is a high risk service with immediate and costly consequences.)

The recommendations of the Cost of Supply and Pricing Study indicate that, to comply with legislation and the requirements of NERSA, the following should be implemented:

- Simplifying subsidies for indigent customers,
- Phasing out of the inclined block tariff for electrical energy and replacing it ultimately with a flat rate,
- Phasing in a Capacity Charge to enable consumers to choose the most appropriate and cost
- effective electrical capacity connection they require, and
- Large consumers should be charged a Time of Use (ToU) tariff with structure and slots as per the Eskom Megaflex tariff applicable to the Overstrand area. This tariff allows for High- and Low Seasons as well as Peak, Standard and Off-Peak periods.

Due to comprehensive nature of the tariff reforms, it is recommended that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years.

Nersa increase for 2024/25 as indicated at 10.04% is also applied in conjunction with the new cost reflective CoS tariffs for the respective brackets of the Inclining Block Tariffs (0-350 kWh, 351-600kWh, and >600kWh). The recommendation of tariffs, for final approval by Council on 31 May 2024 must be in terms of section 75A of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) of tariffs and charges for the budget year 2024/25.

Registered indigents will be granted an increased electricity units allocation from 1 July 2024, the increase to be from 50 kWh, to 70 kWh per 30-day period free of charge, in the instance that they qualify for this indigent benefit. The following table shows the impact of the proposed increases in electricity tariffs for domestic consumers:

Table 8 Comparison between current electricity charges and increases (Domestic)

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICABLE) (BEFORE NERSA approval)

Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		1.1004
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	1.0600
EF	FIXED CHARGES						
EF1	Infrastructure Charge per Meter per month (No 1 end date 30 June 2026)	R	16.65	19.15	16.65	19.15	0.00%
E1	SINGLE PHASE : DOMESTIC						
E1A	Two-Part Tariff: Credit meters 60 Amp (13.8 kVA BDMD) (Including Resorts)						
EB1A	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	466.10	536.02	504.90	580.64	-7.68%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	2.49	2.86	new	new	
EC1D	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	149.40	171.81	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E1A2	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh	c	212.53	244.41	193.72	222.78	9.71%
E1A3	IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh	c	273.93	315.02	284.52	327.20	-3.72%
E1A4	IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh	c	384.67	442.37	349.57	402.01	10.04%
E1B	Two-Part Tariff: Pre-paid up to 60 Amp (13.8 kVA BDMD) (Including Resorts)						
EB1B	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	466.10	536.02	504.90	580.64	-7.68%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	2.49	2.86	new	new	
EC1A	Capacity Charge : 30Amp	R	74.70	85.91	new	new	
EC1B	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	99.60	114.54	new	new	
EC1C	Capacity Charge : 50Amp	R	124.50	143.18	new	new	
EC1D	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	149.40	171.81	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E1B2	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh	c	200.33	230.38	178.95	205.79	11.95%
E1B3	IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh	c	273.93	315.02	268.11	308.33	2.17%
E1B4	IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh	c	369.76	425.22	336.02	386.42	10.04%

A major effort has been made to contain the increase in basic charges, and with that, this service will have only a 2.49% surplus.

The full set proposed tariffs are included in Annexure C.

1.4.4 Sanitation and Impact of Tariff Increases

A tariff increase of 8,9% for sanitation (basic & consumption) is proposed from 1 July 2024.

With the previous budget (2023/24) an intensified effort to contain the costs of this service for the consumer, which resulted in an average increase of 7.21% (6.8% Basic/Fixed, 7.5% unit costs) from

1 July 2023. This service is however running at a loss currently, necessitating an increase aimed at decreasing the deficit to ensure the sustainability of this service.

The recommendation of an increase of 8,9% for 2024/25 will improve on the position for 2024/25 but is still translating to a deficit of 5,01%. The performance of this service, inclusive of tariffs for the next budget cycle will thus have to be monitored. As mentioned previously in this report, costs related to substantial fuel costs for generators at bulk sewer works (unavoidable due to prolonged loadshedding) as well as fuel costs for sewer tank services, are contributing cost factors currently.

The following factors inform the proposed tariffs:

- Sanitation charges are calculated according to the percentage water discharged as indicated in the table below;
- Tariff structure comparability research was undertaken by the Infrastructure & Planning directorate, where it was found that the current tariff structure compares very favourably, towards the consumer, against tariff structures locally and international; and
- Free sanitation to an increased benefit of 7 kℓ (70% of 10 kℓ) was approved and implemented on 1 July 2022 for registered indigents.

The following table compares the current and proposed tariffs:

Table 9 Comparison between current sanitation charges and increases (Domestic)

SEWER TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	1.089
SE7A	SEWERAGE - SINGLE AND INTERMEDIATE RESIDENTIAL (Dwelling house and Duplex flats, Conventional Sewers, small bore sewers and conservancy tanks)					1.06
SE7A1	0 - 35kl per kl (based on 70% of max 50kl water usage) - per unit per month , Conservancy tank service only during office hours per month. For after hours service, refer to tariff SE9B.	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7A2	Where no municipal water is used - per RUE per month. Conservancy tank service only during office hours per month. For after hours service, refer to tariff SE9B.	161.41	185.62	148.22	170.45	8.90%
SE7A3	Call out fee for Tank Service request but no service due to another defect/no acces to tank	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE7A5	Double the basic charge levied where networks are available but client is not connected	320.72	368.83	294.51	338.69	8.90%
	SEWERAGE - REGISTERED INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS					
SE7A4	0 - 7 kl - **subsidised**	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7A5	8 - 35kl per kl (based on 70% of max 50kl water usage) - per unit per month , Conservancy tank service only during office hours per month. For after hours service, refer to	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7B	SEWERAGE - GENERAL RESIDENTIAL (Blocks of flats and Residential Buildings)					
SE7B1	0 - 45kl per kl (based on 90% of max 50kl water usage) per unit per month	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7B2	Call out fee for Tank Service request but no service due to another defect/no acces to tank	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE7C	SEWERAGE - GUEST HOUSE; BED & BREAKFAST ESTABLISHMENTS					
SE7C1	per kl (based on 70% of water usage) per unit per month.	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7D	CONSUMPTION - ALL OTHER (Including Commercial, Industrial, School, Sport, etc)					
SE7D1	per kl (based on 90% of water usage) per unit per month - this percentage may be adjusted according to the Tariff Policy after investigation	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7D2	Call out fee for Tank Service request but no service due to another defect/no acces to tank	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE7E	CONSUMPTION - DEPARTMENTAL					
SE7E1	0 - 35 kl per kl (based on 70% of max 50kl water usage) per unit per month	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE8	BASIC CHARGE					
SE8A	Basic Monthly Charge Developed sites per erf/unit per month	160.52	184.60	147.40	169.51	8.90%
SE8A1	Basic Monthly Subsidy Residential Indigent as per paragraph A of the Indigent Policy per month	160.52	184.60	147.40	169.51	8.90%
SE8B	Basic Monthly Charge Undeveloped sites - can not connect to the network per erf/unit per month	108.16	124.38	99.32	114.22	8.90%
SE8C	Basic Monthly Charge Undeveloped sites - can connect to the network per erf/unit per month	160.51	184.58	147.39	169.50	8.90%
SE8D	Basic Monthly Charge Developed sites - with a septic Tank per erf/unit per month	108.16	124.38	99.32	114.22	8.90%
SE8E	Basic Monthly Charge - Low Cost Housing & Single Quarters per erf/unit per month	108.16	124.38	99.32	114.22	8.90%
SE8F	Infrastructure					
SE8F1	Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month (No 1 end date 30 June 2026)	9.60	11.04	9.60	11.04	0.00%
SE8F2	Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month (No 2 end date 30 June 2029)	3.43	3.94	3.43	3.94	0.00%
SE8F3	Subsidised Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month - Registered Indigent	3.43	3.94	3.43	3.94	0.00%

The full proposed tariffs are included in Annexure C.

1.4.5 Waste Removal and Impact of Tariff Increases

A recommended tariff increase of at least 11% is proposed for 2024/25, in view of the nature of cost drivers for rendering the municipal waste removal service in a heavily regulated environment, and to

ensure that this service is rendered sustainable. The proposed increase will bring the performance of this service closer to a break-even, with the strategy to render the service at a surplus from 2025/26 in order to provide the necessary cash for replacement of refuse removal trucks.
Cell 4 of the Overberg District Municipality operates since 1 April 2019, and this cell is still operational. The new Hermanus Waste Management Facility became operational during 2022/23. Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal mechanisms must comply with stringent legislative requirements such as the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, No 59 of 2008. Revision of the solid waste strategy to ensure that this service can be rendered in a sustainable manner is ongoing.

The following table compares current and proposed amounts payable from 1 July 2024:
Table 10 Comparison between current waste removal fees and increases (Domestic)

REFUSE (SOLID WASTE) TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		1.1100
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	1.06
		R	R	R	R	
	DOMESTIC WASTE					
SAN1A	Residential (All registered erven/unit with approved building plan) 1 x removal per week **(R/Month)**	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SA1A2	Residential Indigent subsidy as per paragraph A of the Indigent Policy (All registered erven/unit with approved building plan) 1 x removal per week **(R/Month)**	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%

All proposed refuse tariffs are listed in Annexure C.

1.4.6 Overall impact of tariff increases on households

The following table shows the overall expected impact of the tariff increases on large, medium and small household consumers, as well as an indigent household receiving free basic services.

MONTHLY BASKET OF TARIFFS 2024/2025

SINGLE RESIDENTIAL			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
High Consumption			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation	R3,500,000				
Rates			968.30	1,045.76	77.46	8.00
Sewer	SE7A1+SE8A		381.06	414.97	33.91	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	1X Per Week		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water		20 kl	432.80	458.77	25.97	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**2,063.70**	**2,226.13**	**162.43**	**7.87**
VAT		15%	164.31	177.05	24.36	14.83
TOTAL			2,228.01	2,403.18	186.79	8.38
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Medium Consumption			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation	R2,500,000				
Rates			687.63	742.64	55.01	8.00
Sewer	SE7A1+SE8A		322.65	351.36	28.72	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	1X Per Week		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water		15 kl	332.33	352.27	19.94	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**1,624.15**	**1,752.89**	**128.75**	**7.93**
VAT		15%	140.48	151.54	19.31	13.75
TOTAL			1,764.63	1,904.43	148.06	8.39
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Low Consumption			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation	R1,000,000				
Rates			266.63	287.96	21.33	8.00
Sewer	SE7A1+SE8A		322.65	351.36	28.72	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	1X Per Week		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water		15 kl	332.33	352.27	19.94	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**1,203.15**	**1,298.21**	**95.07**	**7.90**
VAT		15%	140.48	151.54	14.26	10.15
TOTAL			1,343.63	1,449.75	109.33	8.14
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Life-Line Consumption (ONE PART) (Indigent)			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation		R50,000				
Rates			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sewer	SE7A1		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			41.70	41.70	0.00	0.00
Refuse	1X Per Week		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water		8 kl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL			**41.70**	**41.70**	**0.00**	**0.00**
VAT		15%	6.26	6.26	0.00	0.00
TOTAL			47.96	47.96	0.00	0.00
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

All proposed basket of tariffs are listed in Annexure C.

Table 11 MBRR Table SA14 – Household bills

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
Rand/cent	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25 % incr.	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Monthly Account for Household - 'Middle Income Range'										
Rates and services charges:										
Property rates	258.27	268.67	284.70	182.43	182.43	182.43	8.0%	197.02	206.91	219.33
Electricity: Basic levy	356.20	408.17	438.66	504.46	504.46	504.46	22.0%	615.50	652.43	691.58
Electricity: Consumption	1,862.96	2,134.79	2,294.26	2,638.39	2,638.39	2,638.39	5.9%	2,793.28	2,960.88	3,138.53
Water: Basic levy	142.64	148.35	155.62	165.74	165.74	165.74	6.0%	175.68	186.22	197.39
Water: Consumption	419.04	435.81	449.88	559.86	559.86	559.86	6.0%	593.46	629.07	666.81
Sanitation	427.84	444.89	464.01	497.89	497.89	497.89	9.1%	543.19	575.78	610.33
Refuse removal	193.84	201.59	213.48	228.00	228.00	228.00	11.0%	253.08	268.26	284.36
Other	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	–	53.54	53.54	53.54
sub-total	**3,714.33**	**4,095.81**	**4,354.15**	**4,830.31**	**4,830.31**	**4,830.31**	**8.2%**	**5,224.75**	**5,533.09**	**5,861.87**
VAT on Services	518.41	574.07	610.42	697.18	697.18	697.18	8.2%	754.16	798.93	846.38
Total large household bill:	**4,232.74**	**4,669.88**	**4,964.57**	**5,527.49**	**5,527.49**	**5,527.49**	**8.2%**	**5,978.91**	**6,332.02**	**6,708.25**
% increase/-decrease		**10.3%**	**6.3%**	**11.3%**	**–**	**–**		**8.2%**	**5.9%**	**5.9%**
Monthly Account for Household - 'Affordable Range'										
Rates and services charges:										
Property rates	178.80	186.00	197.10	126.30	126.30	126.30	8.0%	136.40	143.25	151.84
Electricity: Basic levy	356.20	408.17	438.66	504.46	504.46	504.46	22.0%	615.50	652.43	691.58
Electricity: Consumption	725.57	831.44	893.56	1,104.80	1,104.80	1,104.80	4.5%	1,154.75	1,224.04	1,297.48
Water: Basic levy	142.64	148.35	155.62	165.74	165.74	165.74	6.0%	175.68	186.22	197.39
Water: Consumption	317.47	330.17	343.78	413.46	413.46	413.46	6.0%	438.27	464.57	492.44
Sanitation	377.72	392.78	409.66	440.29	440.29	440.29	8.9%	479.56	508.33	538.83
Refuse removal	193.84	201.59	213.48	228.00	228.00	228.00	11.0%	253.08	268.26	284.36
Other	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	–	53.54	53.54	53.54
sub-total	**2,345.78**	**2,552.04**	**2,705.40**	**3,036.59**	**3,036.59**	**3,036.59**	**8.9%**	**3,306.78**	**3,500.64**	**3,707.46**
VAT on Services	2,230.20	2,345.78	376.25	436.54	436.54	436.54	8.9%	475.56	503.61	533.34
Total small household bill:	**4,575.98**	**4,897.82**	**3,081.65**	**3,473.13**	**3,473.13**	**3,473.13**	**8.9%**	**3,782.34**	**4,004.25**	**4,240.80**
% increase/-decrease		**7.0%**	**(37.1%)**	**12.7%**	**–**	**–**		**8.9%**	**5.9%**	**5.9%**
Monthly Account for Household - 'Indigent' Household receiving free basic services										
Rates and services charges:										
Property rates	99.33	103.34	109.50	70.17	70.17	70.17		–	–	–
Electricity: Basic levy	356.20	408.17	438.66	504.46	504.46	504.46	7.2%	540.80	573.25	607.64
Electricity: Consumption	441.84	506.31	544.15	678.02	678.02	678.02	9.7%	743.85	788.48	835.79
Water: Basic levy	142.64	148.35	155.62	165.74	165.74	165.74	6.0%	175.68	186.22	197.39
Water: Consumption	220.22	229.02	210.88	267.06	267.06	267.06	6.0%	283.08	300.06	318.07
Sanitation	327.60	340.66	355.99	381.06	381.06	381.06	9.2%	415.93	440.89	467.34
Refuse removal	193.84	201.59	213.48	228.00	228.00	228.00	11.0%	253.08	268.26	284.36
Other	(935.13)	(1,016.56)	(1,154.19)	(1,356.85)	(1,356.85)	(1,356.85)	5.8%	(1,392.34)	(1,475.88)	(1,564.43)
sub-total	**846.54**	**920.88**	**874.09**	**937.66**	**937.66**	**937.66**	**8.8%**	**1,020.08**	**1,081.28**	**1,146.16**
VAT on Services	112.08	122.63	114.69	130.12	130.12	130.12	17.6%	153.01	162.19	171.92
Total small household bill:	**958.62**	**1,043.51**	**988.78**	**1,067.78**	**1,067.78**	**1,067.78**	**9.9%**	**1,173.09**	**1,243.47**	**1,318.08**
% increase/-decrease		**8.9%**	**(5.2%)**	**8.0%**	**–**	**–**		**9.9%**	**6.0%**	**6.0%**

Please Note: Infrastructure Levy 2 – is subsidised for Indigent Households

1.5 Operating Expenditure Framework

The Municipality's expenditure framework for the 2024/25 budget and MTREF is informed by the following:

- Balanced budget constraint (cash operating expenditure should not exceed cash operating revenue) unless there are sound reasons for utilising existing uncommitted cash-backed reserves to fund any deficit;
- The repairs and maintenance plan relating to the asset management strategy;
- Funding of the budget over the MTREF as informed by Section 18 and 19 of the MFMA;
- Reducing expenditure on non-core programmes;
- Implementing operational gains and efficiencies;
- Strict adherences to the principle of *no project plan no budget*. If there is no business plan no funding allocation will be made; and
- Taking cognisance of cost containment guidelines and assessing the status of current measures.

The following table is a high-level summary of the 2024/25 budget and MTREF (classified per main type of operating expenditure):

Table 12 Summary of operating expenditure by functional classification item

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Expenditure									
Employee related costs	436,029	454,787	480,939	537,911	549,645	549,645	586,258	609,765	650,443
Remuneration of councillors	11,219	11,582	12,315	12,514	12,898	12,898	13,912	14,488	15,086
Bulk purchases - electricity	298,272	351,600	346,418	429,805	443,829	443,829	484,477	523,235	565,093
Inventory consumed	45,042	52,661	58,220	62,499	69,523	69,523	61,092	73,043	73,524
Debt impairment	9,494	28,248	52,100	19,414	50,372	50,372	53,394	56,598	59,994
Depreciation and amortisation	138,195	148,319	148,321	149,154	149,403	149,403	158,441	167,237	176,574
Interest	48,805	47,584	48,152	49,658	49,658	49,658	49,814	51,810	46,707
Contracted services	208,095	237,215	257,088	300,624	310,810	310,810	316,348	334,743	351,451
Transfers and subsidies	8,651	12,813	16,086	16,380	16,580	16,580	17,417	16,650	17,309
Irrecoverable debts written off	4,559	5,258	10,206	–	10,709	10,709	10,709	10,709	10,709
Operational costs	112,270	116,245	141,085	164,252	207,404	207,404	192,347	161,335	133,113
Losses on disposal of Assets	144	30,979	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Losses	1,034	192	72	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure	**1,321,810**	**1,497,483**	**1,571,001**	**1,742,212**	**1,870,832**	**1,870,832**	**1,944,209**	**2,019,614**	**2,100,004**

The budgeted allocation for employee related costs and remuneration of councillors for the 2024/25 financial year totals R600.2m which equals 30.87 per cent of the total operating expenditure and is within the NT norm of 25 – 40 per cent. Of this total, the provisions relating to employee related costs amounts to R28.1m of which the majority of the amount is a long-term liability (post-retirement benefits) and therefore not cash remuneration.

The South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC) Salary and Wage Collective Agreement for municipalities for the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2024 was signed in 2021 and had to be implemented by all municipalities on a national level. A new agreement has not yet been negotiated for salary increases from 1 July 2024, the increase thus provided for in draft budget for 2024/25 as follows:
An increase in the salary budget of 5,7%, and notch increases, with an average of 2%, have also budgeted for in view of the SALGBC agreement to be negotiated and finalised between the employer organization (SALGA) and the respective unions. Staff vacancies are currently still frozen and may only be filled, following a motivation to Senior Management. The revised organisational structure was considered and approved by Council, with the implementation phase now in process. Section 57 Employees' (Directors) remuneration is determined in terms of a fixed agreement. The afore-mentioned employees receive no bonuses, which principle was negotiated with them. Regulations have been promulgated, which provide for the Minister of Co-operative Governance to determine the total remuneration packages payable to any new employees to the posts of Municipal Manager and Section 57 Employees (Directors), with effect from 1 July 2014. Existing contracts however continue until they lapse.

The cost associated with the remuneration of councillors is determined by the Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs in accordance with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998).

On 18 August 2023, the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs published the upper limits notice for the salaries, allowances and benefits of councillors, approving an increase of 3,8% with effect from 1 July 2022. An increase in remuneration of councillors has been factored into the 2024/25 budget, providing for 5,7%, in the absence of specific indication at the time of the tabling of the Draft Budget.
The provision of debt impairment and write-off of bad debts for consumer accounts has been determined based on an annual collection rate of close to 98 per cent and the Debt Write-off Policy of the Municipality. The provision for impairment has however been revisited.

Provision for depreciation and asset impairment has been informed by the Municipality's Asset Management Policy. Depreciation is widely considered a proxy for the measurement of the rate of asset consumption. Budget appropriations in this regard total R158,4m for the 2024/25 financial year and equates to 8,15 per cent of the total operating expenditure. Note that the implementation of the GRAP 17 accounting standard meant bringing a range of assets previously fully depreciated and not included in the assets register, back onto the assets register. This resulted in a significant increase in depreciation at implementation, relative to previous years. This aspect is further highlighted in para. 1.3 of this report.

Finance charges consist of the repayment of interest on long-term borrowing (cost of capital). Finance charges comprise 2,56 per cent of operating expenditure. The gearing ratio of borrowing to revenue is expected to be below 35% for 2024/25, which is below the outer proposed limit of National Treasury.

Bulk purchases are directly informed by the purchase of electricity from Eskom. Municipalities were notified by NERSA that Eskom tariff increases has been approved at 12,72% for bulk purchases. The increase indicated in this budget report now reflects the same price increase from 1 July 2024.

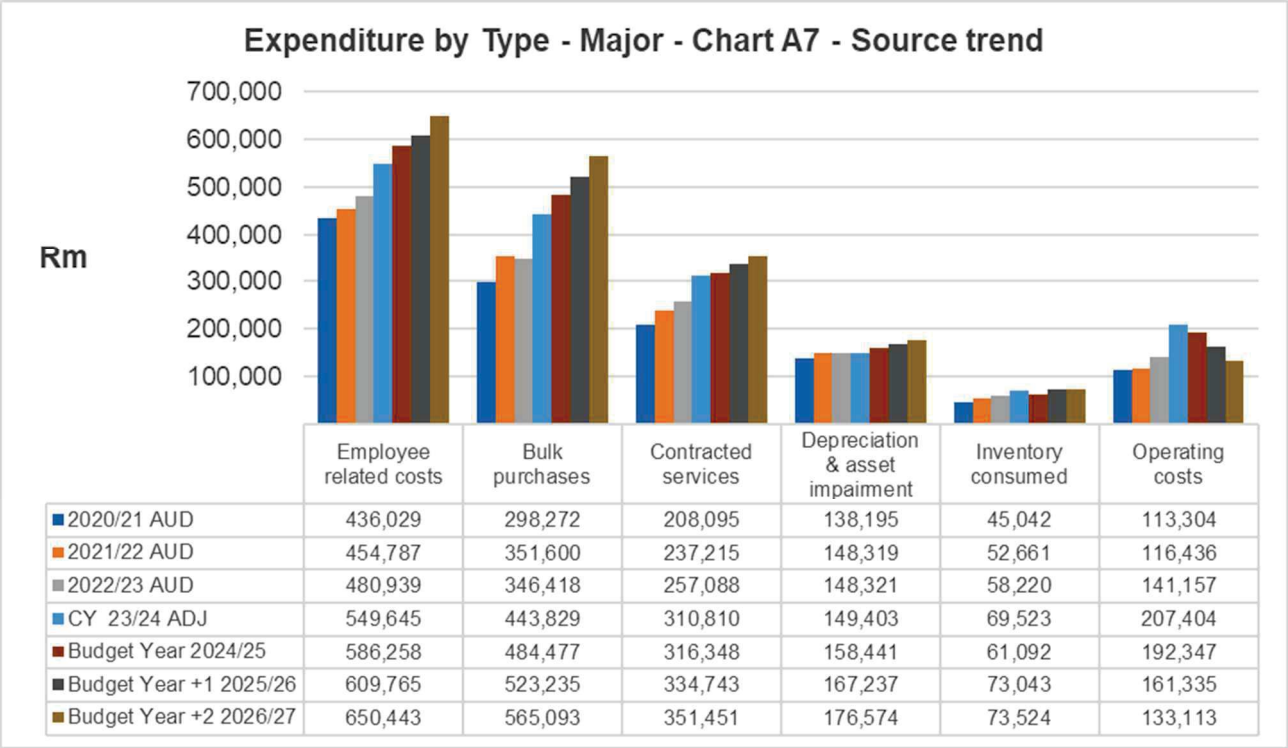
Other materials, now classified as Inventory in mSCOA, comprise amongst others the purchase of materials for maintenance, cleaning materials, fuel, printing and stationery etc. In previous financial years the expenditure on top structures relating to Housing Projects funded through the Human Settlement Grant (Construction Contracts) that fluctuates from year to year causes major discrepancies in the trend for this type of expenditure.

In line with the Municipality's repairs and maintenance plan this group of expenditure has been prioritised to ensure sustainability of the Municipality's infrastructure. The introduction of further reclassification resulting from mSCOA caused a shift in expenditure budgeted under Repairs and maintenance as well as Contracted Services, in relation to figures in the past few years.

Contracted services have been identified as an area for the municipality to implement efficiencies. As part of the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF this group of expenditure was critically evaluated and operational efficiencies are being enforced, a process that will be continued with. In the 2024/25 financial year, this group of expenditure totals R316m. Further details relating to contracted services can be seen in Table 62 MBRR SA1.

Other Expenditure, now classified as Operational Costs in mSCOA, comprises of various line items relating to the daily operations of the municipality. The introduction and reclassification resulting from mSCOA has caused a shift in expenditure previously classified and budgeted under general expenses to Inventory (materials) and contracted services. This group of expenditure has also been identified as an area in which cost savings and efficiencies can be achieved. Further details relating to other expenditure can be seen in Table 62 MBRR SA1. It is highlighted that the NT A Schedules, although revised, does not sufficiently reflect all mSCOA classifications relating to all types of expenditure.

The following table gives a breakdown of the major expenditure categories for the 2024/25 financial year.



	Employee related costs	Bulk purchases	Contracted services	Depreciation & asset impairment	Inventory consumed	Operating costs
2020/21 AUD	436,029	298,272	208,095	138,195	45,042	113,304
2021/22 AUD	454,787	351,600	237,215	148,319	52,661	116,436
2022/23 AUD	480,939	346,418	257,088	148,321	58,220	141,157
CY 23/24 ADJ	549,645	443,829	310,810	149,403	69,523	207,404
Budget Year 2024/25	586,258	484,477	316,348	158,441	61,092	192,347
Budget Year +1 2025/26	609,765	523,235	334,743	167,237	73,043	161,335
Budget Year +2 2026/27	650,443	565,093	351,451	176,574	73,524	133,113

Figure 1 Main operational expenditure categories for the 2024/25 financial year

1.5.1 Priority given to repairs and maintenance

Alignment to this priority has been given to preserving and maintaining the Municipality's current infrastructure, the 2024/25 budget and MTREF provides for continuing in the area of asset maintenance, as informed by the asset maintenance strategy and repairs and maintenance plan of the Municipality.

In terms of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, operational repairs and maintenance is not considered a direct expenditure driver but an outcome of certain other expenditures, such as remuneration, purchases of materials and contracted services. Considering these cost drivers, the following table is a consolidation of all the expenditures associated with repairs and maintenance.

Table 13 Operational repairs and maintenance

Description R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Repairs and Maintenance by Expenditure Item									
Employee related costs	101,119	113,771	116,569	132,398	132,413	132,413	141,820	147,647	158,253
Inventory Consumed (Project Maintenance)	19,462	22,089	23,186	25,845	31,546	31,546	21,831	32,874	34,496
Contracted Services	80,996	99,098	97,410	120,575	119,866	119,866	117,099	119,830	121,259
Other Expenditure	9,941	10,428	12,340	14,477	17,025	17,025	15,024	16,026	17,252
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	211,518	245,386	249,505	293,296	300,849	300,849	295,774	316,378	331,260

For 2024/25 MTREF, operational repairs and maintenance remain a strategic imperative owing to the aging of the Municipality's infrastructure. In relation to the total operating expenditure, repairs and maintenance comprises on average 15.55 per cent of the budget over the respective financial years of the MTREF.

The table below provides a breakdown of the repairs and maintenance in relation to asset classes:

Table 14 Repairs and maintenance per asset class

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Repairs and maintenance expenditure by Asset Class/Sub-class									
Infrastructure	**140,742**	**141,079**	**137,671**	**168,080**	**173,326**	**173,326**	**173,170**	**191,021**	**202,996**
Roads Infrastructure	67,439	64,340	54,418	75,266	80,626	80,626	78,769	92,481	98,202
Roads	64,190	64,340	54,418	75,266	80,626	80,626	78,769	92,481	98,202
Road Structures	3,249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure	5,584	6,870	6,157	6,469	6,265	6,265	6,361	6,573	6,943
Drainage Collection	2,515	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance	3,069	6,870	6,157	6,469	6,265	6,265	6,361	6,573	6,943
Electrical Infrastructure	31,045	30,721	35,380	41,404	41,892	41,892	40,144	42,117	45,114
Power Plants	436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Transmission Conductors	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Networks	28,149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks	2,435	30,721	35,380	41,404	41,892	41,892	40,144	42,117	45,114
Water Supply Infrastructure	21,046	21,088	20,432	23,527	21,800	21,800	24,954	26,031	27,625
Water Treatment Works	–	272	33	312	312	312	331	346	367
Distribution	21,046	18,916	18,708	20,317	18,590	18,590	21,542	22,460	23,826
Distribution Points	–	1,900	1,691	2,898	2,898	2,898	3,081	3,224	3,431
Sanitation Infrastructure	12,980	11,710	12,634	13,718	14,008	14,008	14,322	14,738	15,395
Reticulation	–	6,507	6,759	7,815	7,815	7,815	8,338	8,693	9,285
Waste Water Treatment Works	12,980	5,203	5,875	5,903	6,193	6,193	5,984	6,046	6,110
Solid Waste Infrastructure	2,535	6,351	8,650	7,697	8,734	8,734	8,620	9,081	9,717
Landfill Sites	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Transfer Stations	1,186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Processing Facilities	272	1,574	2,662	2,517	2,817	2,817	3,100	3,333	3,583
Waste Drop-off Points	1,009	4,777	5,988	5,180	5,917	5,917	5,520	5,748	6,134
Waste Separation Facilities	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Promenades	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data Centres	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets	**44,371**	**50,376**	**53,486**	**62,076**	**62,395**	**62,395**	**66,438**	**72,474**	**72,201**
Community Facilities	37,364	37,455	40,568	47,427	48,124	48,124	49,396	52,852	55,009
Halls	5,332	4,464	5,950	7,463	6,325	6,325	7,405	9,210	8,716
Centres	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire/Ambulance Stations	440	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Testing Stations	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libraries	121	–	14	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,800	2,001	2,121
Cemeteries/Crematoria	967	1,037	943	948	902	902	994	1,025	1,079
Police	358	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parks	25,542	27,586	28,619	32,063	33,945	33,945	33,755	34,981	37,156
Public Open Space	4,304	3,886	4,553	4,187	4,185	4,185	4,401	4,557	4,793
Public Ablution Facilities	178	482	488	982	982	982	1,041	1,078	1,145
Sport and Recreation Facilities	7,007	12,921	12,919	14,649	14,270	14,270	17,042	19,622	17,192
Outdoor Facilities	7,007	12,921	12,919	14,649	14,270	14,270	17,042	19,622	17,192
Heritage assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets	**2,137**	**15,056**	**16,833**	**18,438**	**15,005**	**15,005**	**13,758**	**8,069**	**8,381**
Operational Buildings	2,136	15,056	16,833	18,438	15,005	15,005	13,758	8,069	8,381
Municipal Offices	2,086	15,048	16,773	18,400	14,887	14,887	13,720	8,031	8,343
Building Plan Offices	35	–	25	–	80	80	–	–	–
Depots	16	8	34	38	38	38	38	38	38
Housing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social Housing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets	5,672	5,915	6,829	8,331	8,073	8,073	8,967	9,720	10,707
Servitudes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights	5,672	5,915	6,829	8,331	8,073	8,073	8,967	9,720	10,707
Computer Software and Applications	5,672	5,915	6,829	8,331	8,073	8,073	8,967	9,720	10,707
Computer Equipment	1,947	2,490	2,157	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,566	2,717	2,878
Computer Equipment	1,947	2,490	2,157	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,566	2,717	2,878
Furniture and Office Equipment	1,128	5,004	8,206	11,697	13,834	13,834	7,747	7,935	8,389
Furniture and Office Equipment	1,128	5,004	8,206	11,697	13,834	13,834	7,747	7,935	8,389
Machinery and Equipment	–	4,059	4,163	6,036	7,353	7,353	5,983	6,310	6,530
Machinery and Equipment	–	4,059	4,163	6,036	7,353	7,353	5,983	6,310	6,530
Transport Assets	15,521	21,406	20,160	16,214	18,441	18,441	17,145	18,132	19,178
Transport Assets	15,521	21,406	20,160	16,214	18,441	18,441	17,145	18,132	19,178
Land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	**211,518**	**245,386**	**249,505**	**293,296**	**300,849**	**300,849**	**295,774**	**316,378**	**331,260**
R&M as a % of PPE	*5.9%*	*6.8%*	*6.8%*	*7.6%*	*7.8%*	*7.8%*	*7.7%*	*8.3%*	*8.8%*
R&M as % Operating Expenditure	*16.0%*	*16.4%*	*15.9%*	*16.8%*	*16.1%*	*16.1%*	*15.2%*	*15.7%*	*15.8%*

For the 2024/25 financial year, 15.21 per cent or R295.7m of the total budget will be spent on repairs and maintenance, of which R173.1m is for infrastructure. Roads infrastructure has received a significant proportion of the infrastructure allocation totalling 45.5 per cent (R78.8m), followed by community assets at 22.46 per cent (R66.4m) and electricity at 13.61 per cent (R40.1m) on the total repairs and maintenance allocation.

1.5.2 Free Basic Services: Basic Social Services Package

The social package assists households that are indigent or face other circumstances that limit their ability to pay for services. To receive these free/subsidised services the households are required to register in terms of the Municipality's Indigent Policy. The budgeted indigent households for 2024/25 is estimated at 4 800.

The following is an extract from NT Budget Circular 85:
"The change in the treatment of cost of free basic services indicates that municipalities must not disclose the support to indigents on table SA21 "Transfers and grants". The change in the treatment of free basic services has been fully implemented during the 2017/2018 financial year already.

Details relating to free services and basic service delivery measurement is contained in Table 26 MBRR A10 (Basic Service Delivery Measurement).

The cost of the social package of the registered indigent households is fully covered by the local government equitable share received in terms of the annual Division of Revenue Act and that portion relating to a specific service has been apportioned as revenue to that specific service.

Table 15 MBRR Table SA21 – Transfers and grants made by the municipality

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Cash Transfers to Organisations									
Operational	–	–	500	538	538	538	800	840	882
Capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Organisations	**–**	**–**	**500**	**538**	**538**	**538**	**800**	**840**	**882**
Cash Transfers to Groups of Individuals									
Operational	8,651	12,813	14,286	15,843	16,043	16,043	16,617	15,810	16,427
Capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Groups Of Individuals:	**8,651**	**12,813**	**14,286**	**15,843**	**16,043**	**16,043**	**16,617**	**15,810**	**16,427**
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	**8,651**	**12,813**	**14,786**	**16,380**	**16,580**	**16,580**	**17,417**	**16,650**	**17,309**
Non-Cash Transfers to Groups of Individuals									
Operational	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital	–	–	1,300	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Grants To Groups Of Individuals:	**–**	**–**	**1,300**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TOTAL NON-CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	**–**	**–**	**1,300**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	**8,651**	**12,813**	**16,086**	**16,380**	**16,580**	**16,580**	**17,417**	**16,650**	**17,309**

1.6 Capital expenditure

The following table provides a breakdown of budgeted capital expenditure by vote and functional area:

Table 16 2024/25 Medium-term capital budget per function

Vote Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital Expenditure - Functional									
Governance and administration	7,054	3,761	2,228	9,075	7,365	7,365	3,490	–	–
Executive and council	355	3	5	5,005	7	7	520	–	–
Finance and administration	6,699	3,759	2,223	4,070	7,357	7,357	2,970	–	–
Internal audit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety	96,981	63,534	40,838	49,161	42,325	42,325	32,711	16,029	24,183
Community and social services	16,072	1,458	3,890	1,330	1,360	1,360	2,235	–	–
Sport and recreation	22,886	5,047	3,318	5,041	3,837	3,837	13,397	16,029	15,183
Public safety	8,425	7,998	5,007	900	3,450	3,450	3,950	–	–
Housing	49,598	49,031	28,623	41,890	33,678	33,678	13,129	–	9,000
Health	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services	29,200	11,405	20,518	5,748	5,825	5,825	3,277	2,981	6,000
Planning and development	8,466	2,656	3,719	1,108	825	825	975	–	–
Road transport	20,734	8,748	16,799	4,640	5,000	5,000	2,302	2,981	6,000
Environmental protection	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services	121,565	113,677	125,737	145,425	159,712	159,712	145,151	118,900	86,551
Energy sources	10,436	28,253	55,692	59,526	59,629	59,629	53,461	46,900	37,551
Water management	35,574	36,721	31,608	25,963	31,124	31,124	43,575	42,200	16,660
Waste water management	57,190	45,732	32,801	59,445	68,363	68,363	45,534	25,300	28,500
Waste management	18,365	2,972	5,637	490	595	595	2,580	4,500	3,840
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	254,800	192,377	189,321	209,409	215,227	215,227	184,628	137,910	116,734
Funded by:									
National Government	35,100	36,688	81,741	54,293	63,935	63,935	52,299	47,910	37,734
Provincial Government	48,390	1,290	5,036	–	33,843	33,843	13,129	–	9,000
District Municipality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (Nat / Prov Departm Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educ Institutions)	–	53,387	26,098	41,890	195	195	105	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	83,490	91,365	112,876	96,183	97,974	97,974	65,533	47,910	46,734
Public contributions & donations	23,919	–	18,467	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing	45,443	65,237	34,249	95,214	95,821	95,821	93,010	90,000	70,000
Internally generated funds	101,949	35,775	23,730	18,013	21,432	21,432	26,085	–	–
Total Capital Funding	254,800	192,377	189,321	209,409	215,227	215,227	184,628	137,910	116,734

For 2024/25 an amount of R145.1m has been appropriated for the development of basic services infrastructure which represents 78.6 per cent of the total capital budget of R184.6m. In the outer years this amount totals R118,9m, 86.2 per cent and R86.6m, 74.14 per cent respectively for each of these financial years. Water infrastructure has the second highest allocation at R43.6m in 2024/25 which equates to 30 per cent of the basic services infrastructure allocation, followed by waste water management at 31.4 per cent, R45.5m, waste management 1.8 per cent, R2.5m and electricity as the highest allocation at 36.8 per cent, R53.5m. Over the MTREF the capital housing grant expenditure relating to housing infrastructure provision amounts to R22,1 million.

Further detail relating to asset classes and proposed capital expenditure is contained in Table 25 MBRR A9 (Asset Management). In addition to the MBRR Table A9, MBRR Tables SA34a, b, c & e provides a detailed breakdown of the capital programme relating to new assets construction as well as operational repairs and maintenance by asset class. Some of the salient projects to be undertaken during 2024/25 includes, amongst others:

Top 10 Capital Projects

Project Description	Ward	AMOUNT
ELECTRIFICATION OF LOW COST HOUSING AREAS	Overstrand	22,334,000
LOW COST HOUSING SERVICES	Overstrand	13,129,000
UPGRADING OF PUMPSTATIONS & RISING MAINS	Overstrand	11,025,510
KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE	Multi-ward KM Area	10,795,320
UPGRADE HERMANUS WELL FIELDS PHASE 2	Multi-ward HM Area	10,100,000
UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX (NEW STADIUM)	Ward 08	9,900,000
REPLACEMENT OF OVERSTRAND WATER PIPES	Overstrand	8,875,470
HERMANUS MV/LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT	Ward 03	7,692,213
UPGRADE STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE- PROTEADORP, MOUNTAIN VIEW, EXT 6 & OVERHILLS	Ward 09	6,963,000
REPLACEMENT OF WATER PIPES PROTEADORP	Ward 09	6,800,000

Furthermore, Annexure E contains a detailed breakdown of the capital budget per project over the medium-term.

The following graph provides a breakdown of the capital budget to be spent per vote over the MTREF.

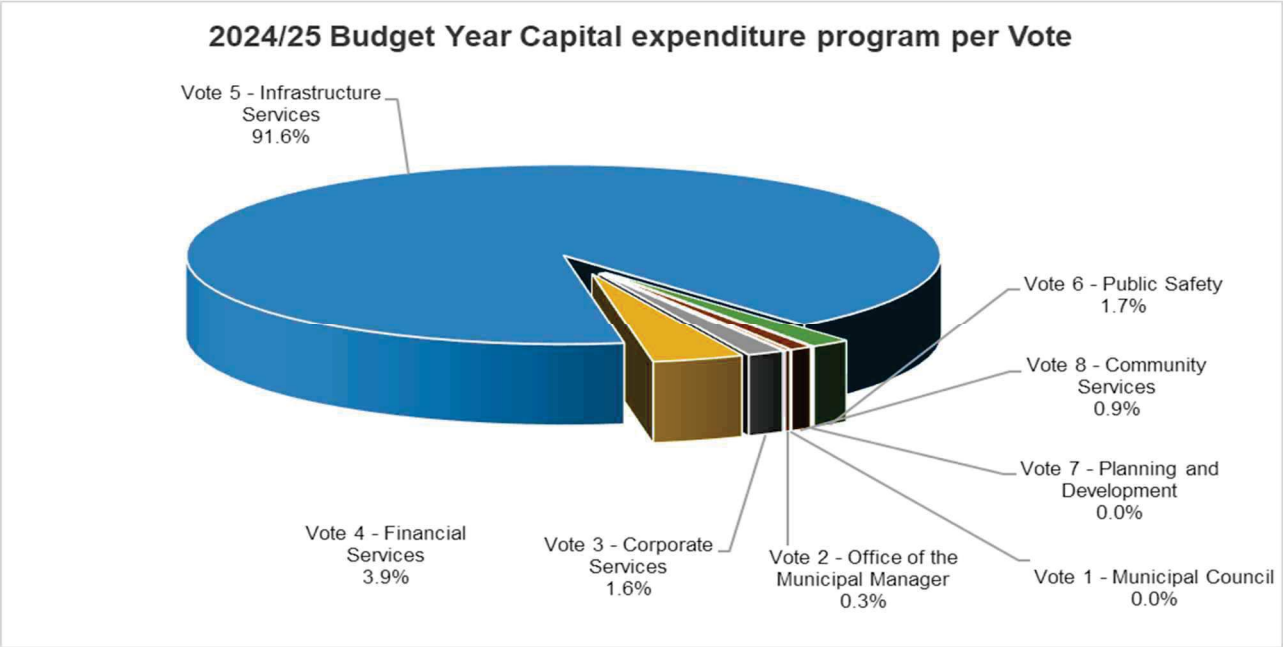


Figure 2 Capital Infrastructure Programme

1.6.1 Future operational cost of new infrastructure

An estimate has been included in Table 58 MBRR SA35. Furthermore, a long-term financial plan implementation policy has been developed to encompass costs over the long term. It needs to be noted that as part of the 2024/25 MTREF, this expenditure has been factored into the two outer years of the operational budget.

1.7 Annual Budget Tables

The following section of the report presents the ten main budget tables as required in terms of section 8 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations. These tables set out the municipality's 2024/25 budget and MTREF to be approved and/or noted by the Council. Each table is accompanied by *explanatory notes* on the facing page.

Table 17 MBRR Table A1 - Budget Summary

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousands	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Financial Performance									
Property rates	261,222	280,176	297,101	340,506	340,506	340,506	361,957	383,378	406,073
Service charges	733,197	825,476	840,648	915,383	961,452	961,452	1,040,890	1,103,344	1,169,543
Investment revenue	30,476	31,884	51,751	41,800	56,800	56,800	51,250	51,915	52,593
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	144,199	151,903	172,162	184,953	192,561	192,561	190,368	199,421	210,978
Other own revenue	125,400	139,661	189,234	193,935	214,566	214,566	192,796	154,920	121,771
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	1,294,494	1,429,101	1,550,896	1,676,577	1,765,885	1,765,885	1,837,261	1,892,978	1,960,958
Employee costs	436,029	454,787	480,939	537,911	549,645	549,645	586,258	609,765	650,443
Remuneration of councillors	11,219	11,582	12,315	12,514	12,898	12,898	13,912	14,488	15,086
Depreciation and amortisation	138,195	148,319	148,321	149,154	149,403	149,403	158,441	167,237	176,574
Interest	48,805	47,584	48,152	49,658	49,658	49,658	49,814	51,810	46,707
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases	343,314	404,261	404,638	492,305	513,352	513,352	545,568	596,277	638,617
Transfers and subsidies	8,651	12,813	16,086	16,380	16,580	16,580	17,417	16,650	17,309
Other expenditure	335,597	418,137	460,551	484,290	579,296	579,296	572,799	563,386	555,268
Total Expenditure	1,321,810	1,497,483	1,571,001	1,742,212	1,870,832	1,870,832	1,944,209	2,019,614	2,100,004
Surplus/(Deficit)	(27,316)	(68,383)	(20,106)	(65,635)	(104,948)	(104,948)	(106,948)	(126,636)	(139,046)
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	42,381	87,270	125,273	54,293	97,084	97,084	65,533	47,910	46,734
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	18,757	2,060	6,130	–	890	890	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	33,821	20,948	111,298	(11,342)	(6,974)	(6,974)	(41,415)	(78,726)	(92,312)
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	33,821	20,948	111,298	(11,342)	(6,974)	(6,974)	(41,415)	(78,726)	(92,312)
Capital expenditure & funds sources									
Capital expenditure	254,800	192,377	189,321	209,409	215,227	215,227	184,628	137,910	116,734
Transfers recognised - capital	83,490	91,365	112,876	96,183	97,974	97,974	65,533	47,910	46,734
Borrowing	45,443	65,237	34,249	95,214	95,821	95,821	93,010	90,000	70,000
Internally generated funds	101,949	35,775	23,730	18,013	21,432	21,432	26,085	–	–
Total sources of capital funds	230,881	192,377	170,854	209,409	215,227	215,227	184,628	137,910	116,734
Financial position									
Total current assets	769,692	789,523	842,270	683,321	856,283	856,283	829,027	850,020	860,104
Total non current assets	3,921,776	3,946,923	4,005,409	4,195,837	4,201,406	4,201,406	4,237,717	4,127,419	4,071,079
Total current liabilities	311,695	309,129	305,142	349,426	353,512	353,512	434,783	349,800	361,238
Total non current liabilities	678,212	703,137	707,060	731,737	728,589	728,589	661,193	712,168	734,146
Community wealth/Equity	3,701,561	3,724,180	3,835,478	3,797,994	3,975,588	3,975,588	3,970,769	3,915,472	3,835,800
Cash flows									
Net cash from (used) operating	208,994	197,999	213,466	193,672	260,768	260,768	141,341	134,480	117,216
Net cash from (used) investing	(258,765)	(191,549)	(184,495)	(214,389)	(220,207)	(220,207)	(189,608)	(50,128)	(116,734)
Net cash from (used) financing	8,680	(2,893)	1,285	13,755	13,755	13,755	7,795	(66,566)	6,830
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	612,723	616,280	646,535	516,302	700,851	700,851	660,378	678,165	685,478
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation									
Cash and investments available	667,001	676,792	714,746	594,148	778,697	778,697	744,849	678,165	685,478
Application of cash and investments	244,625	202,534	213,897	277,404	284,511	284,511	252,092	148,005	149,126
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	422,376	474,258	500,849	316,744	494,187	494,187	492,757	530,160	536,352
Asset management									
Asset register summary (WDV)	3,867,498	3,886,411	3,937,199	4,117,991	4,123,559	4,123,559	4,153,246	4,127,419	4,071,079
Depreciation	138,195	147,004	148,321	149,087	149,087	149,087	158,373	167,170	176,506
Renewal and Upgrading of Existing Assets	55,281	72,662	56,518	68,960	79,508	79,508	70,885	80,041	65,843
Repairs and Maintenance	211,518	245,386	249,505	293,296	300,849	300,849	295,774	316,378	331,260
Free services									
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	30,628	30,760	35,111	37,788	34,324	39,907	35,892	38,045	40,328
Revenue cost of free services provided	–	–	–	–	–	–	85,721	89,515	94,886
Households below minimum service level									
Water:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation/sewerage:	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	5
Energy:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refuse:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Explanatory notes to MBRR Table A1 - Budget Summary

1. Table A1 is a budget summary and provides a concise overview of the Municipality's budget from all of the major financial perspectives (operating, capital expenditure, financial position, cash flow, and MFMA funding compliance).
2. The table provides an overview of the amounts approved by Council for operating performance, resources deployed to capital expenditure, financial position, cash and funding compliance, as well as the municipality's service delivery and commitment to eliminating basic service delivery backlogs.
3. Financial management reforms emphasise the importance of the municipal budget being funded. This requires the simultaneous assessment of the Financial Performance, Financial Position and Cash Flow Budgets, along with the Capital Budget. The Budget Summary provides the key information in this regard:
    a. The accounting surplus/deficit is negative over the MTREF.
    b. Capital expenditure is balanced by capital funding sources, of which
        i. Transfers recognised is reflected on the Financial Performance Budget;
        ii. Borrowing is incorporated in the net cash from financing on the Cash Flow Budget
        iii. Internally generated funds are financed from a combination of the current operating surplus and accumulated cash-backed surpluses from previous years. The amount is incorporated in the Net cash from investing on the Cash Flow Budget. The fact that the municipality's cash flow remains positive and stable, indicates that the necessary cash resources are available to fund the Capital Budget.
4. The Cash backing/surplus reconciliation indicate the cash over the MTREF.
5. Even though the Council is placing great emphasis on securing the financial sustainability of the municipality, this is not being done at the expense of services to the poor. The section of Free Services shows that the amount spent on Free Basic Services and the revenue cost of free services provided by the municipality continues to increase. In addition, the municipality continues to make progress in addressing service delivery backlogs.

Table 18 MBRR Table A2 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by functional classification)

Functional Classification Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue - Functional									
Governance and administration	**366,679**	**393,138**	**462,846**	**460,614**	**513,721**	**513,721**	**534,699**	**560,512**	**590,948**
Executive and council	42,529	53,624	73,092	52,832	85,529	85,529	91,905	98,093	104,335
Finance and administration	324,150	339,514	389,754	407,781	428,192	428,192	442,794	462,419	486,613
Internal audit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety	**125,463**	**164,894**	**182,416**	**177,203**	**226,381**	**226,381**	**193,553**	**150,336**	**124,399**
Community and social services	8,291	9,726	9,270	8,785	9,246	9,246	9,154	9,349	9,622
Sport and recreation	29,089	15,568	14,939	16,689	14,979	14,979	24,504	30,977	31,026
Public safety	16,193	48,216	76,056	38,275	63,092	63,092	61,852	62,906	63,896
Housing	71,891	91,383	82,150	113,454	139,063	139,063	98,043	47,104	19,856
Health	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services	**16,035**	**24,301**	**34,098**	**20,693**	**22,172**	**22,172**	**14,207**	**14,865**	**18,350**
Planning and development	11,638	17,461	19,181	15,360	15,341	15,341	12,358	11,084	11,525
Road transport	4,365	6,342	14,877	5,290	6,790	6,790	1,802	3,732	6,773
Environmental protection	32	498	40	42	42	42	46	49	52
Trading services	**847,454**	**936,098**	**1,002,939**	**1,072,360**	**1,101,584**	**1,101,584**	**1,160,336**	**1,215,175**	**1,273,995**
Energy sources	481,695	557,894	576,269	654,236	655,422	655,422	689,348	720,115	762,379
Water management	153,115	156,426	182,255	169,924	191,372	191,372	204,493	213,075	213,139
Waste water management	117,987	123,924	141,829	143,566	143,375	143,375	142,748	150,926	159,554
Waste management	94,657	97,854	102,585	104,634	111,415	111,415	123,746	131,060	138,923
Other	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue - Functional	**1,355,632**	**1,518,431**	**1,682,299**	**1,730,869**	**1,863,859**	**1,863,859**	**1,902,794**	**1,940,888**	**2,007,692**
Expenditure - Functional									
Governance and administration	**259,532**	**296,840**	**279,049**	**334,581**	**336,894**	**336,894**	**247,182**	**257,301**	**270,184**
Executive and council	70,404	65,261	60,364	80,395	80,978	80,978	71,584	77,002	81,058
Finance and administration	186,367	228,680	215,535	249,820	251,561	251,561	170,452	175,482	183,976
Internal audit	2,761	2,898	3,150	4,366	4,354	4,354	5,145	4,817	5,151
Community and public safety	**192,423**	**247,198**	**297,737**	**297,549**	**363,170**	**363,170**	**353,370**	**330,270**	**303,189**
Community and social services	22,122	20,500	22,970	23,853	23,036	23,036	25,282	27,392	27,709
Sport and recreation	52,169	53,049	57,811	63,849	65,503	65,503	69,335	73,307	73,980
Public safety	87,169	126,920	156,969	132,228	163,111	163,111	167,271	175,701	183,511
Housing	30,963	46,729	59,987	77,620	111,520	111,520	91,482	53,870	17,989
Health	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services	**170,202**	**183,133**	**179,614**	**210,462**	**213,677**	**213,677**	**219,096**	**229,485**	**243,876**
Planning and development	43,396	47,152	47,425	56,507	54,231	54,231	53,667	52,580	55,422
Road transport	110,465	114,891	107,694	129,394	134,814	134,814	140,211	158,178	168,604
Environmental protection	16,340	21,090	24,496	24,561	24,632	24,632	25,218	18,727	19,851
Trading services	**696,761**	**767,390**	**810,879**	**895,516**	**952,887**	**952,887**	**1,120,638**	**1,198,430**	**1,278,337**
Energy sources	384,141	438,281	439,681	527,575	545,876	545,876	655,407	705,283	759,618
Water management	120,612	131,792	139,629	149,901	157,567	157,567	179,516	191,468	200,800
Waste water management	95,785	110,529	134,709	122,166	141,859	141,859	159,566	167,787	174,605
Waste management	96,223	86,788	96,861	95,874	107,586	107,586	126,149	133,892	143,313
Other	**2,893**	**2,923**	**3,722**	**4,104**	**4,204**	**4,204**	**3,923**	**4,127**	**4,418**
Total Expenditure - Functional	**1,321,810**	**1,497,483**	**1,571,001**	**1,742,212**	**1,870,832**	**1,870,832**	**1,944,209**	**2,019,614**	**2,100,004**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	**33,821**	**20,948**	**111,298**	**(11,342)**	**(6,974)**	**(6,974)**	**(41,415)**	**(78,726)**	**(92,312)**

Explanatory notes to MBRR Table A2 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by functional classification) - mSCOA – Function/Sub Function

1. Table A2 is a view of the budgeted financial performance in relation to revenue and expenditure per functional classification. The modified GFS functional classification, now Function/Sub Function, divides the municipal services into 15 functional areas. Municipal revenue, operating expenditure and capital expenditure are then classified in terms of each of these functional areas, which enables National Treasury to compile 'whole of government' reports.
2. Note the Total Revenue on this table includes capital revenues (Transfers recognised: capital) and so does not balance to the operating revenue shown on Table A4.

Table 19 MBRR Table A3 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

Vote Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue by Vote									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	43,170	53,270	74,415	52,697	85,394	85,394	91,820	98,003	104,240
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	2,564	3,603	1,496	956	956	956	1,364	1,446	1,533
Vote 4 - Financial Services	308,361	325,949	370,122	400,540	420,940	420,940	437,064	456,560	480,618
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	925,632	1,034,384	1,103,382	1,190,661	1,247,004	1,247,004	1,260,015	1,265,982	1,300,423
Vote 6 - Public Safety	16,277	48,857	76,056	38,275	63,092	63,092	61,852	62,906	63,896
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	35,709	25,229	32,033	20,463	20,534	20,534	15,707	14,572	15,080
Vote 8 - Community Services	23,913	27,139	24,795	27,278	25,939	25,939	34,972	41,418	41,902
Vote 9 - Costing Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue by Vote	**1,355,632**	**1,518,431**	**1,682,299**	**1,730,869**	**1,863,859**	**1,863,859**	**1,902,794**	**1,940,888**	**2,007,692**
Expenditure by Vote ***to be appropriated***									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	56,584	36,404	46,177	49,457	50,268	50,268	54,329	56,054	59,045
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	10,436	10,117	9,709	12,801	13,005	13,005	25,593	25,992	27,622
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	51,227	54,553	58,075	65,270	65,003	65,003	72,318	75,155	80,087
Vote 4 - Financial Services	107,851	136,612	140,078	123,069	138,047	138,047	138,929	145,436	154,520
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	806,013	893,615	942,227	1,078,055	1,172,039	1,172,039	1,210,945	1,257,315	1,298,832
Vote 6 - Public Safety	91,326	123,167	153,723	137,515	167,686	167,686	175,704	184,344	192,352
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	50,731	90,848	63,185	72,004	69,991	69,991	73,840	67,011	70,946
Vote 8 - Community Services	147,643	152,166	157,827	204,040	194,793	194,793	192,551	208,306	216,600
Vote 9 - Costing Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure by Vote	**1,321,810**	**1,497,483**	**1,571,001**	**1,742,212**	**1,870,832**	**1,870,832**	**1,944,209**	**2,019,614**	**2,100,004**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	**33,821**	**20,948**	**111,298**	**(11,342)**	**(6,974)**	**(6,974)**	**(41,415)**	**(78,726)**	**(92,312)**

Explanatory notes to MBRR Table A3 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote) – mSCOA – Own Segment

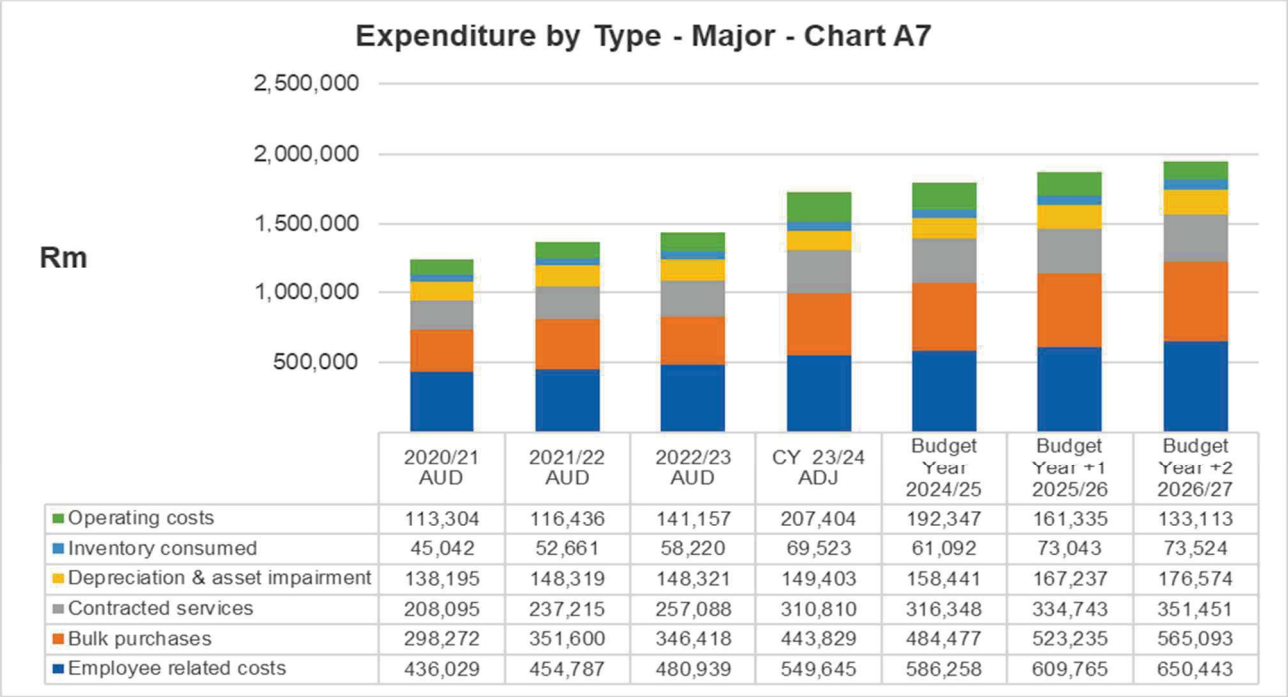
1. Table A3 is a view of the budgeted financial performance in relation to the revenue and expenditure per own segment: municipal vote (directorate). This table facilitates the view of the budgeted operating performance in relation to the organisational structure of the Municipality. This means it is possible to present the operating surplus or deficit of a vote.
2. Note the Total Revenue on this table includes capital revenues (Transfers recognised: capital) and so does not balance to the operating revenue shown on Table A4.

Table 20 MBRR Table A4 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue									
Exchange Revenue									
Service charges - Electricity	442,792	512,791	495,999	577,969	595,039	595,039	636,747	674,952	715,449
Service charges - Water	131,113	142,484	158,070	147,269	164,269	164,269	176,718	187,321	198,560
Service charges - Waste Water Management	87,094	93,237	100,655	104,715	104,715	104,715	118,479	125,588	133,123
Service charges - Waste Management	72,198	76,964	85,923	85,430	97,430	97,430	108,946	115,482	122,411
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	86,171	68,874	80,449	131,673	123,604	123,604	102,760	66,165	31,109
Agency services	6,189	6,880	7,140	8,319	6,719	6,719	7,103	7,529	7,981
Interest	28	24	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest earned from Receivables	3,257	3,370	5,796	6,400	9,900	9,900	9,400	9,964	10,562
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets	30,476	31,884	51,751	41,800	56,800	56,800	51,250	51,915	52,593
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rent on Land	966	1,650	1,401	1,127	1,127	1,127	1,889	2,001	2,120
Rental from Fixed Assets	4,068	5,042	5,346	5,646	5,646	5,646	5,676	6,015	6,375
Licence and permits	626	1,002	1,143	964	864	864	779	826	875
Operational Revenue	9,019	7,497	11,572	8,242	9,442	9,442	8,539	9,029	9,549
Non-Exchange Revenue									
Property rates	261,222	280,176	297,101	340,506	340,506	340,506	361,957	383,378	406,073
Surcharges and Taxes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	1,095	35,124	58,043	20,421	45,421	45,421	44,889	44,983	45,083
Licences or permits	1,601	1,778	1,834	1,943	1,943	1,943	2,000	2,120	2,247
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	144,199	151,903	172,162	184,953	192,561	192,561	190,368	199,421	210,978
Interest	987	851	1,294	1,300	2,000	2,000	2,110	2,237	2,371
Fuel Levy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Revenue	3,848	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gains on disposal of Assets	–	–	904	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Gains	7,545	7,570	14,279	7,900	7,900	7,900	7,650	4,050	3,500
Discontinued Operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	**1,294,494**	**1,429,101**	**1,550,896**	**1,676,577**	**1,765,885**	**1,765,885**	**1,837,261**	**1,892,978**	**1,960,958**
Expenditure									
Employee related costs	436,029	454,787	480,939	537,911	549,645	549,645	586,258	609,765	650,443
Remuneration of councillors	11,219	11,582	12,315	12,514	12,898	12,898	13,912	14,488	15,086
Bulk purchases - electricity	298,272	351,600	346,418	429,805	443,829	443,829	484,477	523,235	565,093
Inventory consumed	45,042	52,661	58,220	62,499	69,523	69,523	61,092	73,043	73,524
Debt impairment	9,494	28,248	52,100	19,414	50,372	50,372	53,394	56,598	59,994
Depreciation and amortisation	138,195	148,319	148,321	149,154	149,403	149,403	158,441	167,237	176,574
Interest	48,805	47,584	48,152	49,658	49,658	49,658	49,814	51,810	46,707
Contracted services	208,095	237,215	257,088	300,624	310,810	310,810	316,348	334,743	351,451
Transfers and subsidies	8,651	12,813	16,086	16,380	16,580	16,580	17,417	16,650	17,309
Irrecoverable debts written off	4,559	5,258	10,206	–	10,709	10,709	10,709	10,709	10,709
Operational costs	112,270	116,245	141,085	164,252	207,404	207,404	192,347	161,335	133,113
Losses on disposal of Assets	144	30,979	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Losses	1,034	192	72	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure	**1,321,810**	**1,497,483**	**1,571,001**	**1,742,212**	**1,870,832**	**1,870,832**	**1,944,209**	**2,019,614**	**2,100,004**
Surplus/(Deficit)	**(27,316)**	**(68,383)**	**(20,106)**	**(65,635)**	**(104,948)**	**(104,948)**	**(106,948)**	**(126,636)**	**(139,046)**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	42,381	87,270	125,273	54,293	97,084	97,084	65,533	47,910	46,734
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	18,757	2,060	6,130	–	890	890	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	**33,821**	20,948	111,298	**(11,342)**	**(6,974)**	**(6,974)**	**(41,415)**	**(78,726)**	**(92,312)**
Income Tax	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax	**33,821**	20,948	111,298	(11,342)	(6,974)	(6,974)	(41,415)	(78,726)	(92,312)
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Joint Venture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Minorities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality	**33,821**	20,948	111,298	(11,342)	(6,974)	(6,974)	(41,415)	(78,726)	(92,312)
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	**33,821**	**20,948**	**111,298**	**(11,342)**	**(6,974)**	**(6,974)**	**(41,415)**	**(78,726)**	**(92,312)**

Explanatory notes to Table A4 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

1. Total operating revenue is R1.765 billion in 2023/24 and indicates an increase to R1.837 billion in 2024/25.
2. Revenue to be generated from property rates is R340,5 million in the 2023/24 financial year and increases to R361,9 million by 2024/25 which represents 19.7 per cent of the operating revenue base of the Municipality and therefore remains a significant funding source for the municipality.
3. Services charges relating to electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal constitutes the biggest component of the revenue basket of the Municipality totalling R961.4 million for the 2023/24 financial year and indicates an increase to R1040,9 billion by 2024/25. For the 2024/25 financial year services charges amount to 52.3 per cent of the operating revenue base.
4. Transfers recognised – operating grants includes the local government equitable share and other operating grants from national and provincial government.
5. The following graph illustrates the major expenditure items per type.



	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Operating costs	113,304	116,436	141,157	207,404	192,347	161,335	133,113
Inventory consumed	45,042	52,661	58,220	69,523	61,092	73,043	73,524
Depreciation & asset impairment	138,195	148,319	148,321	149,403	158,441	167,237	176,574
Contracted services	208,095	237,215	257,088	310,810	316,348	334,743	351,451
Bulk purchases	298,272	351,600	346,418	443,829	484,477	523,235	565,093
Employee related costs	436,029	454,787	480,939	549,645	586,258	609,765	650,443

Figure 3 Expenditure by major type

6. Bulk purchases have significantly increased over the 2020/21 to 2026/27 period escalating from R298.3 million to R565.1 million. These increases can be attributed to the substantial increase in the cost of bulk electricity from Eskom over the past years. The change in the trend for contracted services also relates to the reclassification of expenditure resulting from mSCOA implementation.
7. Employee related costs and bulk purchases are the main cost drivers within the municipality and alternative operational gains and efficiencies will have to be identified to lessen the impact of wage and bulk tariff increases in future years.

Table 21 MBRR Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, functional classification and funding source

Vote Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital expenditure - Vote									
Multi-year expenditure *to be appropriated*									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	–	–	–	5,000	2	2	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	–	3,250	–	2,215	1,533	1,533	765	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services	–	42	–	60	10	10	1,560	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	109,765	146,819	4,059	196,210	186,584	186,584	154,385	137,910	109,734
Vote 6 - Public Safety	–	2,117	–	300	1,300	1,300	1,300	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	–	100	–	45	45	45	30	–	–
Vote 8 - Community Services	–	6,417	–	735	2,935	2,935	735	–	–
Vote 9 - Costing Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	**109,765**	**158,744**	**4,059**	**204,565**	**192,410**	**192,410**	**158,775**	**137,910**	**109,734**
Single-year expenditure *to be appropriated*									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	–	–	–	–	–	–	465	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	2,288	–	1,812	1,800	3,128	3,128	2,200	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services	57	–	57	–	2,627	2,627	5,650	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	91,580	26,219	163,637	1,938	14,659	14,659	14,689	–	7,000
Vote 6 - Public Safety	8,160	4,989	5,007	600	2,150	2,150	1,850	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	498	965	2,365	–	223	223	–	–	–
Vote 8 - Community Services	42,100	1,458	12,384	506	30	30	1,000	–	–
Vote 9 - Costing Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	**145,035**	**33,633**	**185,262**	**4,844**	**22,817**	**22,817**	**25,854**	**–**	**7,000**
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote	**254,800**	**192,377**	**189,321**	**209,409**	**215,227**	**215,227**	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**
Capital Expenditure - Functional									
Governance and administration	**7,054**	**3,761**	**2,228**	**9,075**	**7,365**	**7,365**	**3,490**	**–**	**–**
Executive and council	355	3	5	5,005	7	7	520	–	–
Finance and administration	6,699	3,759	2,223	4,070	7,357	7,357	2,970	–	–
Internal audit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety	**96,981**	**63,534**	**40,838**	**49,161**	**42,325**	**42,325**	**32,711**	**16,029**	**24,183**
Community and social services	16,072	1,458	3,890	1,330	1,360	1,360	2,235	–	–
Sport and recreation	22,886	5,047	3,318	5,041	3,837	3,837	13,397	16,029	15,183
Public safety	8,425	7,998	5,007	900	3,450	3,450	3,950	–	–
Housing	49,598	49,031	28,623	41,890	33,678	33,678	13,129	–	9,000
Health	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services	**29,200**	**11,405**	**20,518**	**5,748**	**5,825**	**5,825**	**3,277**	**2,981**	**6,000**
Planning and development	8,466	2,656	3,719	1,108	825	825	975	–	–
Road transport	20,734	8,748	16,799	4,640	5,000	5,000	2,302	2,981	6,000
Environmental protection	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services	**121,565**	**113,677**	**125,737**	**145,425**	**159,712**	**159,712**	**145,151**	**118,900**	**86,551**
Energy sources	10,436	28,253	55,692	59,526	59,629	59,629	53,461	46,900	37,551
Water management	35,574	36,721	31,608	25,963	31,124	31,124	43,575	42,200	16,660
Waste water management	57,190	45,732	32,801	59,445	68,363	68,363	45,534	25,300	28,500
Waste management	18,365	2,972	5,637	490	595	595	2,580	4,500	3,840
Other	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	**254,800**	**192,377**	**189,321**	**209,409**	**215,227**	**215,227**	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**
Funded by:									
National Government	35,100	36,688	81,741	54,293	63,935	63,935	52,299	47,910	37,734
Provincial Government	48,390	1,290	5,036	–	33,843	33,843	13,129	–	9,000
District Municipality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (Nat / Prov Departm Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educ Institutions)	–	53,387	26,098	41,890	195	195	105	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	**83,490**	**91,365**	**112,876**	**96,183**	**97,974**	**97,974**	**65,533**	**47,910**	**46,734**
Public contributions & donations	23,919	–	18,467	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing	45,443	65,237	34,249	95,214	95,821	95,821	93,010	90,000	70,000
Internally generated funds	101,949	35,775	23,730	18,013	21,432	21,432	26,085	–	–
Total Capital Funding	**254,800**	**192,377**	**189,321**	**209,409**	**215,227**	**215,227**	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**

Explanatory notes to Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, functional classification and funding source

1. Table A5 is a breakdown of the capital programme in relation to capital expenditure by municipal vote (multi-year and single-year appropriations); capital expenditure by functional classification; and the funding sources necessary to fund the capital budget, including information on capital transfers from national and provincial departments.
2. The MFMA provides that a municipality may approve multi-year or single-year capital budget appropriations. The capital expenditure amounts to R184.6 million in 2024/25.
3. Unlike multi-year capital appropriations, single-year appropriations relate to expenditure that will be incurred in the specific budget year such as the procurement of vehicles and specialized tools and equipment. The budget appropriations for the two outer years are indicative allocations based on the departmental business plans as informed by the IDP and will be reviewed on an annual basis to assess the relevance of the expenditure in relation to the strategic objectives and service delivery imperatives of the Municipality.
4. The capital programme is funded from national and provincial grants and transfers, public contributions and donations, borrowing and internally generated funds from previous year surpluses. For 2024/25, capital transfers total R65,5 million. Borrowing has been provided at R93 million (inclusive of roll-over borrowing), finance leases (nil) and internally generated funding totaling R26.1 million. These funding sources are further discussed in detail in paragraph 2.6 (Overview of Budget Funding).
5. Rolled over borrowing amounts to R28m.

Table 22 MBRR Table A6 - Budgeted Financial Position

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
ASSETS									
Current assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	612,723	616,280	646,535	516,302	700,851	700,851	660,378	678,165	685,478
Trade and other receivables from exchange transaction	81,353	96,422	111,871	88,033	77,305	77,305	76,747	75,234	74,261
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	45,341	52,678	57,923	34,822	33,963	33,963	33,832	34,765	34,660
Current portion of non-current receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory	12,736	10,938	11,594	11,054	11,054	11,054	11,199	11,170	11,153
VAT	16,822	12,472	13,604	1,063	1,063	1,063	1,783	2,559	3,385
Other current assets	717	733	743	32,047	32,047	32,047	45,087	48,127	51,167
Total current assets	**769,692**	**789,523**	**842,270**	**683,321**	**856,283**	**856,283**	**829,027**	**850,020**	**860,104**
Non current assets									
Investments	54,278	60,512	68,211	77,846	77,846	77,846	84,471	–	–
Investment property	127,538	131,248	141,336	138,346	146,836	146,836	150,336	153,836	157,336
Property, plant and equipment	3,601,762	3,633,488	3,672,579	3,859,136	3,854,285	3,854,285	3,880,112	3,851,143	3,791,681
Biological assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living and non-living resources	677	610	542	474	474	474	1,106	1,039	971
Heritage assets	128,528	112,126	114,055	112,126	114,055	114,055	114,055	114,055	114,055
Intangible assets	8,993	8,940	8,687	7,909	7,909	7,909	7,637	7,347	7,036
Trade and other receivables from exchange transaction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-current receivables from non-exchange transactior	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other non-current assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total non current assets	**3,921,776**	**3,946,923**	**4,005,409**	**4,195,837**	**4,201,406**	**4,201,406**	**4,237,717**	**4,127,419**	**4,071,079**
TOTAL ASSETS	**4,691,468**	**4,736,446**	**4,847,680**	**4,879,158**	**5,057,688**	**5,057,688**	**5,066,744**	**4,977,439**	**4,931,183**
LIABILITIES									
Current liabilities									
Bank overdraft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial liabilities	53,957	50,494	57,949	50,907	50,907	50,907	154,566	61,170	71,979
Consumer deposits	42,248	43,312	45,091	65,312	65,312	65,312	58,712	56,712	54,712
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	141,475	142,157	146,449	182,222	182,223	182,223	158,403	164,401	162,779
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transacti	24,030	26,309	6,206	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision	49,986	41,443	43,365	42,971	46,488	46,488	53,093	56,205	59,078
VAT	–	–	–	2,111	2,226	2,226	3,365	4,370	5,435
Other current liabilities	–	5,414	6,083	5,904	6,357	6,357	6,643	6,942	7,254
Total current liabilities	**311,695**	**309,129**	**305,142**	**349,426**	**353,512**	**353,512**	**434,783**	**349,800**	**361,238**
Non current liabilities									
Financial liabilities	430,400	429,906	421,957	420,625	420,625	420,625	331,786	360,616	358,637
Provision	139,279	157,026	170,841	167,099	181,162	181,162	188,240	196,094	204,798
Long term portion of trade payables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other non-current liabilities	108,533	116,205	114,262	144,013	126,802	126,802	141,167	155,458	170,710
Total non current liabilities	**678,212**	**703,137**	**707,060**	**731,737**	**728,589**	**728,589**	**661,193**	**712,168**	**734,146**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**989,907**	**1,012,266**	**1,012,202**	**1,081,163**	**1,082,101**	**1,082,101**	**1,095,976**	**1,061,968**	**1,095,383**
NET ASSETS	**3,701,561**	**3,724,180**	**3,835,478**	**3,797,994**	**3,975,588**	**3,975,588**	**3,970,769**	**3,915,472**	**3,835,800**
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY									
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	3,698,333	3,720,952	3,832,250	3,794,766	3,972,359	3,972,359	3,967,539	3,912,242	3,832,571
Reserves and funds	3,227	3,228	3,228	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,230	3,230	3,230
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	**3,701,561**	**3,724,180**	**3,835,478**	**3,797,994**	**3,975,588**	**3,975,588**	**3,970,769**	**3,915,472**	**3,835,800**

Explanatory notes to Table A6 - Budgeted Financial Position

1. Table A6 is consistent with international standards of good financial management practice, and improves understandability for councilors and management of the impact of the budget on the statement of financial position (balance sheet).
2. This format of presenting the statement of financial position is largely aligned to GRAP1, which is generally aligned to the international version, which presents Assets less Liabilities as "accounting" Community Wealth. The order of items within each group illustrates items in order of liquidity; i.e. assets readily converted to cash, or liabilities immediately required to be met from cash, appear first.
3. Table 64 is supported by an extensive table of notes from Table SA3, providing a detailed analysis of the major components of a number of items, including:
    - Call investments deposits;
    - Consumer debtors;
    - Property, plant and equipment;
    - Trade and other payables;
    - Provisions non-current;
    - Changes in net assets; and
    - Reserves
4. The municipal equivalent of equity is Community Wealth/Equity. The justification is that ownership and the net assets of the municipality belong to the community.
5. Any movement on the Budgeted Financial Performance or the Capital Budget will inevitably impact on the Budgeted Financial Position. As an example, the collection rate assumption will impact on the cash position of the municipality and subsequently inform the level of cash and cash equivalents at year end. Similarly, the collection rate assumption should inform the budget appropriation for debt impairment which in turn would impact on the provision for bad debt. These budget and planning assumptions form a critical link in determining the applicability and relevance of the budget as well as the determination of ratios and financial indicators. In addition, the funding compliance assessment is informed directly by forecasting the statement of financial position.

Table 23 MBRR Table A7 - Budgeted Cash Flow Statement

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts									
Property rates	262,273	277,452	292,203	335,688	335,688	335,688	358,095	379,864	402,353
Service charges	735,694	813,102	812,299	904,949	950,160	950,160	1,032,355	1,095,854	1,161,604
Other revenue	131,363	88,928	114,267	171,788	163,198	163,198	120,379	91,341	56,448
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	147,186	145,075	172,032	184,953	192,561	192,561	190,368	199,421	210,978
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	28,987	96,836	105,269	54,293	97,974	97,974	65,533	47,910	46,734
Interest	34,748	36,128	58,874	41,800	56,800	56,800	51,250	51,915	52,593
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments									
Suppliers and employees	(1,073,734)	(1,199,126)	(1,278,460)	(1,433,760)	(1,469,374)	(1,469,374)	(1,609,408)	(1,663,365)	(1,749,478)
Interest	(48,813)	(47,584)	(48,152)	(49,658)	(49,658)	(49,658)	(49,814)	(51,810)	(46,707)
Transfers and Subsidies	(8,710)	(12,813)	(14,865)	(16,380)	(16,580)	(16,580)	(17,417)	(16,650)	(17,309)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**208,994**	**197,999**	**213,466**	**193,672**	**260,768**	**260,768**	**141,341**	**134,480**	**117,216**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts									
Proceeds on disposal of PPE	1,138	3,813	3,676	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	(4,878)	(4,980)	(4,980)	(4,980)	(4,980)	(4,980)	(4,980)	87,782	–
Payments									
Capital assets	(255,029)	(190,382)	(183,191)	(209,409)	(215,227)	(215,227)	(184,628)	(137,910)	(116,734)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(258,765)**	**(191,549)**	**(184,495)**	**(214,389)**	**(220,207)**	**(220,207)**	**(189,608)**	**(50,128)**	**(116,734)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts									
Short term loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing long term/refinancing	54,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	65,000	90,000	70,000
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	1,256	1,064	1,779	22,000	22,000	22,000	(6,600)	(2,000)	(2,000)
Payments									
Repayment of borrowing	(46,576)	(53,957)	(50,494)	(58,245)	(58,245)	(58,245)	(50,605)	(154,566)	(61,170)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**8,680**	**(2,893)**	**1,285**	**13,755**	**13,755**	**13,755**	**7,795**	**(66,566)**	**6,830**
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	**(41,091)**	**3,557**	**30,255**	**(6,962)**	**54,316**	**54,316**	**(40,473)**	**17,787**	**7,313**
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	**653,813**	**612,723**	**616,280**	523,264	646,535	646,535	**700,851**	**660,378**	**678,165**
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	**612,723**	**616,280**	**646,535**	**516,302**	**700,851**	**700,851**	**660,378**	**678,165**	**685,478**

Explanatory notes to Table A7 - Budgeted Cash Flow Statement

1. The budgeted cash flow statement is the first measurement in determining if the budget is funded.
2. It shows the expected level of cash in-flow versus cash out-flow that is likely to result from the implementation of the budget.
3. It can be seen that the expected cash levels of the Municipality indicates an increase over the 2024/25 MTREF.
4. The 2024/25 MTREF has been informed by the planning principle of ensuring adequate cash over the medium-term.
5. Cash and cash equivalents totals R660.4 million as at the end of the 2024/25 financial year and is estimated to increase to R685.5 million by 2026/27.

Table 24 MBRR Table A8 - Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Cash and investments available									
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	612,723	616,280	646,535	516,302	700,851	700,851	660,378	678,165	685,478
Other current investments > 90 days	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non current Investments	54,278	60,512	68,211	77,846	77,846	77,846	84,471	–	–
Cash and investments available:	**667,001**	**676,792**	**714,746**	**594,148**	**778,697**	**778,697**	**744,849**	**678,165**	**685,478**
Application of cash and investments									
Trade payables from Non-exchange transactions: Unsper	24,030	26,309	6,206	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspent borrowing	44,066	–	22,033	45,214	45,214	45,214	27,610	–	–
Statutory requirements	16,822	12,472	13,604	1,063	1,063	1,063	1,783	2,559	3,385
Other working capital requirements	83,371	80,214	79,908	129,226	135,690	135,690	112,638	119,152	118,450
Other provisions	18,831	19,799	20,707	20,827	21,470	21,470	22,360	23,064	24,061
Long term investments committed	54,278	60,512	68,211	77,846	77,846	77,846	84,471	–	–
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	3,227	3,228	3,228	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,230	3,230	3,230
Total Application of cash and investments:	**244,625**	**202,534**	**213,897**	**277,404**	**284,511**	**284,511**	**252,092**	**148,005**	**149,126**
Surplus(shortfall)	**422,376**	**474,258**	**500,849**	**316,744**	**494,187**	**494,187**	**492,757**	**530,160**	**536,352**

Explanatory notes to Table A8 - Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation

1. The cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation is aligned to the requirements of MFMA Circular 42 – Funding a Municipal Budget.
2. In essence the table evaluates the funding levels of the budget by firstly forecasting the cash and investments at year end and secondly reconciling the available funding to the liabilities/commitments that exist.
3. The outcome of this exercise would either be a surplus or deficit. A deficit would indicate that the applications exceed the cash and investments available and would be indicative of non-compliance with the MFMA requirements that the municipality's budget must be "funded".
4. As part of the budgeting and planning guidelines that informs the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF the end objective of the medium-term framework is to ensure the budget is funded and aligned to section 18 of the MFMA.
5. As can be seen the budget has been modelled to ensure that the budget is funded.

Table 25 MBRR Table A9 - Asset Management

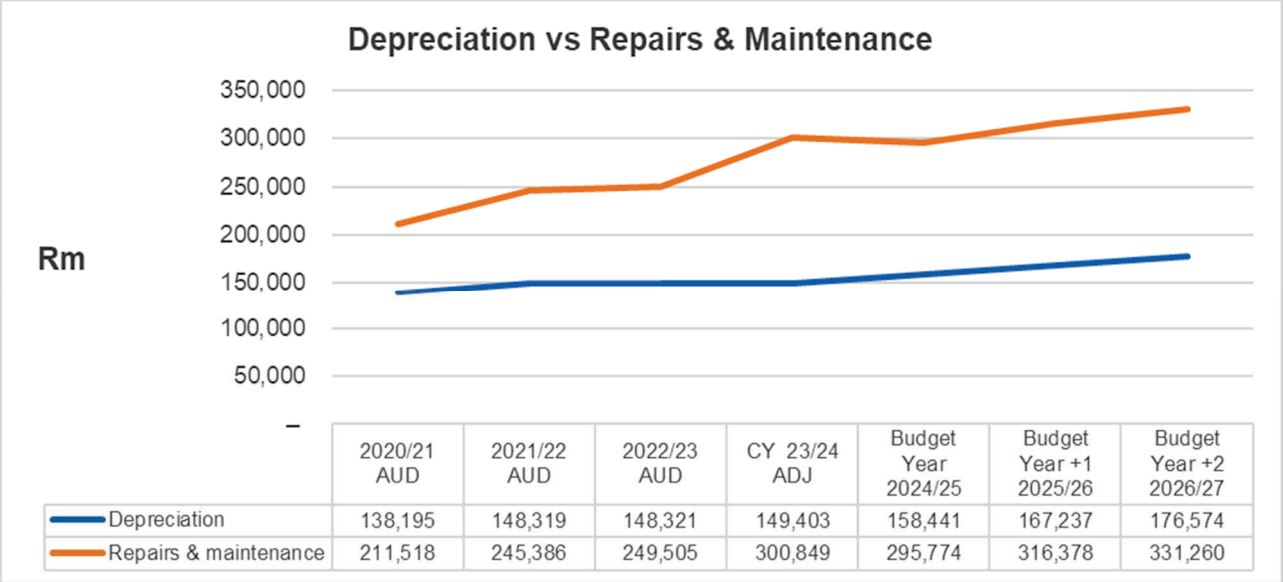
Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE									
Total New Assets	**199,520**	**119,714**	**132,803**	**140,449**	**135,719**	**135,719**	**113,744**	**57,869**	**50,891**
Roads Infrastructure	20,553	7,714	16,799	4,640	5,080	5,080	952	2,981	6,000
Storm water Infrastructure	14,169	4,724	1,113	12,358	7,420	7,420	10,213	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure	9,392	18,244	53,049	48,795	48,898	48,898	32,748	24,900	22,551
Water Supply Infrastructure	22,404	3,171	9,484	11,313	16,129	16,129	24,900	20,700	–
Sanitation Infrastructure	12,940	8,923	3,956	7,500	6,817	6,817	8,500	1,500	4,500
Solid Waste Infrastructure	12,254	2,972	1,226	400	505	505	565	500	840
Rail Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure	***91,712***	***45,748***	***85,627***	***85,007***	***84,849***	***84,849***	***77,878***	***50,581***	***33,891***
Community Facilities	10,999	4,140	2,674	6,213	707	707	3,350	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities	15,000	5,047	5,068	1,139	1,645	1,645	2,947	5,788	8,000
Community Assets	***25,999***	***9,187***	***7,742***	***7,352***	***2,352***	***2,352***	***6,297***	***5,788***	***8,000***
Heritage Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Operational Buildings	4,581	1,410	2,211	100	1,073	1,073	2,250	1,500	–
Housing	49,598	49,031	26,523	41,890	33,678	33,678	13,129	–	9,000
Other Assets	***54,179***	***50,440***	***28,734***	***41,990***	***34,751***	***34,751***	***15,379***	***1,500***	***9,000***
Biological or Cultivated Assets	**–**	**21**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**700**	**–**	**–**
Servitudes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights	–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–
Intangible Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	***71***	***71***	**–**	**–**	**–**
Computer Equipment	**5,152**	**3,240**	**2,212**	**4,000**	**4,575**	**4,575**	**3,250**	**–**	**–**
Furniture and Office Equipment	**802**	**2,910**	**715**	**765**	**748**	**748**	**865**	**–**	**–**
Machinery and Equipment	**486**	**1,363**	**729**	**1,335**	**3,945**	**3,945**	**1,225**	**–**	**–**
Transport Assets	**21,189**	**6,806**	**7,043**	**–**	**4,427**	**4,427**	**8,150**	**–**	**–**
Land	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Mature	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Total Renewal of Existing Assets	**15,499**	**30,964**	**17,393**	**16,300**	**17,245**	**17,245**	**19,375**	**27,700**	**19,160**
Roads Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure	915	1,000	1,042	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	–
Water Supply Infrastructure	11,297	29,964	15,725	14,100	14,445	14,445	17,175	21,000	16,160
Sanitation Infrastructure	3,287	–	626	700	1,300	1,300	700	700	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,000	3,000
Rail Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure	***15,499***	***30,964***	***17,393***	***16,300***	***17,245***	***17,245***	***19,375***	***27,700***	***19,160***
Community Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Heritage Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Operational Buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Biological or Cultivated Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Servitudes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Computer Equipment	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Furniture and Office Equipment	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Machinery and Equipment	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transport Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Land	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Mature	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Upgrading of Existing Assets	**39,781**	**41,698**	**39,125**	**52,660**	**62,263**	**62,263**	**51,509**	**52,341**	**46,683**
Roads Infrastructure	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure	12,258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure	120	7,173	1,600	9,231	9,231	9,231	15,464	18,500	15,000
Water Supply Infrastructure	1,873	3,586	6,928	550	550	550	500	500	500
Sanitation Infrastructure	14,286	30,939	28,219	38,887	50,200	50,200	25,621	23,100	24,000
Solid Waste Infrastructure	3,262	–	1,859	90	90	90	25	–	–
Rail Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure	***31,980***	***41,698***	***38,606***	***48,758***	***60,071***	***60,071***	***41,609***	***42,100***	***39,500***
Community Facilities	830	–	319	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities	6,971	–	200	3,902	2,192	2,192	9,900	10,241	7,183
Community Assets	***7,801***	**–**	***519***	***3,902***	***2,192***	***2,192***	***9,900***	***10,241***	***7,183***
Heritage Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Operational Buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Biological or Cultivated Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Servitudes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Computer Equipment	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Furniture and Office Equipment	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Machinery and Equipment	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transport Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Land	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Mature	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure	**254,800**	**192,377**	**189,321**	**209,409**	**215,227**	**215,227**	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**
Roads Infrastructure	20,734	7,714	16,799	4,640	5,080	5,080	952	2,981	6,000
Storm water Infrastructure	26,427	4,724	1,113	12,358	7,420	7,420	10,213	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure	10,427	26,417	55,692	59,526	59,629	59,629	49,711	45,400	37,551
Water Supply Infrastructure	35,574	36,721	32,137	25,963	31,124	31,124	42,575	42,200	16,660
Sanitation Infrastructure	30,513	39,862	32,801	47,087	58,317	58,317	34,821	25,300	28,500
Solid Waste Infrastructure	15,517	2,972	3,085	490	595	595	590	4,500	3,840
Rail Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure	***139,192***	***118,410***	***141,626***	***150,065***	***162,165***	***162,165***	***138,863***	***120,381***	***92,551***
Community Facilities	11,829	4,140	2,994	6,213	707	707	3,350	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities	21,971	5,047	5,268	5,041	3,837	3,837	12,847	16,029	15,183
Community Assets	***33,801***	***9,187***	***8,261***	***11,254***	***4,544***	***4,544***	***16,197***	***16,029***	***15,183***
Heritage Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Operational Buildings	4,581	1,410	2,211	100	1,073	1,073	2,250	1,500	–
Housing	49,598	49,031	26,523	41,890	33,678	33,678	13,129	–	9,000
Other Assets	***54,179***	***50,440***	***28,734***	***41,990***	***34,751***	***34,751***	***15,379***	***1,500***	***9,000***
Biological or Cultivated Assets	**–**	**21**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**700**	**–**	**–**
Servitudes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights	–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–
Intangible Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	***71***	***71***	**–**	**–**	**–**
Computer Equipment	**5,152**	**3,240**	**2,212**	**4,000**	**4,575**	**4,575**	**3,250**	**–**	**–**
Furniture and Office Equipment	**802**	**2,910**	**715**	**765**	**748**	**748**	**865**	**–**	**–**
Machinery and Equipment	**486**	**1,363**	**729**	**1,335**	**3,945**	**3,945**	**1,225**	**–**	**–**
Transport Assets	**21,189**	**6,806**	**7,043**	**–**	**4,427**	**4,427**	**8,150**	**–**	**–**
Land	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Mature	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - Asset class	**254,800**	**192,377**	**189,321**	**209,409**	**215,227**	**215,227**	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	3,867,498	3,886,411	3,937,199	4,117,991	4,123,559	4,123,559	4,153,246	4,127,419	4,071,079
Roads Infrastructure	1,092,468	1,051,629	1,030,337	919,844	920,284	920,284	875,222	828,508	780,837
Storm water Infrastructure	234,040	249,628	247,788	244,723	245,246	245,246	246,734	237,834	228,757
Electrical Infrastructure	503,933	503,466	533,162	581,070	581,172	581,172	603,240	620,444	629,235
Water Supply Infrastructure	481,783	502,684	512,678	531,445	536,606	536,606	554,132	570,280	559,846
Sanitation Infrastructure	410,765	449,610	468,023	484,553	490,321	490,321	503,640	506,363	511,158
Solid Waste Infrastructure	40,153	40,054	39,805	46,852	46,958	46,958	44,240	45,317	45,700
Rail Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure	***2,763,142***	***2,797,071***	***2,831,793***	***2,808,488***	***2,820,588***	***2,820,588***	***2,827,209***	***2,808,747***	***2,755,533***
Community Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage Assets	130,928	112,126	114,055	112,126	114,055	114,055	114,055	114,055	114,055
Investment properties	127,538	131,248	141,336	138,346	146,836	146,836	150,336	153,836	157,336
Other Assets	720,913	716,717	718,720	933,820	909,451	909,451	923,672	922,464	926,389
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets	8,993	8,940	8,687	7,909	7,980	7,980	7,709	7,418	7,108
Computer Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment	11,016	12,199	12,260	17,932	18,490	18,490	20,289	17,741	14,939
Machinery and Equipment	8,693	9,932	10,584	5,464	7,826	7,826	7,577	5,957	4,174
Transport Assets	95,597	97,568	99,221	93,432	97,859	97,859	101,294	96,162	90,575
Land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living Resources	677	610	542	474	474	474	1,106	1,039	971
TOTAL ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	**3,867,498**	**3,886,411**	**3,937,199**	**4,117,991**	**4,123,559**	**4,123,559**	**4,153,246**	**4,127,419**	**4,071,079**
EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS									
Depreciation	138,195	147,004	148,321	149,087	149,087	149,087	158,373	167,170	176,506
Repairs and Maintenance by Asset Class	**211,518**	**245,386**	**249,505**	**293,296**	**300,849**	**300,849**	**295,774**	**316,378**	**331,260**
Roads Infrastructure	67,439	64,340	54,418	75,266	80,626	80,626	78,769	92,481	98,202
Storm water Infrastructure	5,584	6,870	6,157	6,469	6,265	6,265	6,361	6,573	6,943
Electrical Infrastructure	31,045	30,721	35,380	41,404	41,892	41,892	40,144	42,117	45,114
Water Supply Infrastructure	21,046	21,088	20,432	23,527	21,800	21,800	24,954	26,031	27,625
Sanitation Infrastructure	12,980	11,710	12,634	13,718	14,008	14,008	14,322	14,738	15,395
Solid Waste Infrastructure	2,535	6,351	8,650	7,697	8,734	8,734	8,620	9,081	9,717
Rail Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure	***140,742***	***141,079***	***137,671***	***168,080***	***173,326***	***173,326***	***173,170***	***191,021***	***202,996***
Community Facilities	37,364	37,455	40,568	47,427	48,124	48,124	49,396	52,852	55,009
Sport and Recreation Facilities	7,007	12,921	12,919	14,649	14,270	14,270	17,042	19,622	17,192
Community Assets	***44,371***	***50,376***	***53,486***	***62,076***	***62,395***	***62,395***	***66,438***	***72,474***	***72,201***
Heritage Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings	2,136	15,056	16,833	18,438	15,005	15,005	13,758	8,069	8,381
Housing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets	***2,137***	***15,056***	***16,833***	***18,438***	***15,005***	***15,005***	***13,758***	***8,069***	***8,381***
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights	5,672	5,915	6,829	8,331	8,073	8,073	8,967	9,720	10,707
Intangible Assets	***5,672***	***5,915***	***6,829***	***8,331***	***8,073***	***8,073***	***8,967***	***9,720***	***10,707***
Computer Equipment	**1,947**	**2,490**	**2,157**	**2,423**	**2,423**	**2,423**	**2,566**	**2,717**	**2,878**
Furniture and Office Equipment	**1,128**	**5,004**	**8,206**	**11,697**	**13,834**	**13,834**	**7,747**	**7,935**	**8,389**
Machinery and Equipment	–	**4,059**	**4,163**	**6,036**	**7,353**	**7,353**	**5,983**	**6,310**	**6,530**
Transport Assets	**15,521**	**21,406**	**20,160**	**16,214**	**18,441**	**18,441**	**17,145**	**18,132**	**19,178**
Libraries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mature	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS	**349,713**	**392,390**	**397,826**	**442,382**	**449,936**	**449,936**	**454,148**	**483,548**	**507,767**
Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of total ca	*21.7%*	*37.8%*	*29.9%*	*32.9%*	*36.9%*	*36.9%*	*38.4%*	*58.0%*	*56.4%*
Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of deprecn	*40.0%*	*49.4%*	*38.1%*	*46.3%*	*53.3%*	*53.3%*	*44.8%*	*47.9%*	*37.3%*
R&M as a % of PPE & Investment Property	*5.5%*	*6.4%*	*6.4%*	*7.1%*	*7.3%*	*7.3%*	*7.1%*	*7.7%*	*8.1%*
Renewal and upgrading and R&M as a % of PPE and Invest	*7.0%*	*8.3%*	*7.8%*	*8.9%*	*9.3%*	*9.3%*	*8.9%*	*9.7%*	*9.8%*

Explanatory notes to Table A9 - Asset Management

1. Table A9 provides an overview of municipal capital allocations to building new assets and the renewal/upgrading of existing assets, as well as spending on repairs and maintenance by asset class.
2. The following graph provides an analysis between depreciation and operational repairs and maintenance over the MTREF.



	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Depreciation	138,195	148,319	148,321	149,403	158,441	167,237	176,574
Repairs & maintenance	211,518	245,386	249,505	300,849	295,774	316,378	331,260

Figure 4 Depreciation in relation to repairs and maintenance over the MTREF

Table 26 MBRR Table A10 - Basic Service Delivery Measurement

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Household service targets									
Water:									
Piped water inside dwelling	30,111	30,990	31,829	31,324	31,324	31,324	32,466	33,115	33,777
Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using public tap (at least min.service level)	3,775	3,536	3,242	3,242	3,242	3,242	3,536	4,650	4,900
Other water supply (at least min.service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	33,886	34,526	35,071	34,566	34,566	34,566	36,002	37,765	38,677
Using public tap (< min.service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other water supply (< min.service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No water supply	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of households	**33,886**	**34,526**	**35,071**	**34,566**	**34,566**	**34,566**	**36,002**	**37,765**	**38,677**
Sanitation/sewerage:									
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	30,420	31,394	32,323	31,646	31,646	31,646	32,969	33,629	34,301
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemical toilet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pit toilet (ventilated)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other toilet provisions (> min.service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	30,420	31,394	32,323	31,646	31,646	31,646	32,969	33,629	34,301
Bucket toilet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other toilet provisions (< min.service level)	3,779	3,536	3,242	3,242	3,242	3,242	3,536	4,650	4,900
No toilet provisions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	3,779	3,536	3,242	3,242	3,242	3,242	3,536	4,650	4,900
Total number of households	**34,199**	**34,930**	**35,565**	**34,888**	**34,888**	**34,888**	**36,505**	**38,279**	**39,201**
Energy:									
Electricity (at least min.service level)	5,826	5,618	5,502	5,415	5,415	5,415	5,278	5,141	5,004
Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)	20,146	20,821	21,854	22,382	22,382	22,382	23,127	23,872	24,617
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	25,972	26,439	27,356	27,797	27,797	27,797	28,405	29,013	29,621
Electricity (< min.service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other energy sources	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of households	**25,972**	**26,439**	**27,356**	**27,797**	**27,797**	**27,797**	**28,405**	**29,013**	**29,621**
Refuse:									
Removed at least once a week	33,895	34,819	35,601	35,261	35,261	35,261	36,313	37,039	37,780
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	33,895	34,819	35,601	35,261	35,261	35,261	36,313	37,039	37,780
Removed less frequently than once a week	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using communal refuse dump	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using own refuse dump	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other rubbish disposal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No rubbish disposal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of households	**33,895**	**34,819**	**35,601**	**35,261**	**35,261**	**35,261**	**36,313**	**37,039**	**37,780**
Households receiving Free Basic Service									
Water (6 kilolitres per household per month)	7,595	7,278	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,400	4,800	4,800	4,800
Sanitation (free minimum level service)	7,595	7,278	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,400	4,800	4,800	4,800
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per household per month)	7,595	7,278	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,400	4,800	4,800	4,800
Refuse (removed at least once a week)	7,595	7,278	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,400	4,800	4,800	4,800
Informal Settlements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of Free Basic Services provided - Formal Settlements (R'000)									
Water (6 kilolitres per **indigent** household per month)	3,062	3,065	3,214	3,214	5,224	3,432	5,907	6,261	6,637
Sanitation (free sanitation service to **indigent households**)	5,244	5,253	9,132	9,132	6,729	9,814	7,330	7,770	8,236
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per **indigent** household per month)	5,416	5,513	4,832	7,509	7,509	7,509	8,077	8,562	9,076
Refuse (removed once a week **for indigent households**)	16,906	16,929	17,933	17,933	14,861	19,152	14,577	15,452	16,379
Cost of Free Basic Services provided - Informal Formal Settlements (R'000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total cost of FBS provided	**30,628**	**30,760**	**35,111**	**37,788**	**34,324**	**39,907**	**35,892**	**38,045**	**40,328**
Highest level of free service provided per household									
Property rates (R value threshold)	220,000	220,000							
Water (kilolitres per household per month)	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sanitation (kilolitres per household per month)	4	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7
Sanitation (Rand per household per month)	127	132	138	148	148	148	161	171	181
Electricity (kwh per household per month)	50	50	50	50	50	50	70	70	70
Refuse (average litres per week)	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Revenue cost of subsidised services provided (R'000)									
Property rates **(tariff adjustment)** (**impermissable values per section 17 of MPRA**)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property rates exemptions, reductions and rebates **and impermissable values in excess of section 17 of MPRA)**	–	–	–	–	–	–	75,796	80,344	85,164
Water **(in excess of 6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)**	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,412	3,617	3,834
Sanitation **(in excess of free sanitation service to indigent households)**	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,932	3,108	3,294
Electricity/other energy **(in excess of 50 kwh per indigent household per month)**	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,308	2,446	2,593
Refuse **(in excess of one removal a week for indigent households)**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Housing - rental rebates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing - top structure subsidies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenue cost of subsidised services provided	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**84,448**	**89,515**	**94,886**

The Figures for households above, relating to household service targets, includes both formal and informal households.

Explanatory notes to Table A10 - Basic Service Delivery Measurement

1. Table A10 provides an overview of service delivery levels, including backlogs (below minimum service level), for each of the main services.
2. Good progress is being made with the eradication of current services backlogs. Housing remains a challenge.
    a. Electricity services – the current backlog has provisionally been eliminated.
3. The budget provides for 4 800 households to be registered as indigent in 2024/25, and therefore entitled to receiving Free Basic Services. The number is set to increase over the MTREF, especially by poor people seeking economic opportunities.
4. It is anticipated that the cost of these Free Basic Services will amount to R77.07m in 2024/25. This is covered by the municipality's equitable share allocation from national government.
5. In addition to the Free Basic Services, other rates rebates also apply to households.

Part 2 – Supporting Documentation

2.1 Overview of the annual budget process

Section 53 of the MFMA requires the Mayor of the municipality to provide general political guidance in the budget process and the setting of priorities that must guide the preparation of the budget. In addition, Chapter 2 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations states that the Mayor of the municipality must establish a Budget Steering Committee to provide technical assistance to the Mayor in discharging the responsibilities set out in section 53 of the Act.

The Budget Steering Committee consists of the Full-time Councillors, Municipal Manager and senior officials of the municipality meeting under the chairpersonship of the MMC for Finance.

The primary aims of the Budget Steering Committee are to ensure:

- that the process followed to compile the budget complies with legislation and good budget practices;
- that there is proper alignment between the policy and service delivery priorities set out in the Municipality's IDP and the budget, taking into account the need to protect the financial sustainability of municipality;
- that the municipality's revenue and tariff setting strategies ensure that the cash resources needed to deliver services are available; and
- that the various spending priorities of the different municipal departments are properly evaluated and prioritised in the allocation of resources.

2.1.1 Budget Process Overview

In terms of section 21 of the MFMA the Mayor is required to table in Council ten months before the start of the new financial year (i.e. in August 2023) a time schedule that sets out the process to prepare the IDP and prepare the budget.

The Mayor tabled in Council the required IDP and budget time schedule on 30 August 2023. Key dates applicable to the process are as follows:

- **August 2023** – Budget Office submits current 3-year Capital Budget to the Strategic Office.
- **11-15 September 2023** - Ward committees met to review and reprioritise their ward priorities for 2024/25
- **30 October 2023** - Top management meeting to discuss budget proposals and affordability
- **01 November 2022** – Budget Initiation Meeting;
- **13 - 17 November 2023** - Public ward feedback meetings- ward committees obtained public input on their reviewed ward priorities for 2024/25.
- **November/December 2023** – Various Budget Steering Committee and Management meetings relating to draft Capex and Opex budgets;
- **November 2023**– Submission of tariff proposals;
- **November 2023/February 2024**– Review of all budget related policies;
- **December 2023 –** Mid-year review by the BSC of the 2023/24 progress and review of 2024/2027 draft operational expenditure including financial forecasting and scenario considerations;
- **January/February 2024** – Tariff finalisation, consider budget related policies changes and overview of draft 2024/25 Capex & Opex;
- **January 2024**- Council considered the 2023/24 Mid-year Review;
- **January 2024** – Finalisation of adjustments budget;
- **February/March 2024** – Final tariffs and adjustments budget review;
- **February/March 2024** – BSC review/finalises draft Capex/Opex;
- **26 March 2024** – Budget office finalises budget report;

- **27 March 2024** - Tabling in Council of the draft 2024/25 IDP, SDBIP and 2024/25 MTREF for public consultation;
- **03 April 2024 – 03 May 2024** – Draft Budget available to the public and any other stakeholders for perusal and the submission of comments and representations;
- **03 May 2024** - Closing date for written comments;
- **09 May 2024** – BSC considered all comments received and amendments to the Draft Budget;
- **10-22 May 2024** – Finalisation of the 2024/25 IDP and 2024/25 MTREF, taking into consideration comments received from the public, comments from NT & PT and updated information from the most recent DoRA and financial framework;
- **10-22 May 2024** – Budget Office compiles final report and schedules and final review of budget report and schedules ;
- **27 May 2024** – Final budget distribution; and
- **31 May 2024** - Tabling of the 2024/25 MTREF in Council for consideration and approval.

2.1.2 IDP and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

For the 2024/25 IDP review the strategic direction (Vision, Mission, Mayor's 3 C's and Strategic objectives) of the current 5-year amended Integrated Development Plan (IDP) remains unchanged.

The 2024/25 Draft IDP reflects the wording Overstrand for all in the Mission statement to read: *"Creation of sustainable communities by delivering optimal services to support economic, social and environmental goals in a politically stable environment as an OVERSTRAND FOR ALL."*

The Mayor's 3 C priorities of Communication, Crime Prevention & Law Enforcement and Cost and Ease of doing business with Overstrand support the implementation of the current 5 strategic objectives. The 3 C's priorities – Communication, Crime Prevention & Law Enforcement and Cost and Ease of doing business with Overstrand has an overarching linkage with the existing programmes.

Funding are allocated in this budget for specific projects in this regard, whilst in other instances, the focus on the Cost and Ease of doing business with Overstrand are reflected in the revision of various tariffs relating to before-mentioned, as well as the envisaged promotion of measures/tariff structures already in place, to create awareness in our communities.

The draft IDP (2024/25) was tabled on 27 March 2024 and the Final Budget to be considered by Council on 31 May 2024 for adoption. The IDP process followed after approval of the IDP/Budget Time Schedule for the 2024/25 MTREF in August 2023.

The Municipality's IDP is its principal strategic planning instrument, which directly guides and informs its planning, budget, management and development actions. This framework is rolled out into objectives, key performance indicators and targets for implementation, which directly inform the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The IDP/Budget time schedule applicable to the Draft IDP included the following key IDP processes and deliverables:

- Ward committees reviewed and reprioritised their community needs;
- Written inputs from the respective directorates for compilation of the draft amended IDP;
- Financial planning and budgeting process;
- Public participation process;
- Compilation of the draft Top Layer SDBIP, and
- The review of the performance management and monitoring processes.

2.1.3 Financial Modelling and Key Planning Drivers

Strategic objectives of the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF include the undertaking of extensive financial modelling to ensure affordability and long-term financial sustainability. The following key factors and planning strategies have informed the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF:

- Municipality growth
- Policy priorities and strategic objectives
- Asset maintenance
- Economic climate (global risks and trends, inflation, Eskom increases, household debt, migration patterns)
- Performance trends
- The approved 2023/24 adjustments budget and performance against the SDBIP
- Cash Flow Management Strategy
- Debtor payment levels
- Loan and investment possibilities
- The need for tariff increases versus the ability of the community to pay for services;
- Improved and sustainable service delivery

In addition to the above, the strategic guidance given in National Treasury's MFMA Circulars 126 and 128 was taken into consideration in the planning and prioritisation process.

The municipality has expanded on the implementation of Repairs and Maintenance allocated as projects in terms of the mSCOA version 6.8. These allocations are guided by the respective owner departments.

Emphasis is placed on the Municipal Cost Containment Regulations, 2019 as published in June 2019, and which took effect on 1 July 2019. Cost containment has already been implemented across the organisation over the past four years. The measures as per the Cost Containment Circular in place prior to 2021/22, was incorporated to a large extent in existing policies, prior to the existence of the Overstrand Cost Containment Policy.

2.1.4 Community Consultation on the Draft Budget

The draft 2024/25 MTREF will be tabled in Council on 27 March 2024 and will be made available to the community as follows:

Copies of the document could be viewed:

- At the offices of all Area Managers
- All public libraries within the municipality
- At the website: www.overstrand.gov.za

The tabling of the draft budget was advertised in all local newspapers and a copy of the advertisement was placed on the notice boards at municipal offices and libraries. All documents in the appropriate format (electronic) were provided to National Treasury and Provincial Treasury in accordance with section 23 of the MFMA, to provide an opportunity for comment.

The Executive Mayor, also MMC for Finance, other full time Councillors, Municipal Manager, CFO, Directors and officials from the Strategic Planning Office, engaged the community at the Draft IDP Review and Draft Budget 2024/25 Public Consultation process during April 2024, to present the draft budget for engagement with the public. These engagements were arranged, and the dates, times and other information was published through the media in the different administrative areas.

The public had the opportunity to comment, in writing, on Overstrand Municipality's Draft Amended Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2024/25 and the Draft Budget for 2024/25 until 03 May 2024.

2.2 Overview of alignment of annual budget with IDP

The Constitution mandates local government with the responsibility to exercise local developmental and cooperative governance. The eradication of imbalances in South African society can only be realised through a credible integrated developmental planning process. Municipalities in South Africa need to utilise integrated development planning as a method to plan future development in their areas and so find the best solutions to achieve sound long-term development goals. A municipal IDP provides a five-year strategic programme of action aimed at setting short, medium and long term strategic and budget priorities to create a development platform, which correlates with the term of office of the political incumbents. The plan aligns the resources and the capacity of a municipality to its overall development aims and guides the municipal budget. An IDP is therefore a key instrument which municipalities use to provide vision, leadership, and direction to all those that have a role to play in the development of a municipal area. The IDP enables municipalities to make the best use of scarce resources and speed up service delivery. Integrated developmental planning in the South African context is amongst others, an approach to planning aimed at involving the municipality and the community to jointly find the best solutions towards sustainable development. Furthermore, integrated development planning provides a strategic environment for managing and guiding all planning, development and decision making in the municipality. It is important that the IDP developed by municipalities correlate with National and Provincial intent. It must aim to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in that area. Applied to the Municipality, issues of national and provincial importance should be reflected in the IDP of the municipality. A clear understanding of such intent is therefore imperative to ensure that the Municipality strategically complies with the key national and provincial priorities. The aim of the five-year IDP cycle is to develop and coordinate a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in the area, also reflecting issues of national and provincial importance. One of the key objectives is therefore to ensure that there exists alignment between national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies and the Municipality's response to these requirements.

The national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies of importance include amongst others:

- Green Paper on National Strategic Planning of 2009;
- Government Programme of Action;
- Development Facilitation Act of 1995;
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (GGDS);
- National and Provincial spatial development perspectives;
- Relevant sector plans such as transportation, legislation and policy;
- National Key Performance Indicators (NKPIs);
- Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (ASGISA);
- National 2015 Vision;
- National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP);
- The National Priority Outcomes; and
- National Development Plan

The Constitution requires local government to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives. This gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning. Legislation stipulates clearly that a municipality must not only give effect to its IDP but must also conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its IDP. The following table highlights the IDP's five strategic objectives for the 2024/25 MTREF and further planning refinements that have directly informed the compilation of the budget:

Table 27 IDP Strategic Objectives

2024/25 MTREF
The provision of democratic, accountable and ethical governance
The provision and maintenance of municipal services
The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality
The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment
The promotion of tourism, economic and social development

In order to ensure integrated and focused service delivery between all spheres of government it was important for the Municipality to align its budget priorities with that of national and provincial government. All spheres of government place a high priority on infrastructure development, economic development and job creation, efficient service delivery, poverty alleviation and building sound institutional arrangements.

Local priorities were identified as part of the IDP review process which is directly aligned to that of the national and provincial priorities. The key performance areas can be summarised as follows against the five strategic objectives:

SO1 The provision of democratic, accountable and ethical governance

- 1.a Effective co-operative government within the Constitutional Mandate
- 1.b Effective communication and community development
- 1.c Sound municipal administration/ Institutional development
- 1.d Effective Financial Management

SO 2 The provision and maintenance of Municipal Services

- 2.a Effective development of Municipal Infrastructure
- 2.b Promote proactive maintenance of Municipal infrastructure
- 2.c Promote the development, maintenance and management of Public Launching Sites
- 2.d. Street and Storm water maintenance
- 2.e. Replacement of deteriorating fleet items

SO 3 The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality

- 3.a Enhance the involvement of Ward Committees in public participation
- 3.b Enhance customer care

SO 4 The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment

- 4.a Enhancement of road safety (Traffic Services)
- 4.b Law enforcement
- 4.c Enhancement of Fire & Disaster Management
- 4.d Environmental Management

SO 5 The promotion of tourism, economic and social development

- 5.a. Development of integrated Human Settlements
- 5.b Spatial Planning
- 5.c Local Economic Development and Tourism
- 5.d. Social development in a municipal context
- 5.e Enhance Sport, Recreation and Culture

In addition to the IDP, the Municipality undertakes an extensive planning and developmental strategy which primarily focuses on a longer-term horizon; 15 to 20 years for infrastructure planning. This process is aimed at influencing the development path to restructure current patterns of settlement, activity and access to resources in the Municipality so as to promote greater equity and enhanced opportunity. It provides direction to the Municipality's IDP, associated sectorial plans and strategies, and the allocation of resources of the Municipality and other service delivery partners.

This development strategy introduces important policy shifts which have further been translated into seven strategic focus areas/objectives as outlined below:

- Developing dormant areas;
- Enforcing hard development lines – so as to direct private investment;
- Maintaining existing urban areas;
- Strengthening key economic clusters;
- Building social cohesion;
- Strong developmental initiatives in relation to the municipal institution as a whole; and
- Sound financial fundamentals.
- Strengthening the analysis and strategic planning processes of the Municipality;
- Initiating zonal planning processes that involve the communities in the analysis and planning processes. More emphasis was placed on area-based interventions, within the overall holistic framework;
- Ensuring better coordination through a programmatic approach and attempting to focus the budgeting process through planning interventions; and
- Strengthening performance management and monitoring systems in ensuring the objectives and deliverables are achieved.

The 2024/25 MTREF is informed by the IDP and the following tables provide a reconciliation between the IDP strategic objectives and operating revenue, operating expenditure and capital expenditure.

Table 28 MBRR Table SA4 - Reconciliation between the IDP strategic objectives and budgeted revenue

R thousand			Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
The provision of democratic, accountable and ethical governance	Good Governance	1	366,679	393,138	462,846	460,614	513,721	513,721	534,699	560,512	590,948
The provision and maintenance of municipal services	Basic Service Delivery	2	847,454	936,098	1,002,939	1,072,360	1,101,584	1,101,584	1,160,336	1,215,175	1,273,995
The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality	Good Governance	3									
The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment	Safe and Healthy Environment	4	53,573	73,510	100,266	63,749	87,317	87,317	95,510	103,232	104,543
The promotion of tourism, economic and social development	Economic Development and Social upliftmnent	5	87,926	115,685	116,248	134,147	161,236	161,236	112,250	61,969	38,206
Allocations to other priorities											
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)			**1,355,632**	**1,518,431**	**1,682,299**	**1,730,869**	**1,863,859**	**1,863,859**	**1,902,794**	**1,940,888**	**2,007,692**

Table 29 MBRR Table SA5 - Reconciliation between the IDP strategic objectives and budgeted operating expenditure

R thousand			Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
The provision of democratic, accountable and ethical governance	Good Governance	1	259,035	296,466	278,657	225,596	228,639	228,639	246,423	256,505	269,348
The provision and maintenance of municipal services	Basic Service Delivery	2	696,761	767,390	810,879	1,003,771	1,061,142	1,061,142	1,120,638	1,198,430	1,278,337
The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality	Good Governance	3	497	374	393	729	729	729	758	796	836
The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment	Safe and Healthy Environment	4	105,254	120,278	140,768	165,322	251,650	251,650	261,888	276,400	285,200
The promotion of tourism, economic and social development	Economic Development and Social upliftmnent	5	260,263	312,976	340,304	346,794	328,672	328,672	314,501	287,482	266,283
Allocations to other priorities											
Total Expenditure			**1,321,810**	**1,497,483**	**1,571,001**	**1,742,212**	**1,870,832**	**1,870,832**	**1,944,209**	**2,019,614**	**2,100,004**

Table 30 MBRR Table SA6 - Reconciliation between the IDP strategic objectives and budgeted capital expenditure

R thousand			Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
The provision of democratic, accountable and ethical governance	Good Governance	1	7,054	3,761	2,228	9,075	7,365	7,365	3,490		
The provision and maintenance of municipal services	Basic Service Delivery	2	121,565	113,677	125,737	145,425	159,712	159,712	145,151	118,900	86,551
The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality	Good Governance	3							450		
The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment	Safe and Healthy Environment	4	47,383	14,504	12,215	7,271	8,647	8,647	19,582	16,029	15,183
The promotion of tourism, economic and social development	Economic Development and Social upliftmnent	5	78,798	60,435	49,141	47,638	39,503	39,503	15,956	2,981	15,000
Allocations to other priorities											
Total Capital Expenditure			**254,800**	**192,377**	**189,321**	**209,409**	**215,227**	**215,227**	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**

2.3 Measurable performance objectives and indicators

Performance Management is a system intended to manage and monitor service delivery progress against the identified strategic objectives and priorities. In accordance with legislative requirements and good business practices as informed by the National Framework for Managing Programme Performance Information, the Municipality has developed and implemented a performance management system of which system is constantly refined as the integrated planning process

unfolds. The Municipality does targets, monitor, assess and review organisational performance which in turn is directly linked to individual employee's performance.
At any given time within government, information from multiple years is being considered; plans and budgets for next year; implementation for the current year; and reporting on last year's performance. Although performance information is reported publicly at each quarter, the performance information process begins when policies are being developed, and continues through each of the planning, budgeting, implementation and reporting stages. The planning, budgeting, and reporting cycle can be graphically illustrated as follows:

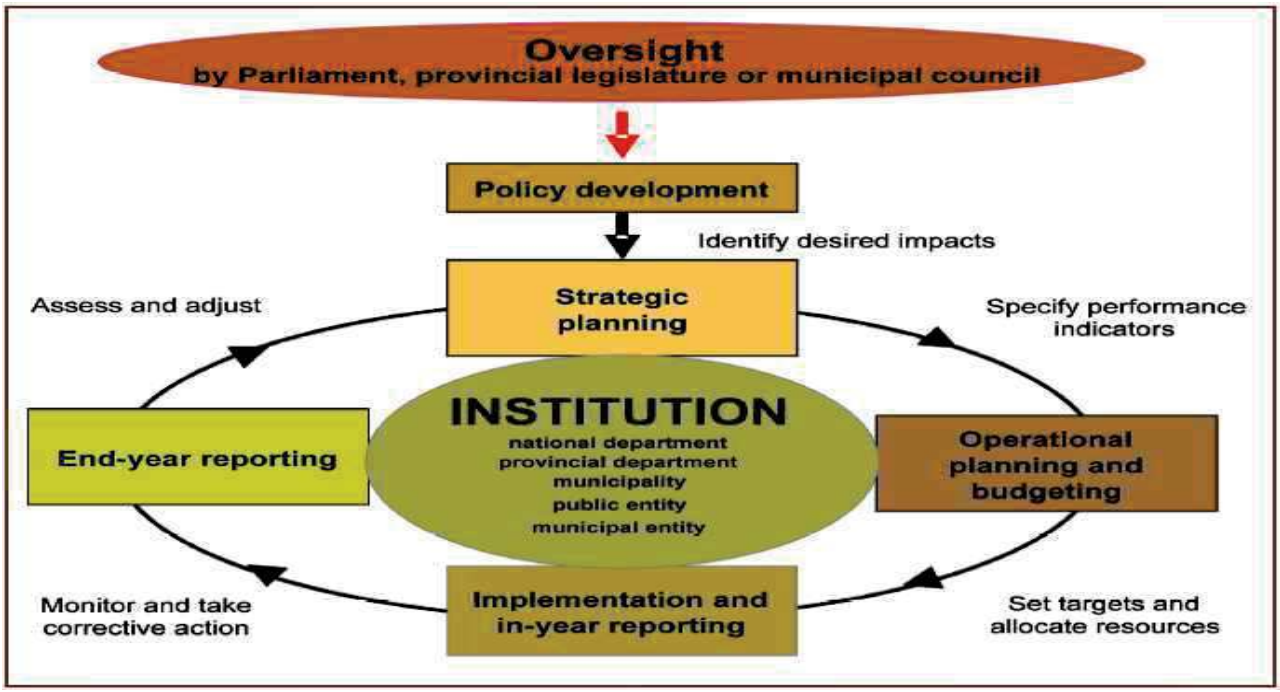


Figure 5 Planning, budgeting and reporting cycle

The performance of the Municipality relates directly to the extent to which it has achieved success in realising its goals and objectives, complied with legislative requirements and meeting stakeholder expectations. The Municipality therefore has adopted one integrated performance management system which encompasses:

- Planning (setting goals, objectives, targets and benchmarks);
- Monitoring (regular monitoring and checking on the progress against plan);
- Measurement (indicators of success);
- Review (identifying areas requiring change and improvement);
- Reporting (what information, to whom, from whom, how often and for what purpose); and
- Improvement (making changes where necessary).

The performance information concepts used by the Municipality in its integrated performance management system are aligned to the ***Framework of Managing Programme Performance Information*** issued by the National Treasury:

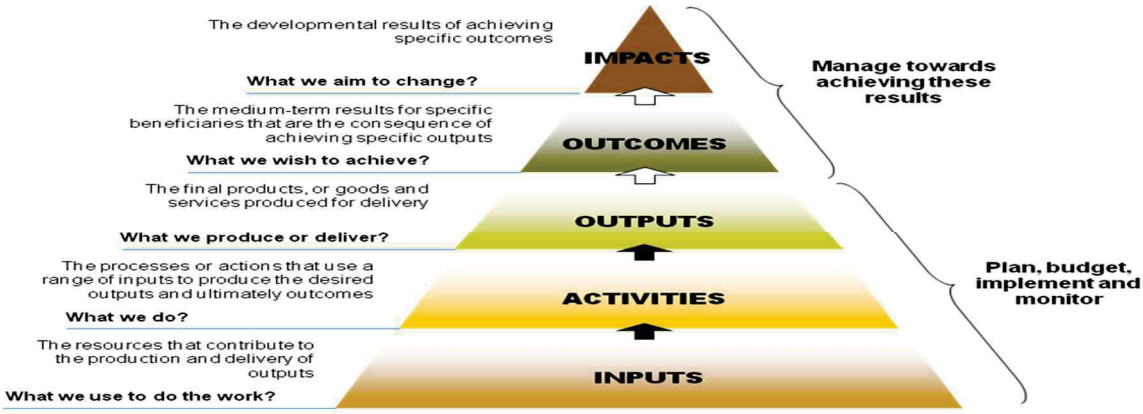


Figure 6 Definition of performance information concepts

The following table provides the main measurable performance objectives the municipality undertakes to achieve this financial year.

Table 31 MBRR Table SA7 - Measurable performance objectives

Description	Unit of measurement	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Council and Municipal Municipal										
Office of the Municipal Manager										
Municipal Manager										
Submit four progress reports on the revision of the top 10 risks as a corrective action to the Top Management Team (1 previous financial year & 3 current financial year)	Number of progress reports submitted	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sign section 56 performance agreements with all directors by the end of July 2024	Number of agreements signed	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6
Monitor the implementation of the action plan developed to address all the issues raised in the management letter of the Auditor General and submit three progress reports to Executive Mayor	Number of progress reports monitored and submitted to Executive Mayor	7	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bi-annual formal performance appraisals of the section 56 appointees for the previous financial period April to June 2024 to be completed by Sept 2024 and the current period October to December 2024 to be completed by February 2025	Number of appraisals	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	12	12
Draft the annual report and submit to the Auditor-General by end August 2024	Draft Annual Report submitted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Percentage of a municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for the financial year in terms of the municipality's IDP {(Actual amount spent on projects as identified for the year in the IDP/Total amount budgeted on capital projects)X100} (MPPMR Reg 10 (c))	% of the capital budget spent	90.90%	80.90%	89.21%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Ward committee meetings held to facilitate consistent and regular communication with residents	No of ward committee meetings per ward per annum	79	83	112	56	56	56	56	56	56
Corporate Services										
Director: Corporate Services										
Human Resources										
92% of the approved and funded organogram filled {(actual number of posts filled dived by the funded posts budgeted) x100}	% filled	92.1%	91.4%	91%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
The percentage of a municipality's budget (training budget) actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan (MPPMR Reg 10 (f))	% of the training budget spent on implementation of the WSP	100%	99.6%	99.99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
The number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's approved employment equity plan (MPPMR Reg 10 (e))	The number of people from EE target groups employed	71	70	69	75	75	75	75	75	75
Community Services										
Director: Community Services										
Operational Conditional Grant										
100% of the operational conditional grant (Libraries, CDW) spent (Actual expenditure divided by the total grant received)	% of total conditional operational grants spent (Libraries, CDW)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Refuse removal										
Provision of refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal to all informal households at least once a week (MPPMR Reg 10 (a))	Number of formal households for which refuse is removed at least once a week	33895	34819	35601	35261	35261	35261	36313	37039	37780
Provision of refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal to all informal households at least once a week (MPPMR Reg 10 (a))	Number of weekly removal of refuse in informal households (once per week = 52 weeks per annum)	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52

Description	Unit of measurement	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Infrastructure Services										
Chief Engineer: Infrastructure Services										
Roads maintenance										
m² of roads patched and resealed according to approved Pavement Management System within available budget	m² of roads patched and resealed	105067	94665	77662	110000	110000	110000	110000	110000	110000
Water treatment										
Quality of effluent comply 75% with license and/or general limit in terms of the Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)	% compliance	79.6%	80.08%	75.54%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75%	75%	75%
Quality of potable water comply 95% with SANS 241	% compliance with SANS 241	98.83%	97.83%	96.99%	95.0%	95.0%	95.0%	95%	95%	95%
Limit unaccounted water to less than 26% {(Number of kiloliter water purified - Number of kiloliter water sold)/Number of kiloliter purified x 100)}	% of water unaccounted for	28.3%	24.04%	24.48%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Report on the implementation of the Water Service Development plan annually by the end of October	Report submitted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electricity										
Limit electricity losses to 7.5% or less {(Number of Electricity Units Purchased - Number of Electricity Units Sold) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated) × 100}	% of electricity unaccounted for	7.35%	7.20%	6.42%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
Provision of Electricity: Number of metered electrical connections in formal areas (Eskom Areas excluded) (Definition: Refers to residential households (RE) and pensioners (PR) as per Finance departments billed households) (MPPMR Reg 10 (a))	Number of formal households that meet agreed service standards	21914	22475	23163	22500	22500	22500	22500	22500	22500
MIG										
100% of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) spent by 30 June 2025 (Actual MIG expenditure/Allocation received)	% Expenditure of allocated funds	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Water provision										
Provision of cleaned piped water to all formal households within 200 m from households (MPPMR Reg 10 (a))	No of formal households that meet agreed service standards for piped water	30111	30990	31829	31324	31324	31324	32466	33115	33777
Provision of water to informal households (excluding invaded state owned land and private land) based on the standard of 1 water point to 25 households (MPPMR Reg 10 (a))	The number of taps installed in relation to the number of informal households (excluding invaded state owned land and private land)	341	464	658	328	328	328	262	262	262
Provision of water to informal households on invaded land with available funding ("Land Invasion" refers to the illegal occupation of land, with the intention of establishing dwellings / a settlement upon it. An invasion may be by one individual or by hundreds of households).	The number of taps installed for informal households on invaded land with available funding	80	82	99	80	80	80	80	80	80
Sanitation provision										
Provision of sanitation services to formal residential households (A household is a residenntial unit being billed for the particular services rendered by way of the financial system (SAMRAS)	No of formal residential households which are billed for sewerage in accordance to the SAMRAS financial system	30420	31394	32323	31646	31646	31646	32969	33629	34301
The provision of sanitation services to informal households (excluding invaded state owned land and private land) based on the standard of 1 toilette to 5 households (MPPMR Reg 10 (a))	The number of toilets provided in relation to the number of informal households (excluding invaded state owned land and private land)	934	983	1107	785	785	785	785	785	785
The provision of sanitation services to informal households on invaded land with available funding ("Land Invasion" refers to the illegal occupation of land, with the intention of establishing dwellings / a settlement upon it. An invasion may be by one individual or by hundreds of households).	The number of toilets provided for informal households on invaded land with available funding	139	143	171	105	105	105	105	105	105

Description	Unit of measurement	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Municipal Public Safety										
Director: Municipal Public Safety										
Municipal Public Safety										
Annually arrange public awareness sessions on Protection Services by 30 June	Number of sessions held	103	123	132	120	120	120	130	130	130
Collect R20 000 000 Public Safety Income by 30 June (Actual revenue, excluding the fine impairment amount)	R-value of public safety collected income (excluding fines impairment amount)	19,716,064	15,882,634	17,614,623	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Review Community Safety Plan in three year cycle by end of June 2025 in conjuction with the Department of Community Safety	Plan reviewed	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Disaster and Fire Management										
Annually review and submit draft Disaster Management Plan to Council by the end of March	Reviewed plan submitted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Financial Services										
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)										
Finance										
Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure ((Available cash+ investments)/ Monthly fixed operating expenditure) (MPPMR Reg 10 (g))	Ratio achieved	6.27	5.73	5.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Financial viability measured in terms of the municipality's ability to meet it's service debt obligations ((Total operating revenue-operating grants received)/debt service payments due within the year) (MPPR Reg 10 (g))	Ratio achieved	23.56%	27.78%	28.63%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%
Financial viability measured in terms of the outstanding service debtors (Total outstanding service debtors/ revenue received for services) (MPPR Reg 10 (g))	% achieved	11.37%	11.39%	13.6%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%
Submit a reviewed long term financial plan to the CFO by the end of October 2024	Reviewed long term financial plan submitted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Financial statements submitted to the Auditor General by end August 2023	Financial statements submitted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Provision of free basic electricity, refuse removal, sanitation and water in terms of the equitable share requirements (MPPMR Reg 10 (b))	Number of indgent households	7278	7367	1491	7000	4500	4500	4800	4800	4800
Achieve a debt recovery rate not less than 98% (Receipts/total billed for 12 months period x 100)	% Recovered	100.15%	98.89%	98.96%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Planning and Development										
Director: Planning and Development										
Local Economic Development										
Support 180 SMME's in terms of the SMME Development Programme by 30 June	Number of SMME's supported	172	134	185	180	180	180	180	180	180
EPWP										
The number of job opportunities created through the EPWP programme and as per set targets (business plan as per grant agreement - FTE's, translates to 1079 work opportunities)	Number of temporary jobs created	1238	837	1059	1079	1079	1079	1079	1079	1079

The following table sets out the municipality's main performance objectives and benchmarks for the 2024/25 MTREF.

Table 32 MBRR Table SA8 - Performance indicators and benchmarks

Description of financial indicator	Basis of calculation	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Borrowing Management										
Credit Rating										
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure	Interest & Principal Paid /Operating Expenditure	14.0%	13.5%	12.7%	11.9%	11.1%	11.1%	10.8%	15.9%	11.3%
Capital Charges to Own Revenue	Finance charges & Repayment of borrowing /Own Revenue	17.9%	17.6%	15.9%	15.5%	14.6%	14.6%	14.2%	21.3%	15.3%
Borrowed funding of 'own' capital expenditure	Borrowing/Capital expenditure excl. transfers and grants and contributions	36.6%	49.5%	86.2%	44.2%	42.6%	42.6%	54.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Safety of Capital										
Gearing	Long Term Borrowing/ Funds & Reserves	13335.9%	13319.7%	13072.6%	13028.5%	13028.5%	13028.5%	10273.6%	11166.3%	11105.0%
Liquidity										
Current Ratio	Current assets/current liabilities	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.4
Current Ratio adjusted for aged debtors	Current assets less debtors > 90 days/current liabilities	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.4
Liquidity Ratio	Monetary Assets/Current Liabilities	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.1
Revenue Management										
Annual Debtors Collection Rate (Payment Level %)	Last 12 Mths Receipts/Last 12 Mths Billing		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Current Debtors Collection Rate (Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue)		121.8%	121.9%	119.9%	118.5%	118.5%	118.5%	121.6%	126.2%	130.3%
Outstanding Debtors to Revenue	Total Outstanding Debtors to Annual Revenue	8.7%	8.7%	8.9%	7.4%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	2.4%	2.3%
Longstanding Debtors Recovered	Debtors > 12 Mths Recovered/Total Debtors > 12 Months Old	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Creditors Management										
Creditors System Efficiency	% of Creditors Paid Within Terms (within`MFMA' s 65(e))	99.6%	98.2%	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Creditors to Cash and Investments		12.3%	12.7%	12.2%	19.5%	14.4%	14.4%	16.1%	16.5%	17.3%
Other Indicators										
Electricity Distribution Losses (2)	Total Volume Losses (kW)	18,855,038	18,502,897	14,272,642	13,227,018	13,227,018	13,227,018	14,834,382	14,734,382	14,634,382
	Total Volume Losses (kW) non technical									
	Total Cost of Losses (Rand '000)	17,145,565	19,835,602	16,846,054	13,623,571	13,623,571	13,623,571	20,484,237	20,346,151	20,208,065
	% Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated	7.35%	7.20%	6.43%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.49%	6.00%	6.00%
Water Volumes :System input	Bulk Purchase Water treatment works Natural sources Total Volume Losses (kℓ)	2,077,312	1,768,177	1,840,996	1,662,086	1,662,086	1,662,086	1,761,812	1,691,812	1,641,812
Water Distribution Losses (2)	Total Cost of Losses (Rand '000)	2,616,008	3,062,156	4,637,635	3,245,885	3,245,885	3,245,885	4,404,529	4,229,529	4,104,529
	% Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated	28.25%	24.04%	24.47%	24.00%	24.00%	24.00%	25.04%	24.75%	24.30%
Employee costs	Employee costs/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	33.7%	31.8%	31.0%	32.1%	31.1%	31.1%	31.9%	32.2%	33.2%
Remuneration	Total remuneration/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	34.6%	32.5%	31.8%	32.8%	31.9%	31.9%	32.7%	33.0%	33.9%
Repairs & Maintenance	R&M/(Total Revenue excluding capital revenue)	16.3%	17.2%	16.1%	17.5%	17.0%	17.0%	16.1%	16.7%	16.9%
Finance charges & Depreciation	FC&D/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	11.4%	12.4%	12.9%	10.1%	11.3%	11.3%	11.5%	11.8%	12.1%
IDP regulation financial viability indicators										
i. Debt coverage	(Total Operating Revenue - Operating Grants)/Debt service payments due within financial year)	11.5	10.5	12.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	7.1	13.3	13.7
ii.O/S Service Debtors to Revenue	Total outstanding service debtors/annual revenue received for services	7.0%	7.1%	7.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%
iii. Cost coverage	(Available cash + Investments)/monthly fixed operational expenditure	5.8	5.4	5.3	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.2

2.3.1 Performance indicators and benchmarks

Overstrand has been compiling and including in the annual budget documentation the Financial Ratios and Norms in terms of MFMA Circular 71 dated 17 January 2014, for each of the budget year's being compiled, since 2014/2015.

National Treasury previously requested information based on the ratios and norms in respect of the 2019/20 and 2020/21 and 2021/22 audit outcomes. This, and information relating to the current financial year (2023/24) and two years of the 2024/25 MTREF has been compiled and is included in Annexure H of this report.

It should be noted that instances where indicators are not favourable with the norms indicated by NT, are not necessarily a negative indication, as the Overstrand financial strategy may differ from

the envisaged outcome of the ratios and norms. In most instances the trend for those indicators are the same over the six-year horizon. In other instances Overstrand is well above some of the ratios and norms over the six year horizon.

2.3.2 Free Basic Services: basic social services package for indigent households

The social package assists residents that have difficulty paying for services and are registered as indigent households in terms of the Indigent Policy of the Municipality. Only registered indigents qualify for the free basic services.

For the 2024/25 financial year 4 800 indigents have been provided for in the budget. In terms of the municipality's indigent policy, registered households are entitled to 10kℓ free water, 70 kWh of electricity on qualifying in terms of the particular Indigent Policy requirements, weekly refuse removal and, where applicable, sewer services which includes sewage output based on 70% of the water consumption and the latest infrastructure levy for water and wastewater. Further subsidies are capped at the full revenue cost of the basic services provided above. Households with a property valuation of R220 000 were phased out and are offered the opportunity to apply for full indigent status from 2022/23.

Further detail relating to the number of households receiving free basic services, the cost of free basic services, highest level of free basic services as well as the revenue cost associated with the free basic services is contained in Table 26 MBRR A10 (Basic Service Delivery Measurement).

Note that the number of households in informal areas that receive free services and the cost of these services (e.g. the provision of water through standpipes) are not taken into account in the table noted above due to the measuring criteria.

2.3.3 Providing clean water and managing wastewater

The Department of Water and Sanitation conducts performance rating of water and sewage treatment works, presenting a Blue Drop or Green Drop award (2014/15 most recent for water and 2022 most recent for sanitation) respectively to potable water treatment works and wastewater treatment works that meet certain criteria of excellence.

The municipality has achieved Blue Drop and Green Drop awards during the latest review, indicating that the municipality's drinking water is of good quality.

The following is briefly the challenges facing the municipality:

- Some infrastructure is old and insufficient to treat the increased volumes of waste water to the necessary compliance standard - the municipality has actively prioritise this as far as possible
- Shortage of skilled personnel makes proper operations and maintenance difficult – the maintenance contract awarded in this regard thus attending to this challenge.

2.4 Overview of budget related-policies

The Municipality's budgeting process is guided and governed by relevant legislation, frameworks, strategies and related policies.

2.4.1 Customer Care, Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy

The 2024/25 MTREF has been prepared on the basis of achieving an average debtors' collection rate of 98 per cent on current billings year to date. In addition the collection of debt in excess of 90 days has been prioritised, as well as and incentive for debt older than two years paid, where interest could be waived, subject to a signed agreement for the remainder of the debt.

2.4.2 Asset Management Policy

The Asset Management Policy is considered a strategic guide in ensuring a sustainable approach to asset renewal, repairs and maintenance. In addition the policy prescribes the accounting and administrative policies and procedures relating to property, plant and equipment (fixed assets).

A proxy for asset consumption can be considered the level of depreciation each asset incurs on an annual basis. Preserving the investment in existing infrastructure needs to be considered a significant strategy in ensuring the future sustainability of infrastructure and the revenue base.

2.4.3 Budget Policy

The budget process is governed by various provisions in the MFMA and is aimed at instilling and establishing an increased level of discipline, responsibility and accountability in the financial management practices of municipalities. To ensure that the Municipality continues to deliver on its core mandate and achieves its developmental goals, the mid-year review and adjustment budget process will be utilised to ensure that underperforming functions are identified and funds redirected to performing functions.

2.4.4 Supply Chain Management Policy & Preferential Procurement Policy

The Supply Chain Management Policy was first adopted by Council in 2008. The policy is continually revised to incorporate amending legislation.

The municipality approved the Preferential Procurement Policy on 14 December 2022 as a seperate policy, effective from 16 January 2023. The policy will also be continually revised to incorporate amending legislation.

2.4.5 Virement Policy

The Virement Policy aims to empower senior managers with an efficient financial and budgetary amendment and control system to ensure optimum service delivery within the legislative framework of the MFMA and the Municipality's system of delegations.

2.4.6 Investment, Liquidity & Cash Management Policy

The aim of the policy is to ensure that the Municipality's surplus cash and investments are prudently and adequately managed.

2.4.7 Tariff Policy

The Municipality's tariff policies provide a broad framework within which the Council can determine fair, transparent and affordable charges that also promote sustainable service delivery.

2.4.8 Long term Financial Planning & Implementation Policy

Funding for the compiling of a The Long-term Financial Planning Policy was acquired from the Provincial Government. A long-term financial plan has been compiled in 2014/15, after a service provider had been appointed. The policy is reviewed annually.

2.4.9 Contract Management Policy

This policy has been introduced to further enhance the supply chain management function.

2.4.10 Pay Day Policy

This policy has been introduced to give effect to the council resolution in this regard.

The following policies among others have also been subject to review:

- Property Rates Policy;
- Tariff Policy
- Customer Care, Credit Control, Debt Collection Policy
- Indigent Policy
- Funding and Reserves Policy;
- Borrowing Policy;
- Indigent Policy;
- Travelling & Subsistence;
- Petty Cash
- Special rating Area Policy
- Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless & Wasteful Expenditure Policy
- Cost Containment Policy

2.5 Overview of budget assumptions

2.5.1 External factors

Economic and Fiscal Environment - For more than ten years, the South Africa's economy has experienced slow growth. Since 2012, the GDP has averaged just 0.8 per cent annually, further entrenching the country's high rates of unemployment and poverty.
South Africa's economy is predicted to expand at an average rate of 1.6 per cent during the next three years, which signifies marginal improvement over the 1.4 per cent average predicted at the time of the 2023 National MTBPS. The forecast is bolstered by anticipated increases in energy-related fixed investments and a rebound in consumer expenditure as inflation drops.
Power outages and issues with freight train and port operations continue to hinder economic activity and reduce the nation's export potential. Though it may take some time to see development rebound, these sectors are undergoing extensive reforms. High living expenses are putting pressure on household consumption, while limited investment is the result of low confidence and difficult business environment brought on by structural limitations.

2.5.2 General inflation outlook and its impact on the municipal activities

There are five key factors that have been taken into consideration in the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF:

- National Government macro-economic targets;
- The general inflationary outlook and the impact on Municipality’s residents and businesses;
- The impact of municipal cost drivers;

- The increase in prices for bulk electricity and fuel;
- The negative impact of loadshedding - loss of income from unserved energy due to loadshedding and impact of loadshedding on WWTW facilities and water purification plants, costs for the use of back-up power (gensets) and additional costs for distribution network maintenance;
- The increase in the cost of remuneration. Employee related costs comprise 30,2 per cent of total operating expenditure in the 2024/25 MTREF and therefore increases above inflation places a disproportionate upward pressure on the expenditure budget.

~~2.5.3~~ Interest rates for borrowing and investment of funds

The MFMA specifies that borrowing can only be utilised to fund capital or refinancing of borrowing in certain conditions. The municipality chiefly engages in amortisation-style loans requiring both regular principal and interest payments. Surplus cash is invested and re-invested at short intervals.

2.5.4 Collection rate for revenue services

The base assumption is that tariff and rating increases will increase at a rate linked to CPI over the medium term. It is also assumed that current economic conditions, and relative inflationary conditions, will continue for the forecasted term.

The revenue collection rate is currently expressed as a percentage (95.78%) of annual billings up to April 2024. Before-mentioned is due to the change in the Indigent Policy in phasing out automatic allocation of benefits to households in properties with a value below R220 000, as well as the ongoing slow economic recovery.

2.5.5 Growth or decline in tax base of the municipality

Debtors' revenue is assumed to increase at a rate that is influenced by the consumer debtors' collection rate, tariff/rate pricing, real growth rate of the Municipality, household formation growth rate and the poor household change rate.

Household formation is the key factor in measuring municipal revenue and expenditure growth, as servicing 'households' is a greater municipal service factor than servicing individuals. Household formation rates are assumed to convert to household dwellings. In addition the change in the number of poor households influences the net revenue benefit derived from household formation growth, as it assumes that the same costs incurred for servicing the household exist, but that no consumer revenue is derived as the 'poor household' mainly limits consumption to the level of free basic services.

2.5.6 Salary increases

The South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC) Salary and Wage Collective Agreement for municipalities for the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2024 was signed in 2021 and must be implemented by all municipalities on a national level.

The proposed increase in the salary budget is 5,7%, and notch increases, which average 2% have also been budgeted for in view signing of the multi-year agreement.

2.5.7 Impact of national, provincial and local policies

Integration of service delivery between national, provincial and local government is critical to ensure focussed service delivery and in this regard various measures were implemented to align IDPs,

provincial and national strategies around priority spatial interventions. In this regard, the following national priorities form the basis of all integration initiatives:

- Creating jobs;
- Enhancing education and skill development;
- Improving Health services;
- Rural development and agriculture; and
- Fighting crime and corruption.

2.5.8 Ability of the municipality to spend and deliver on the programmes

It is estimated that a spending rate of 99 per cent could be achieved on operating expenditure and 95 per cent on the capital programme for the 2024/25 MTREF.

2.6 Overview of budget funding

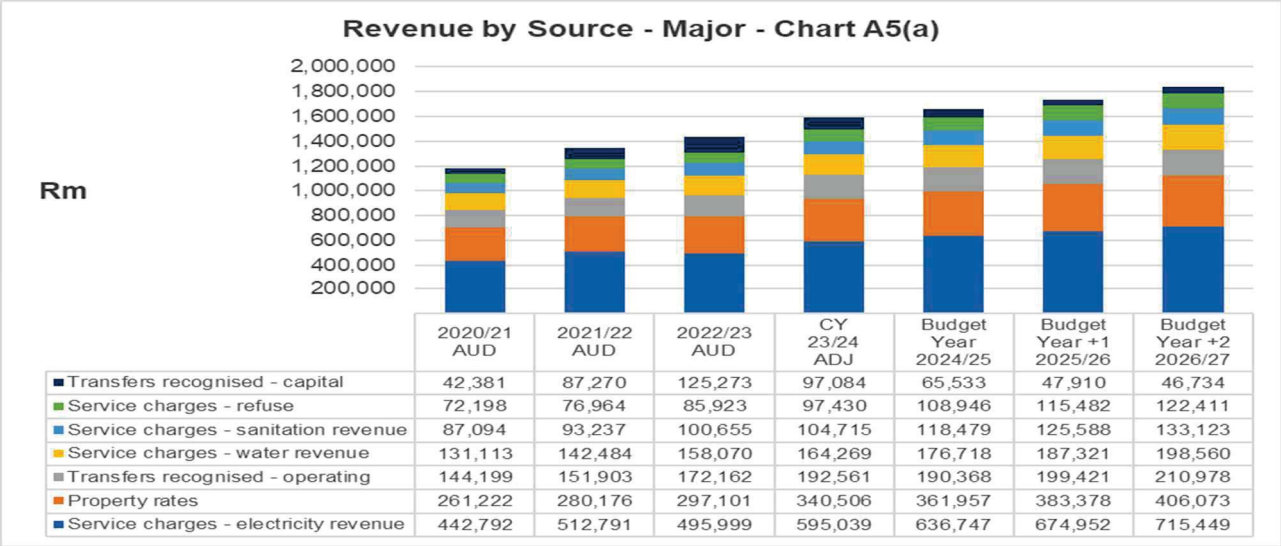
2.6.1 Medium-term outlook: operating revenue

The following table is a breakdown of the operating revenue over the medium-term:

Table 33 Breakdown of the operating revenue over the medium-term

Description	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue			
Exchange Revenue			
Service charges - Electricity	636,747	674,952	715,449
Service charges - Water	176,718	187,321	198,560
Service charges - Waste Water Management	118,479	125,588	133,123
Service charges - Waste Management	108,946	115,482	122,411
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	102,760	66,165	31,109
Agency services	7,103	7,529	7,981
Interest	0	0	0
Interest earned from Receivables	9,400	9,964	10,562
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets	51,250	51,915	52,593
Dividends	–	–	–
Rent on Land	1,889	2,001	2,120
Rental from Fixed Assets	5,676	6,015	6,375
Licence and permits	779	826	875
Operational Revenue	8,539	9,029	9,549
Non-Exchange Revenue			
Property rates	361,957	383,378	406,073
Surcharges and Taxes	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	44,889	44,983	45,083
Licences or permits	2,000	2,120	2,247
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	190,368	199,421	210,978
Interest	2,110	2,237	2,371
Fuel Levy	–	–	–
Operational Revenue	–	–	–
Gains on disposal of Assets	–	–	–
Other Gains	7,650	4,050	3,500
Discontinued Operations	–	–	–
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	**1,837,261**	**1,892,978**	**1,960,958**

The following graph is a breakdown of the operational revenue per main category for the 2024/25 financial year.



	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Transfers recognised - capital	42,381	87,270	125,273	97,084	65,533	47,910	46,734
Service charges - refuse	72,198	76,964	85,923	97,430	108,946	115,482	122,411
Service charges - sanitation revenue	87,094	93,237	100,655	104,715	118,479	125,588	133,123
Service charges - water revenue	131,113	142,484	158,070	164,269	176,718	187,321	198,560
Transfers recognised - operating	144,199	151,903	172,162	192,561	190,368	199,421	210,978
Property rates	261,222	280,176	297,101	340,506	361,957	383,378	406,073
Service charges - electricity revenue	442,792	512,791	495,999	595,039	636,747	674,952	715,449

Figure 7 Breakdown of operating revenue over the 2024/25 MTREF

The following grants have been published in the DORA:

DORA & PROVINCIAL ALLOCATIONS

	2024/2025 MTREF		
NATIONAL	**2024/2025**	**2025/2026**	**2026/2027**
EQUITABLE SHARE	168,794,000	179,596,000	190,729,000
FMG	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000
EPWP	1,898,000		
MIG	25,165,000	26,220,000	28,183,000
INEP	19,334,000	9,900,000	9,551,000
ENERGY EFFICIENCY & DEMAND-SIDE MANAGEMENT			
WATER INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	8,000,000	12,000,000	
MUNICIPAL DISASTER RESPONSE GRANT			
	224,891,000	**229,516,000**	**230,363,000**
PROVINCIAL			
RESOURCE FUNDING FOR ESTASBLISH & SUPPORT OF K9 UNIT	3,772,000	4,100,000	4,220,000
LE REACTION UNIT	4,223,000	4,317,000	4,516,000
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT GRANT	90,110,000	46,719,000	18,500,000
INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS UPGRADING PARTNERSHIP GRANT	7,429,000		1,000,000
ACCELERATION OF HOUSING DELIVERY GRANT			
CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	450,000	500,000	523,000
PROVINCIAL LIBRARY SERVICES GRANT	8,608,000	8,627,000	9,014,000
THUSONG SERVICES CENTRES GRANT		146,000	
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS	76,000	76,000	76,000
WESTERN CAPE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY GRANT	160,000		
TITLE DEEDS RESTORATION GRANT	187,000	49,000	
	115,015,000	**64,534,000**	**37,849,000**
	339,906,000	**294,050,000**	**268,212,000**

Note 4:INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS UPDRADING PARTNERSHIP GRANT: PROVINCES (BENEFICIARIES)
From the above, the Department plans to spend the following amounts per Municipality

Demarcation Code	Municipality	2024/25 Allocation (R'000)	2024/25 Spend by Department Allocations (R'000)	2024/25 Municipality Allocations (R'000)
METRO	City of Cape Town	112 223	112 223	-
WC032	Overstrand	23 429	16 000	7 429
WC044	George	23 000	13 000	10 000
Total Allocated		**158 652**	**141 223**	**17 429**

Tariff setting plays a major role in ensuring desired levels of revenue. Getting tariffs right assists in the compilation of a credible and funded budget. The Municipality derives most of its operational revenue from the provision of goods and services such as water, electricity, sanitation, solid waste removal, property rates, operating and capital grants from organs of state and other minor charges (such as building plan fees, licenses and permits etc).
The revenue strategy is a function of key components such as:

- Growth in the municipality and economic development;
- Revenue management and enhancement;
- Achievement of 99 per cent annual collection rate for consumer revenue;
- National Treasury guidelines;
- Electricity tariff increases within the National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) approval;
- Achievement of full cost recovery of specific user charges;
- Determining tariff escalation rate by establishing/calculating revenue requirements; and
- The Property Rates Policy in terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004), as amended (MPRA).

The above principles guide the annual increase in the tariffs charged to the consumers and the ratepayers aligned to the economic forecasts.

Table 34 Proposed tariff increases for 2024/25

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
Rand/cent	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25 % incr.	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Monthly Account for Household - 'Middle Income Range'										
Rates and services charges:										
Property rates	258.27	268.67	284.70	182.43	182.43	182.43	8.0%	197.02	206.91	219.33
Electricity: Basic levy	356.20	408.17	438.66	504.46	504.46	504.46	22.0%	615.50	652.43	691.58
Electricity: Consumption	1,862.96	2,134.79	2,294.26	2,638.39	2,638.39	2,638.39	5.9%	2,793.28	2,960.88	3,138.53
Water: Basic levy	142.64	148.35	155.62	165.74	165.74	165.74	6.0%	175.68	186.22	197.39
Water: Consumption	419.04	435.81	449.88	559.86	559.86	559.86	6.0%	593.46	629.07	666.81
Sanitation	427.84	444.89	464.01	497.89	497.89	497.89	9.1%	543.19	575.78	610.33
Refuse removal	193.84	201.59	213.48	228.00	228.00	228.00	11.0%	253.08	268.26	284.36
Other	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	–	53.54	53.54	53.54
sub-total	3,714.33	4,095.81	4,354.15	4,830.31	4,830.31	4,830.31	8.2%	5,224.75	5,533.09	5,861.87
VAT on Services	518.41	574.07	610.42	697.18	697.18	697.18	8.2%	754.16	798.93	846.38
Total large household bill:	4,232.74	4,669.88	4,964.57	5,527.49	5,527.49	5,527.49	8.2%	5,978.91	6,332.02	6,708.25
% increase/-decrease		10.3%	6.3%	11.3%	–	–		8.2%	5.9%	5.9%

Refer to Annexure C for Tariffs increases

The levying of property rates is considered a strategic revenue source.

Services charges relating to electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal constitutes the biggest component of the revenue basket.

Operational grants and subsidies have shown increases over the MTREF. It needs to be noted that in real terms the grants receipts from national government are growing over the MTREF. This can be seen in the increase in equitable share over the MTREF.

Investment revenue contributes to the revenue base. It needs to be noted that these allocations have been conservatively estimated. The actual performance against budget will be carefully monitored. Any variances in this regard will be addressed as part of the mid-year review and adjustments budget.

The tables below provide detail investment information and investment particulars by maturity.

Table 35 MBRR SA15 – Detail Investment Information

Investment type	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Parent municipality									
Securities - National Government									
Listed Corporate Bonds									
Deposits - Bank	410,241	410,251	410,280	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Deposits - Public Investment Commissioners									
Deposits - Corporation for Public Deposits									
Bankers Acceptance Certificates									
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit - Banks									
Guaranteed Endowment Policies (sinking)	54,278	60,512	68,211	77,846	77,846	77,846	84,471	–	–
Repurchase Agreements - Banks									
Municipal Bonds									
Municipality sub-total	**464,519**	**470,763**	**478,491**	**477,846**	**477,846**	**477,846**	**484,471**	**400,000**	**400,000**
Consolidated total:	**464,519**	**470,763**	**478,491**	**477,846**	**477,846**	**477,846**	**484,471**	**400,000**	**400,000**

Table 36 MBRR SA16 – Investment particulars by maturity

Investments by Maturity	Period of Investment	Type of Investment	Capital Guarantee (Yes/ No)	Variable or Fixed interest rate	Interest Rate ³	Expiry date of investment	Opening balance	Interest to be realised	Partial / Premature Withdrawal (4)	Investment Top Up	Closing Balance
Name of institution & investment ID	Yrs/Months										
Parent municipality											
LIBERTY 15934476	15 Years	Policy	Yes	Variable	Fair Value Adjustment	01/09/2025	23,486,626	1,275,272		1,500,000	**26,261,898**
LIBERTY 21196964	14 Years	Policy	Yes	Variable	Fair Value Adjustment	30/06/2025	41,558,600	1,539,569		3,120,000	**46,218,169**
MOMENTUM 3853776	15 Years	Policy	Yes	Variable	Fair Value Adjustment	01/07/2026	4,960,109	45,933		360,000	**5,366,042**
Deposits - Bank		Bank investments	Yes	Fixed		30/06/2024	410,280,488	43,573,375	-953,853,863	900,000,000	**400,000,000**
Municipality sub-total							**480,285,823**		**-953,853,863**	**904,980,000**	**477,846,109**
TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND INTEREST							**480,285,823**		**-953,853,863**	**904,980,000**	**477,846,109**

For the medium-term, the funding strategy has been informed directly by ensuring financial sustainability and continuity. The surplus is intended to partly fund capital expenditure from own sources as well as ensure adequate cash backing of reserves and funds.

2.6.2 Medium-term outlook: capital revenue

The following table is a breakdown of the funding composition of the 2024/25 medium-term capital programme:

Table 37 Sources of capital revenue over the MTREF

Vote Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Funded by:									
National Government	35,100	36,688	81,741	54,293	63,935	63,935	52,299	47,910	37,734
Provincial Government	48,390	1,290	5,036	–	33,843	33,843	13,129	–	9,000
District Municipality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (Nat / Prov Departm Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporations, Higher Educ Institutions)	–	53,387	26,098	41,890	195	195	105	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	**83,490**	**91,365**	**112,876**	**96,183**	**97,974**	**97,974**	**65,533**	**47,910**	**46,734**
Public contributions & donations	23,919	–	18,467	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing	45,443	65,237	34,249	95,214	95,821	95,821	93,010	90,000	70,000
Internally generated funds	101,949	35,775	23,730	18,013	21,432	21,432	26,085	–	–
Total Capital Funding	**254,800**	**192,377**	**189,321**	**209,409**	**215,227**	**215,227**	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**

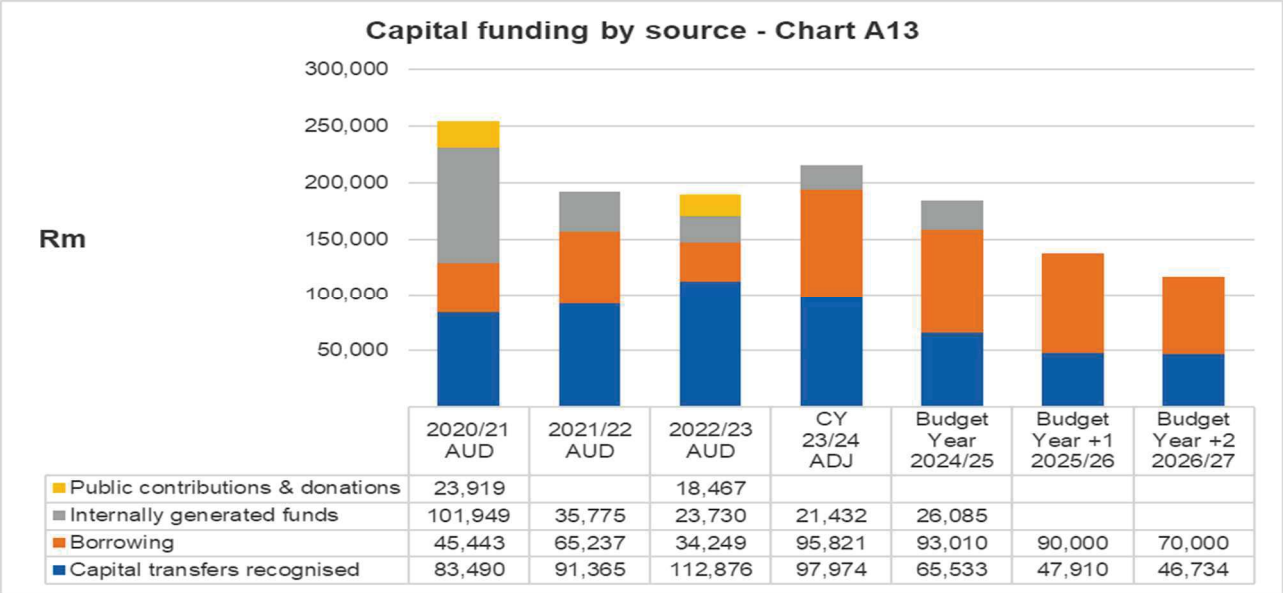


Figure 8 Sources of capital revenue for the 2024/25 financial year

Capital grants and receipts equates to 35.5 per cent of the total funding source which represents R65.5 million for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 38 MBRR Table SA18 - Capital transfers and grant receipts

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
RECEIPTS:									
Capital Transfers and Grants									
National Government:	27,618	44,754	74,675	54,293	61,755	61,755	52,299	47,910	37,734
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal Grant) [Schedule 5B]	6,000	18,519	27,331	24,380	23,000	23,000	19,334	9,900	9,551
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]	21,618	21,053	23,484	24,913	23,203	23,203	24,965	26,010	28,183
Water Services Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]	–	5,182	23,860	5,000	4,500	4,500	8,000	12,000	–
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant	–	–	–	–	11,053	11,053	–	–	–
Provincial Government:	732	48,419	28,166	41,890	33,708	33,708	13,129	–	9,000
Capacity Building	732	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Service Delivery & Capacity Building Grant	–	–	1,250	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disaster and Emergency Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Human Settlements Dev & Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant		47,819	26,666	41,890	33,678	33,678	13,129		9,000
Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Library Service Replacement Funding	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	–	–
Municipal Intervention Grant	–	–	250	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sports and Recreation	–	600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Grants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grant Providers:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	28,350	93,173	102,841	96,183	95,463	95,463	65,428	47,910	46,734

Borrowing still remains a significant funding source (one-third) for the own capital programme over the medium-term with an estimated R225 million new borrowing.

The following table is a detailed analysis of the Municipality's borrowing liability.

Table 39 MBRR Table SA17 - Detail of borrowings

Borrowing - Categorised by type	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Parent municipality									
Annuity and Bullet Loans	330,400	329,906	379,906	321,352	321,352	321,352	231,786	360,616	358,637
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	–	–
Municipality sub-total	**430,400**	**429,906**	**479,906**	**421,352**	**421,352**	**421,352**	**331,786**	**360,616**	**358,637**
Total Borrowing	**430,400**	**429,906**	**479,906**	**421,352**	**421,352**	**421,352**	**331,786**	**360,616**	**358,637**
Unspent Borrowing - Categorised by type									
Parent municipality									
Long-Term Loans (annuity/reducing balance)	44,066	–	22,033	45,214	45,214	45,214	27,610	–	–
Municipality sub-total	**44,066**	**–**	**22,033**	**45,214**	**45,214**	**45,214**	**27,610**	**–**	**–**
Total Unspent Borrowing	**44,066**	**–**	**22,033**	**45,214**	**45,214**	**45,214**	**27,610**	**–**	**–**

Internally generated funds consist of a mixture between surpluses generated on the operating statement of financial performance, cash backed reserves and proceeds on land sales. In determining the credibility of this funding source it becomes necessary to review the cash flow budget as well as the cash backed reserves and accumulated funds reconciliation, as discussed below.

It should be noted that the level of borrowings increases over the MTREF, from R65m in 2024/25 to R90m in 2025/26 and R70m in 2026/27.

The following graph illustrates the growth in outstanding borrowing for the 2020/21 to 2026/27 period.

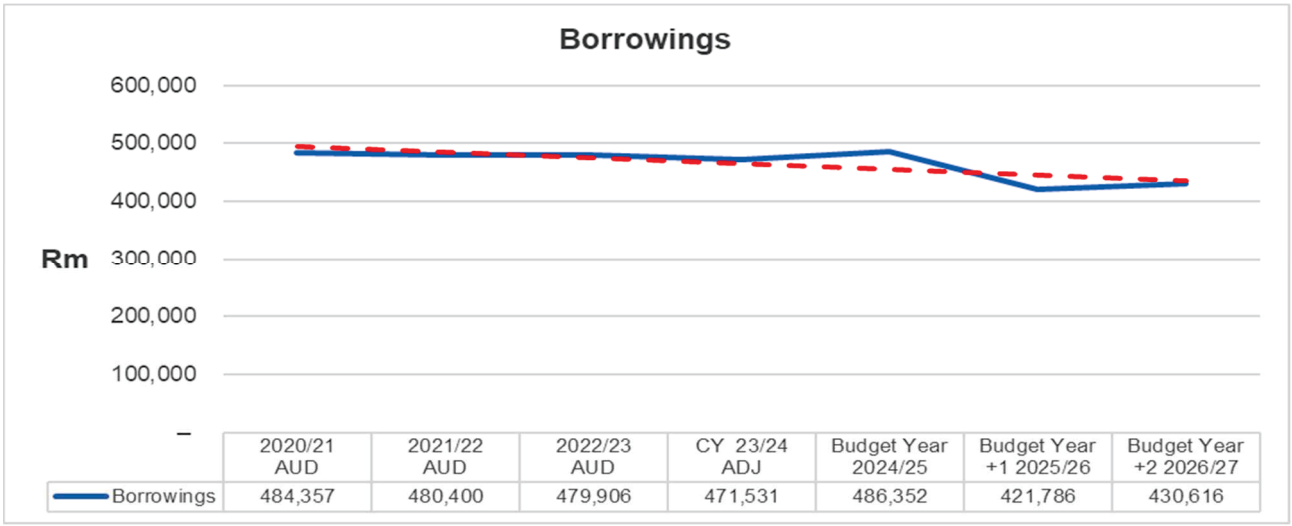


Figure 9 Growth in outstanding borrowing (long-term liabilities)

Cash Flow Management

Cash flow management and forecasting is a critical step in determining if the budget is funded over the medium-term. The table below is consistent with international standards of good financial management practice and also improves understanding for councillors and management.

Table 40 MBRR Table A7 - Budgeted cash flow statement

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts									
Property rates	262,273	277,452	292,203	335,688	335,688	335,688	358,095	379,864	402,353
Service charges	735,694	813,102	812,299	904,949	950,160	950,160	1,032,355	1,095,854	1,161,604
Other revenue	131,363	88,928	114,267	171,788	163,198	163,198	120,379	91,341	56,448
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	147,186	145,075	172,032	184,953	192,561	192,561	190,368	199,421	210,978
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	28,987	96,836	105,269	54,293	97,974	97,974	65,533	47,910	46,734
Interest	34,748	36,128	58,874	41,800	56,800	56,800	51,250	51,915	52,593
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments									
Suppliers and employees	(1,073,734)	(1,199,126)	(1,278,460)	(1,433,760)	(1,469,374)	(1,469,374)	(1,609,408)	(1,663,365)	(1,749,478)
Interest	(48,813)	(47,584)	(48,152)	(49,658)	(49,658)	(49,658)	(49,814)	(51,810)	(46,707)
Transfers and Subsidies	(8,710)	(12,813)	(14,865)	(16,380)	(16,580)	(16,580)	(17,417)	(16,650)	(17,309)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**208,994**	**197,999**	**213,466**	**193,672**	**260,768**	**260,768**	**141,341**	**134,480**	**117,216**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts									
Proceeds on disposal of PPE	1,138	3,813	3,676	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	(4,878)	(4,980)	(4,980)	(4,980)	(4,980)	(4,980)	(4,980)	87,782	–
Payments									
Capital assets	(255,029)	(190,382)	(183,191)	(209,409)	(215,227)	(215,227)	(184,628)	(137,910)	(116,734)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(258,765)**	**(191,549)**	**(184,495)**	**(214,389)**	**(220,207)**	**(220,207)**	**(189,608)**	**(50,128)**	**(116,734)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts									
Short term loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing long term/refinancing	54,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	65,000	90,000	70,000
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	1,256	1,064	1,779	22,000	22,000	22,000	(6,600)	(2,000)	(2,000)
Payments									
Repayment of borrowing	(46,576)	(53,957)	(50,494)	(58,245)	(58,245)	(58,245)	(50,605)	(154,566)	(61,170)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**8,680**	**(2,893)**	**1,285**	**13,755**	**13,755**	**13,755**	**7,795**	**(66,566)**	**6,830**
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	**(41,091)**	**3,557**	**30,255**	**(6,962)**	**54,316**	**54,316**	**(40,473)**	**17,787**	**7,313**
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	**653,813**	**612,723**	**616,280**	523,264	646,535	646,535	**700,851**	**660,378**	**678,165**
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	**612,723**	**616,280**	**646,535**	**516,302**	**700,851**	**700,851**	**660,378**	**678,165**	**685,478**

The above table shows the cash and cash equivalents of the Municipality from the 2020/21 to 2026/27 financial years. For the 2024/25 MTREF the budget has been prepared to ensure acceptable levels of cash and cash equivalents over the medium-term with cash levels anticipated to slightly decline.

2.6.3 Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation

This following table meets the requirements of MFMA Circular 42 which deals with the funding of a municipal budget in accordance with sections 18 and 19 of the MFMA. The table seeks to answer three key questions regarding the use and availability of cash:

- The predicted cash and investments available at the end of the budget year?
- How are those funds used?
- What is the net funds available or funding shortfall?

A surplus would indicate the cash-backed accumulated surplus that is available. A shortfall (applications > cash and investments) is indicative of non-compliance with section 18 of the MFMA requirement that the municipality's budget must be 'funded' It is also important to analyse trends to understand the consequences. The working capital has to be optimally managed.

Table 41 MBRR Table A8 - Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation

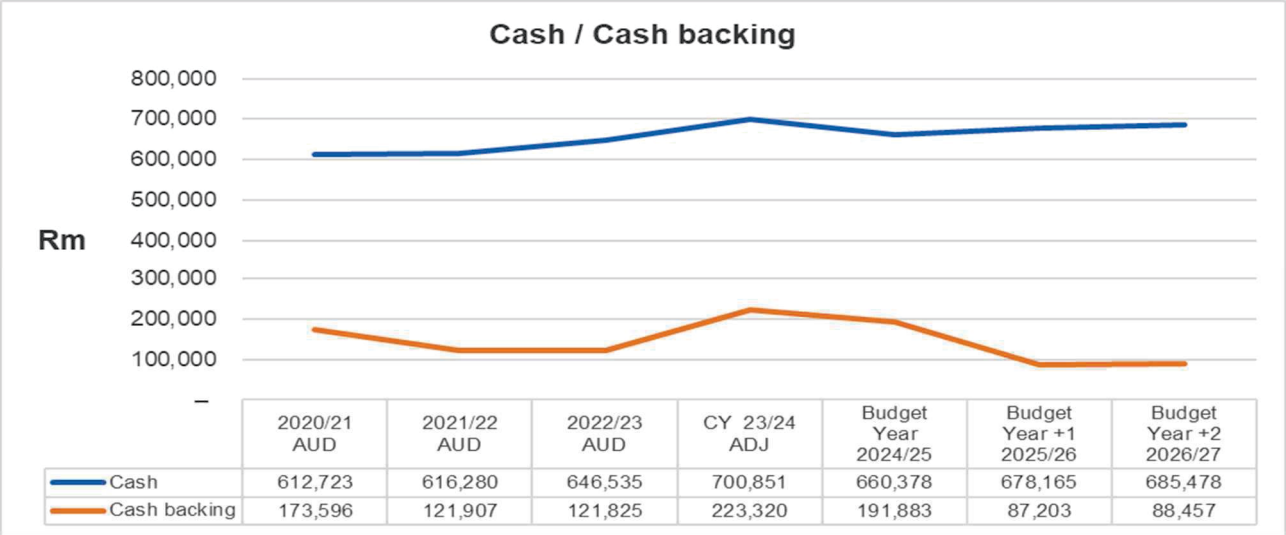
Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Cash and investments available									
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	612,723	616,280	646,535	516,302	700,851	700,851	660,378	678,165	685,478
Other current investments > 90 days	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non current Investments	54,278	60,512	68,211	77,846	77,846	77,846	84,471	–	–
Cash and investments available:	**667,001**	**676,792**	**714,746**	**594,148**	**778,697**	**778,697**	**744,849**	**678,165**	**685,478**
Application of cash and investments									
Trade payables from Non-exchange transactions: Unsper	24,030	26,309	6,206	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspent borrowing	44,066	–	22,033	45,214	45,214	45,214	27,610	–	–
Statutory requirements	16,822	12,472	13,604	1,063	1,063	1,063	1,783	2,559	3,385
Other working capital requirements	83,371	80,214	79,908	129,226	135,690	135,690	112,638	119,152	118,450
Other provisions	18,831	19,799	20,707	20,827	21,470	21,470	22,360	23,064	24,061
Long term investments committed	54,278	60,512	68,211	77,846	77,846	77,846	84,471	–	–
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	3,227	3,228	3,228	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,230	3,230	3,230
Total Application of cash and investments:	**244,625**	**202,534**	**213,897**	**277,404**	**284,511**	**284,511**	**252,092**	**148,005**	**149,126**
Surplus(shortfall)	**422,376**	**474,258**	**500,849**	**316,744**	**494,187**	**494,187**	**492,757**	**530,160**	**536,352**

From the above table it can be seen that the cash and investments total R778.7 million in the 2023/24 financial year and R744.8 million in 2024/25, including the projected cash and cash equivalents as determined in the cash flow forecast. The following is a breakdown of the application of this funding:

- Unspent conditional transfers (grants) are automatically assumed to be an obligation as the municipality has received government transfers in advance of meeting the conditions. Ordinarily, unless there are special circumstances, the municipality is obligated to return unspent conditional grant funds to the national revenue fund at the end of the financial year. Stringent measures have been implemented by NT regarding unspent grants.
- Borrowings are only drawn down once substantial expenditure has incurred against the particular projects.
- Provisions for statutory requirements could include VAT owing to SARS at year end.
- The main purpose of other working capital is to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet obligations as they fall due. A key challenge is often the mismatch between the timing of receipts of funds from debtors and payments due to employees and creditors. For the purpose of the cash backed reserves and accumulated surplus reconciliation, at least two months operational expenditure is covered at all times. It needs to be noted that although this can be considered prudent, the desired cash levels should be 90 days to ensure continued liquidity of the municipality. Any underperformance in relation to collections could place upward pressure on the ability of the Municipality to meet its creditor obligations.
- Long term investments consist primarily of the sinking funds for the repayment of future borrowings. The sinking fund value is held within long term investments and must be 'held to maturity' and is not available for spending.

When considering the funding requirements of section 18 and 19 of the MFMA, it needs to be noted that for all practical purposes the 2024/25 MTREF is funded, from a pure cash flow perspective (cash out flow versus cash inflow) and is therefore credible. The challenge for the Municipality will be to ensure that the underlying planning and cash flow assumptions are meticulously managed, especially the performance against the collection rate.

The following graph supplies an analysis of the trends relating cash and cash equivalents and the cash backed reserves/accumulated funds reconciliation over a seven-year perspective.



	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Cash	612,723	616,280	646,535	700,851	660,378	678,165	685,478
Cash backing	173,596	121,907	121,825	223,320	191,883	87,203	88,457

Figure 10 Cash and cash equivalents / Cash backed reserves and accumulated funds

2.6.4 Funding compliance measurement

National Treasury requires that the municipality assess its financial sustainability against fourteen different measures that look at various aspects of the financial health of the municipality. These measures are contained in the following table. All the information comes directly from the annual budgeted statements of financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The funding compliance measurement table essentially measures the degree to which the proposed budget complies with the funding requirements of the MFMA. Each of the measures is discussed below.

Table 42 MBRR SA10 – Funding compliance measurement

Description	MFMA section	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Funding measures										
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end - R'000	18(1)b	612,723	616,280	646,535	516,302	700,851	700,851	660,378	678,165	685,478
Cash + investments at the yr end less applications - R'000	18(1)b	422,376	474,258	500,849	316,744	494,187	494,187	492,757	530,160	536,352
Cash year end/monthly employee/supplier payments	18(1)b	5.8	5.4	5.3	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.2
Surplus/(Deficit) excluding depreciation offsets: R'000	18(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charge rev % change - macro CPIX target exclusive	18(1)a,(2)	N.A.	5.2%	(3.1%)	4.4%	(2.3%)	(6.0%)	1.7%	(0.0%)	(0.0%)
Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue	18(1)a,(2)	45.9%	41.5%	39.2%	43.1%	41.8%	41.8%	41.4%	41.1%	40.7%
Debt impairment expense as a % of total billable revenue	18(1)a,(2)	4.5%	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%	4.4%	4.9%	4.7%
Capital payments % of capital expenditure	18(1)c;19	100.1%	99.0%	96.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Borrowing receipts % of capital expenditure (excl. transfers)	18(1)c	31.5%	49.5%	65.4%	44.2%	42.6%	42.6%	54.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Grants % of Govt. legislated/gazetted allocations	18(1)a							75.3%	84.1%	96.1%
Current consumer debtors % change - incr(decr)	18(1)a	N.A.	9.5%	9.3%	(34.0%)	(1.9%)	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	(0.3%)
Long term receivables % change - incr(decr)	18(1)a	N.A.	11.5%	12.7%	14.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	(100.0%)	0.0%
R&M % of Property Plant & Equipment	20(1)(vi)	5.9%	6.8%	6.8%	7.6%	7.8%	7.8%	7.6%	8.2%	8.7%
Asset renewal % of capital budget	20(1)(vi)	6.1%	16.1%	9.2%	7.8%	8.0%	8.0%	10.5%	20.1%	16.4%
Supporting indicators										
% incr *total service charges (incl prop rates)*	18(1)a		11.2%	2.9%	10.4%	3.7%	0.0%	7.7%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr Property Tax	18(1)a		7.3%	6.0%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	5.9%	5.9%
% incr Service charges - Water	18(1)a		15.8%	(3.3%)	16.5%	3.0%	0.0%	7.0%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr Service charges - Waste Water Management	18(1)a		8.7%	10.9%	(6.8%)	11.5%	0.0%	7.6%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr Service charges - Waste Management	18(1)a		7.1%	8.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.1%	6.0%	6.0%
#REF!	18(1)a		6.6%	11.6%	(0.6%)	14.0%	0.0%	11.8%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr in Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	18(1)a		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total billable revenue	18(1)a	994,419	1,105,652	1,137,749	1,255,889	1,301,958	1,301,958	1,402,847	1,486,722	1,575,616
Service charges		994,419	1,105,652	1,137,749	1,255,889	1,301,958	1,301,958	1,402,847	1,486,722	1,575,616
Property rates		261,222	280,176	297,101	340,506	340,506	340,506	361,957	383,378	406,073
Service charges - electricity revenue		442,792	512,791	495,999	577,969	595,039	595,039	636,747	674,952	715,449
Service charges - water revenue		131,113	142,484	158,070	147,269	164,269	164,269	176,718	187,321	198,560
Service charges - sanitation revenue		87,094	93,237	100,655	104,715	104,715	104,715	118,479	125,588	133,123
Service charges - refuse removal		72,198	76,964	85,923	85,430	97,430	97,430	108,946	115,482	122,411
Service charges - other										
Interest		6,189	6,880	7,140	8,319	6,719	6,719	7,103	7,529	7,981
Capital expenditure excluding capital grant funding		171,310	101,011	76,446	113,226	117,252	117,252	119,095	90,000	70,000
Cash receipts from ratepayers	18(1)a	1,129,330	1,179,482	1,218,768	1,412,425	1,449,046	1,449,046	1,510,828	1,567,059	1,620,404
Ratepayer & Other revenue	18(1)a	2,462,488	2,839,054	3,109,953	3,274,268	3,464,869	3,464,869	3,650,545	3,809,436	3,981,522
Change in consumer debtors (current and non-current)		N/A	22,405	20,694	(46,939)	(11,588)	–	(4,967)	(581)	(1,077)
Operating and Capital Grant Revenue	18(1)a	186,580	239,173	297,436	239,246	289,644	289,644	255,901	247,331	257,712
Capital expenditure - total	20(1)(vi)	254,800	192,377	189,321	209,409	215,227	215,227	184,628	137,910	116,734
Capital expenditure - renewal	20(1)(vi)	15,499	30,964	17,393	16,300	17,245	17,245	19,375	27,700	19,160
Supporting benchmarks										
Growth guideline maximum		6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
CPI guideline		4.3%	3.9%	4.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%
DoRA operating grants total MFY								172,592	181,606	192,629
DoRA capital grants total MFY								52,299	47,910	37,734
Provincial operating grants								101,886	64,534	28,849
Provincial capital grants								13,129	–	9,000
District Municipality grants								–	–	–
Total gazetted/advised national, provincial and district grants								339,906	294,050	268,212
Average annual collection rate (arrears inclusive)										
DoRA operating										
Operational Revenue:General Revenue:Equitable Share								168,794	179,596	190,729
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B]								1,898	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]								1,700	1,800	1,900
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]								200	210	–
								172,592	**181,606**	**192,629**
DoRA Capital										
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal Grant) [Schedule 5B]								19,334	9,900	9,551
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]								24,965	26,010	28,183
Water Services Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]								8,000	12,000	–
Trend										
Change in consumer debtors (current and non-current)		33,392	22,405	20,694	(46,939)	(11,588)	–	(4,967)	(581)	(1,077)
Total Operating Revenue		1,294,494	1,429,101	1,550,896	1,676,577	1,765,885	1,765,885	1,837,261	1,892,978	1,960,958
Total Operating Expenditure		1,321,810	1,497,483	1,571,001	1,742,212	1,870,832	1,870,832	1,944,209	2,019,614	2,100,004
Operating Performance Surplus/(Deficit)		(27,316)	(68,383)	(20,106)	(65,635)	(104,948)	(104,948)	(106,948)	(126,636)	(139,046)
Cash and Cash Equivalents (30 June 2012)								–		
Revenue										
% Increase in Total Operating Revenue			10.4%	8.5%	8.1%	5.3%	0.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.6%
% Increase in Property Rates Revenue			7.3%	6.0%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	59.3%	5.9%	5.9%
% Increase in Electricity Revenue			15.8%	(3.3%)	16.5%	3.0%	0.0%	7.0%	6.0%	6.0%
% Increase in Property Rates & Services Charges			11.2%	2.9%	10.4%	3.7%	0.0%	7.7%	6.0%	6.0%
Expenditure										
% Increase in Total Operating Expenditure			13.3%	4.9%	10.9%	7.4%	0.0%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%
% Increase in Employee Costs			4.3%	5.8%	11.8%	2.2%	0.0%	6.7%	4.0%	6.7%
% Increase in Electricity Bulk Purchases			17.9%	(1.5%)	24.1%	3.3%	0.0%	9.2%	8.0%	8.0%
Average Cost Per Budgeted Employee Position (Remuneration)				432888.3096	1268658.156			1382684.432		
Average Cost Per Councillor (Remuneration)				0	0			0		
R&M % of PPE		5.5%	6.4%	6.4%	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	7.1%	7.7%	8.1%
Asset Renewal and R&M as a % of PPE		7.0%	8.3%	7.8%	8.9%	9.3%	9.3%	8.9%	9.7%	9.8%
Debt Impairment % of Total Billable Revenue		4.5%	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%	4.4%	4.9%	4.7%
Capital Revenue										
Internally Funded & Other (R'000)		45,443	65,237	34,249	95,214	95,821	95,821	93,010	90,000	70,000
Borrowing (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant Funding and Other (R'000)		254,800	192,377	189,321	209,409	215,227	215,227	184,628	137,910	116,734
Internally Generated funds % of Non Grant Funding		(84.4%)	(100.0%)	(88.8%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)
Borrowing % of Non Grant Funding		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grant Funding % of Total Funding		249.9%	537.7%	797.8%	1162.6%	1004.2%	1004.2%	707.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Capital Expenditure										
Total Capital Programme (R'000)		230,881	192,377	170,854	209,409	215,227	215,227	184,628	137,910	116,734
Asset Renewal		55,281	72,662	56,518	68,960	79,508	79,508	70,885	80,041	65,843
Asset Renewal % of Total Capital Expenditure		23.9%	37.8%	33.1%	32.9%	36.9%	36.9%	38.4%	58.0%	56.4%
Cash										
Cash Receipts % of Rate Payer & Other		45.9%	41.5%	39.2%	43.1%	41.8%	41.8%	41.4%	41.1%	40.7%
Cash Coverage Ratio		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borrowing										
Credit Rating (2009/10)								0		
Capital Charges to Operating		14.0%	13.5%	12.7%	11.9%	11.1%	11.1%	10.8%	15.9%	11.3%
Borrowing Receipts % of Capital Expenditure		31.5%	49.5%	65.4%	44.2%	42.6%	42.6%	54.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Reserves										
Surplus/(Deficit)		422,376	474,258	500,849	316,744	494,187	494,187	492,757	530,160	536,352
Free Services										
Free Basic Services as a % of Equitable Share		22.8%	24.8%	24.7%	23.9%	21.7%	25.3%	21.3%	21.2%	21.1%
Free Services as a % of Operating Revenue (excl operational transfers)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%
Total Operating Revenue		1,294,494	1,429,101	1,550,896	1,676,577	1,765,885	1,765,885	1,837,261	1,892,978	1,960,958
Total Operating Expenditure		1,321,810	1,497,483	1,571,001	1,742,212	1,870,832	1,870,832	1,944,209	2,019,614	2,100,004
Surplus/(Deficit) Budgeted Operating Statement		(27,316)	(68,383)	(20,106)	(65,635)	(104,948)	(104,948)	(106,948)	(126,636)	(139,046)
Surplus/(Deficit) Considering Reserves and Cash Backing		422,376	474,258	500,849	316,744	494,187	494,187	492,757	530,160	536,352
MTREF Funded (1) / Unfunded (0)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MTREF Funded ✓ / Unfunded ✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

2.7 Expenditure on grants and reconciliations of unspent funds

Table 43 MBRR SA19 - Expenditure on transfers and grant programmes

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
EXPENDITURE:									
Operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants									
National Government:	**14,184**	**5,080**	**11,665**	**9,967**	**11,388**	**11,388**	**4,098**	**2,010**	**1,900**
Energy Efficiency and Demand-side [Schedule 5B]	–	–	2,799	4,200	4,401	4,401	–	–	–
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B]	2,500	2,530	2,593	3,565	3,366	3,366	1,898	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,700	1,800	1,900
Municipal Disaster Response Grant	–	–	–	–	1,419	1,419	300	–	–
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]	–	1,000	1,144	652	652	652	200	210	–
Water Services Infrastructure Grant	–	–	3,579	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:	**33,402**	**57,002**	**73,992**	**87,519**	**127,526**	**127,526**	**101,886**	**64,534**	**28,849**
Capacity Building	1,597	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Library Services Grant	7,651	6,580	8,258	8,399	8,398	8,398	8,608	8,627	9,014
Library Support Grant		2,222							
Thusong Services Centres Grant			60		90	90		146	
Resource funding for the establish & support of K9 Unit		3,059	2,420	3,345	3,345	3,345	3,772	4,100	4,220
Municipal Electricity Masterplan Grant		1,000							
Financial Management Capacity Building Grant		676	24						
Community Development Workers	–	76	75	76	76	76	76	76	76
Municipal Energy Resilience Grant	–	650	–	–	–	–			
LG Public Employment Grant	–	1,300	–	–	–	–			
Maintenance & Construction of Transport Infrastructure	145	145	140	400	400	400	450	500	523
Financial Management Capability Grant	–	–	450		200	200	160		
Municipal Service Delivery & Capacity Building Grant	–	181	121	–	679	679			
Municipal Intervention Grant	–	–	200	–	–	–			
Resource funding for the est of Law Enforcement Rural Safety Unit	–	400	4,745	4,065	4,282	4,282	4,223	4,317	4,516
Emergency Municipal Load-shedding relief grant	–	–	2,042	–	4,658	4,658			
Human Settlements Dev & Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant	24,009	40,713	55,457	70,468	104,289	104,289	84,410	46,719	10,500
Title Deeds Restoration Grant	–	–	–	766	766	766	187	49	
Library Service Replacement Funding	–	–	–	–	342	342			
District Municipality:	**–**	**90**	**35**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
All Grants	–	90	35	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grant Providers:	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants:	**47,586**	**62,172**	**85,692**	**97,486**	**138,914**	**138,914**	**105,984**	**66,544**	**30,749**
Capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants									
National Government:	**35,100**	**36,688**	**81,741**	**54,293**	**63,135**	**63,135**	**52,299**	**47,910**	**37,734**
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal Grant) [Schedule 5B]	6,000	11,453	34,397	24,380	24,380	24,380	19,334	9,900	9,551
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]	29,100	20,053	23,484	24,913	23,203	23,203	24,965	26,010	28,183
Water Services Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]	–	5,182	23,860	5,000	4,500	4,500	8,000	12,000	–
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant	–	–	–	–	11,053	11,053	–	–	–
Provincial Government:	**48,390**	**50,581**	**31,195**	**41,890**	**33,843**	**33,843**	**13,129**	**–**	**9,000**
Capacity Building	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Service Delivery & Capacity Building Grant	–	63	1,194	–	56	56	–	–	–
Human Settlements Dev & Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant	46,271	49,292	26,098	41,890	33,678	33,678	13,129	–	9,000
Infrastructure	2,119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Library Service Replacement Funding	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	–	–
Municipal Intervention Grant	–	–	171	–	79	79	–	–	–
Resource funding for the establish & support of K9 Unit	–	603		–	–	–	–	–	–
Resource funding for the est of Law Enforcement Reaction Unit	–	624	3,132	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sports and Recreation	–	–	600	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
All Grants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grant Providers:	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants	**83,490**	**87,270**	**112,936**	**96,183**	**96,979**	**96,979**	**65,428**	**47,910**	**46,734**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	**131,076**	**149,442**	**198,628**	**193,669**	**235,893**	**235,893**	**171,412**	**114,454**	**77,483**

Table 44 MBRR SA 20 - Reconciliation between of transfers, grant receipts and unspent funds

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Operating transfers and grants:									
National Government:									
Balance unspent at beginning of the year	–	(6,870)	(4,017)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts	(10,920)	(4,080)	15,573	167,902	169,123	169,123	172,592	181,606	192,629
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	4,050	10,627	(15,774)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	–	–	323	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance	(6,870)	(323)	(3,895)	167,902	169,123	169,123	172,592	181,606	192,629
Provincial Government:									
Balance unspent at beginning of the year	(2,814)	(2,235)	(5,552)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts	(11,103)	(21,344)	(21,651)	95,126	122,381	122,381	101,886	64,534	28,849
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	10,762	17,578	18,395	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	920	309	3,663	–	5,346	5,346	–	–	–
Closing Balance	(2,235)	(5,692)	(5,145)	95,126	127,727	127,727	101,886	64,534	28,849
District Municipality:									
Balance unspent at beginning of the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts	–	–	(35)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grant providers:									
Balance unspent at beginning of the year	(187)	(187)	(187)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance	(187)	(187)	(187)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total operating transfers and grants revenue	**14,812**	**28,205**	**2,655**	**263,028**	**296,849**	**296,849**	**274,478**	**246,140**	**221,478**
Total operating transfers and grants - CTBM	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Capital transfers and grants:									
National Government:									
Balance unspent at beginning of the year	(7,482)	–	(7,066)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts	(27,618)	(44,754)	(102,114)	54,293	61,755	61,755	52,299	47,910	37,734
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	35,100	37,688	109,180	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance	–	(7,066)	–	54,293	61,755	61,755	52,299	47,910	37,734
Provincial Government:									
Balance unspent at beginning of the year	(750)	–	(600)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts	–	(600)	(335,231)	41,890	34,598	34,598	13,129	–	9,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	750	–	338,562	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	–	–	(3,300)	–	135	135	–	–	–
Closing Balance	–	(600)	(569)	41,890	34,734	34,734	13,129	–	9,000
District Municipality:									
Balance unspent at beginning of the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grant providers:									
Balance unspent at beginning of the year	(19,900)	(14,738)	(12,442)	–			105	–	–
Current year receipts	–	–	–	–			–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	5,162	2,296	12,337	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	–	–	–	–	105	105	–	–	–
Closing Balance	(14,738)	(12,442)	(105)	–	105	105	105	–	–
Total capital transfers and grants revenue	**41,012**	**39,984**	**460,079**	**96,183**	**96,594**	**96,594**	**65,533**	**47,910**	**46,734**
Total capital transfers and grants - CTBM	**(14,738)**	**(20,108)**	**(674)**	**96,183**	**96,594**	**96,594**	**65,533**	**47,910**	**46,734**
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS REVENUE	**55,824**	**68,190**	**462,734**	**359,211**	**393,444**	**393,444**	**340,011**	**294,050**	**268,212**
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS - CTBM	**(14,738)**	**(20,108)**	**(674)**	**96,183**	**96,594**	**96,594**	**65,533**	**47,910**	**46,734**

2.8 Councillor and employee benefits

Table 45 MBRR SA22 - Summary of councillor and staff benefits

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other)									
Basic Salaries and Wages	10,116	10,454	10,979	11,360	11,744	11,744	12,643	13,219	13,817
Pension and UIF Contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Aid Contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Vehicle Allowance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cellphone Allowance	1,102	1,085	1,336	1,154	1,154	1,154	1,269	1,269	1,269
Housing Allowances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other benefits and allowances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Councillors	**11,219**	**11,538**	**12,315**	**12,514**	**12,898**	**12,898**	**13,912**	**14,488**	**15,086**
Senior Managers of the Municipality									
Basic Salaries and Wages	12,036	12,317	12,034	13,498	13,498	13,498	13,713	14,751	15,544
Pension and UIF Contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Aid Contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overtime	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Performance Bonus	139	96	162	101	101	101	167	172	177
Motor Vehicle Allowance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cellphone Allowance	183	182	179	194	194	194	212	212	212
Housing Allowances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other benefits and allowances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments in lieu of leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long service awards	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Post-retirement benefit obligations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entertainment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarcity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acting and post related allowance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In kind benefits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality	**12,358**	**12,595**	**12,376**	**13,793**	**13,793**	**13,793**	**14,092**	**15,135**	**15,933**
Other Municipal Staff									
Basic Salaries and Wages	254,435	266,765	283,550	318,415	325,502	325,502	351,976	365,404	391,406
Pension and UIF Contributions	42,603	45,123	47,755	55,933	56,158	56,158	60,983	63,419	68,182
Medical Aid Contributions	13,951	14,510	15,638	18,074	18,047	18,047	19,652	20,432	21,968
Overtime	30,532	35,197	42,829	33,330	36,273	36,273	35,012	36,727	38,527
Performance Bonus	19,090	20,532	21,761	25,233	25,468	25,468	27,554	28,688	30,839
Motor Vehicle Allowance	8,115	8,136	7,976	8,869	8,939	8,939	8,869	8,869	8,869
Cellphone Allowance	1,967	2,003	1,976	2,299	2,370	2,370	2,374	2,378	2,380
Housing Allowances	2,741	1,707	1,774	1,985	2,006	2,006	1,996	1,997	1,998
Other benefits and allowances	19,489	24,133	29,364	27,863	29,052	29,052	29,815	30,873	32,232
Payments in lieu of leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long service awards	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Post-retirement benefit obligations	25,495	16,302	10,362	25,807	25,698	25,698	27,240	28,874	30,606
Entertainment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarcity	3,121	3,575	3,796	4,061	4,061	4,061	4,367	4,545	4,894
Acting and post related allowance	2,131	2,074	1,781	2,249	2,279	2,279	2,329	2,424	2,609
In kind benefits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff	**423,671**	**440,056**	**468,563**	**524,118**	**535,852**	**535,852**	**572,167**	**594,630**	**634,510**
Total Parent Municipality	**447,248**	**464,190**	**493,254**	**550,425**	**562,543**	**562,543**	**600,170**	**624,253**	**665,529**
TOTAL SALARY, ALLOWANCES & BENEFITS	**447,248**	**464,190**	**493,254**	**550,425**	**562,543**	**562,543**	**600,170**	**624,253**	**665,529**
TOTAL MANAGERS AND STAFF	**436,029**	**452,651**	**480,939**	**537,911**	**549,645**	**549,645**	**586,258**	**609,765**	**650,443**

Table 46 MBRR SA23 - Salaries, allowances and benefits (political office bearers/councillors/senior managers)

Disclosure of Salaries, Allowances & Benefits 1. Rand per annum	No.	Salary	Contributions 1.	Allowances	Performance Bonuses	In-kind benefits	Total Package 2.
Councillors							
Speaker	1	820,300	–	47,004	–	–	867,304
Chief Whip	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executive Mayor	1	1,011,550	–	47,004	–	–	1,058,554
Deputy Executive Mayor	1	808,256	–	47,004	–	–	855,260
Executive Committee	5	3,793,321	–	235,020	–	–	4,028,341
Total for all other councillors	19	6,209,138	–	893,076	–	–	7,102,214
Total Councillors	**27**	**12,642,565**	**–**	**1,269,108**			**13,911,673**
Senior Managers of the Municipality							
Municipal Manager (MM)	1	2,216,996	–	47,004	167,307	–	2,431,307
Chief Finance Officer	1	2,108,386	–	25,920	–	–	2,134,306
Corporate Services	1	2,007,837	–	25,920	–	–	2,033,757
Infrastructure services	1	2,099,334	–	28,980	–	–	2,128,314
Public Safety	1	1,925,641	–	28,980	–	–	1,954,621
Planning & Development	1	1,962,271	–	25,920	–	–	1,988,191
Community Services	1	1,392,149	–	28,980	–	–	1,421,129
Total Senior Managers of the Municipality	**7**	**13,712,614**	**–**	**211,704**	**167,307**		**14,091,625**
TOTAL COST OF COUNCILLOR, DIRECTOR and EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION	**34**	**26,355,179**	**–**	**1,480,812**	**167,307**		**28,003,298**

Table 47 MBRR SA24 – Summary of personnel numbers

Summary of Personnel Numbers	2022/23			Current Year 2023/24			Budget Year 2024/25		
Number	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees
Municipal Council and Boards of Municipal Entities									
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other Councillors)	27	7		27	7		27	8	
Board Members of municipal entities									
Municipal employees									
Municipal Manager and Senior Managers	7	7		7	6		7	6	
Other Managers	52	49		52	47		53	47	
Professionals	*30*	*22*	*13*	*30*	*24*	*123*	*30*	*25*	*99*
Finance	24	17	5	24	19	13	24	21	5
Spatial/town planning	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	–
Information Technology	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
Roads			–			–			–
Electricity			–			–			–
Water			–			–			–
Sanitation			–			–			–
Refuse			–			–			–
Other	3	2	6	3	2	107	3	1	94
Technicians	*198*	*176*	*3*	*186*	*177*	*4*	*197*	*181*	*6*
Finance						–			5
Spatial/town planning	11	11	2	11	10	–	11	11	–
Information Technology	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	4	1
Roads	10	10	–	10	10	2	10	10	–
Electricity	30	26	–	30	27	–	30	28	–
Water	21	18	–	21	18	–	20	18	–
Sanitation	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–
Refuse	5	5	–	5	4	–	5	5	–
Other	113	99		101	101	1	114	104	–
Clerks (Clerical and administrative)	279	243		277	245	–	279	250	–
Service and sales workers	143	125	–	150	129	–	148	128	–
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers			–			–			–
Craft and related trades			–			–			–
Plant and Machine Operators	60	60	–	62	54	–	62	56	–
Elementary Occupations	428	406	–	424	403	–	424	402	–
TOTAL PERSONNEL NUMBERS	**1,224**	**1,095**	**16**	**1,215**	**1,092**	**127**	**1,227**	**1,103**	**105**
% increase				(0.7%)	(0.3%)	693.8%	1.0%	1.0%	(17.3%)
Total municipal employees headcount	**1,199**	**1,095**		**1,200**	**1,085**		**1,200**	**1,095**	
Finance personnel headcount	**114**	**101**		**114**	**101**		**114**	**103**	
Human Resources personnel headcount	**22**	**17**		**20**	**17**		**20**	**19**	

2.9 Monthly targets for revenue, expenditure and cash flow …./

Table 48 MBRR SA25 - Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure

Description	Budget Year 2024/25												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue															
Exchange Revenue															
Service charges - Electricity	53,062	53,062	53,062	53,062	53,062	53,062	53,062	53,062	53,062	53,062	53,062	53,062	636,747	674,952	715,449
Service charges - Water	14,727	14,727	14,727	14,727	14,727	14,727	14,727	14,727	14,727	14,727	14,727	14,727	176,718	187,321	198,560
Service charges - Waste Water Management	9,873	9,873	9,873	9,873	9,873	9,873	9,873	9,873	9,873	9,873	9,873	9,873	118,479	125,588	133,123
Service charges - Waste Management	9,079	9,079	9,079	9,079	9,079	9,079	9,079	9,079	9,079	9,079	9,079	9,079	108,946	115,482	122,411
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	8,563	8,563	8,563	8,563	8,563	8,563	8,563	8,563	8,563	8,563	8,563	8,564	102,760	66,165	31,109
Agency services	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	7,103	7,529	7,981
Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest earned from Receivables	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	9,400	9,964	10,562
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	51,250	51,915	52,593
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rent on Land	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	1,889	2,001	2,120
Rental from Fixed Assets	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	5,676	6,015	6,375
Licence and permits	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	779	826	875
Operational Revenue	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	8,539	9,029	9,549
Non-Exchange Revenue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property rates	30,163	30,163	30,163	30,163	30,163	30,163	30,163	30,163	30,163	30,163	30,163	30,163	361,957	383,378	406,073
Surcharges and Taxes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	3,741	3,741	3,741	3,741	3,741	3,741	3,741	3,741	3,741	3,741	3,741	3,741	44,889	44,983	45,083
Licences or permits	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	2,000	2,120	2,247
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	190,368	199,421	210,978
Interest	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	2,110	2,237	2,371
Fuel Levy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Revenue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gains on disposal of Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Gains	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,650	7,650	4,050	3,500
Discontinued Operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	**152,468**	**152,468**	**152,468**	**152,468**	**152,468**	**152,468**	**152,468**	**152,468**	**152,468**	**152,468**	**152,468**	**160,118**	**1,837,261**	**1,892,978**	**1,960,958**
Expenditure															
Employee related costs	48,478	48,478	48,478	48,478	48,478	48,478	48,478	48,478	48,478	48,478	48,478	53,002	586,258	609,765	650,443
Remuneration of councillors	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	13,912	14,488	15,086
Bulk purchases - electricity	40,373	40,373	40,373	40,373	40,373	40,373	40,373	40,373	40,373	40,373	40,373	40,373	484,477	523,235	565,093
Inventory consumed	4,494	4,494	6,286	4,494	4,494	6,286	4,494	4,494	6,286	4,494	4,494	6,287	61,092	73,043	73,524
Debt impairment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,394	53,394	56,598	59,994
Depreciation and amortisation	13,203	13,203	13,203	13,203	13,203	13,203	13,203	13,203	13,203	13,203	13,203	13,205	158,441	167,237	176,574
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	24,907	–	–	–	–	–	24,907	49,814	51,810	46,707
Contracted services	24,128	24,128	30,831	24,128	24,128	30,831	24,128	24,128	30,831	24,128	24,128	30,833	316,348	334,743	351,451
Transfers and subsidies	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	17,417	16,650	17,309
Irrecoverable debts written off	892	892	892	892	892	892	892	892	892	892	892	892	10,709	10,709	10,709
Operational costs	16,029	16,029	16,029	16,029	16,029	16,029	16,029	16,029	16,029	16,029	16,029	16,031	192,347	161,335	133,113
Losses on disposal of Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Losses	3,812	3,812	3,812	3,812	3,812	3,812	3,812	3,812	3,812	3,812	3,812	(41,932)	–	–	–
Total Expenditure	**154,020**	**154,020**	**162,514**	**154,020**	**154,020**	**187,421**	**154,020**	**154,020**	**162,514**	**154,020**	**154,020**	**199,602**	**1,944,209**	**2,019,614**	**2,100,004**
Surplus/(Deficit)	**(1,552)**	**(1,552)**	**(10,047)**	**(1,552)**	**(1,552)**	**(34,954)**	**(1,552)**	**(1,552)**	**(10,047)**	**(1,552)**	**(1,552)**	**(39,484)**	**(106,948)**	**(126,636)**	**(139,046)**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	65,533	47,910	46,734
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(41,415)	(41,415)	(78,726)	(92,312)
Income Tax	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(4,586)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(29,493)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(4,586)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(75,437)**	**(82,829)**	**(157,452)**	**(184,625)**
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(41,415)	(41,415)	(78,726)	(92,312)
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(4,586)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(29,493)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(4,586)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(34,023)**	**(41,415)**	**(78,726)**	**(92,312)**

Table 49 MBRR SA26 - Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (municipal vote)

Description	Budget Year 2024/25												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue by Vote															
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	7,652	7,652	7,652	7,652	7,652	7,652	7,652	7,652	7,652	7,652	7,652	7,652	91,820	98,003	104,240
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	1,364	1,446	1,533
Vote 4 - Financial Services	36,422	36,422	36,422	36,422	36,422	36,422	36,422	36,422	36,422	36,422	36,422	36,422	437,064	456,560	480,618
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	105,001	105,001	105,001	105,001	105,001	105,001	105,001	105,001	105,001	105,001	105,001	105,001	1,260,015	1,265,982	1,300,423
Vote 6 - Public Safety	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	61,852	62,906	63,896
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	15,707	14,572	15,080
Vote 8 - Community Services	2,914	2,914	2,914	2,914	2,914	2,914	2,914	2,914	2,914	2,914	2,914	2,915	34,972	41,418	41,902
Vote 9 - Costing Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue by Vote	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,567**	**1,902,794**	**1,940,888**	**2,007,692**
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated															
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,528	54,329	56,054	59,045
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	25,593	25,992	27,622
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	5,917	5,917	6,246	5,917	5,917	6,246	5,917	5,917	6,246	5,917	5,917	6,246	72,318	75,155	80,087
Vote 4 - Financial Services	10,057	10,057	13,485	10,057	10,057	13,488	10,057	10,057	13,485	10,057	10,057	18,012	138,929	145,436	154,520
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	95,950	95,950	98,390	95,950	95,950	123,282	95,950	95,950	98,390	95,950	95,950	123,284	1,210,945	1,257,315	1,298,832
Vote 6 - Public Safety	14,383	14,383	15,160	14,383	14,383	15,160	14,383	14,383	15,160	14,383	14,383	15,161	175,704	184,344	192,352
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	5,921	5,921	6,617	5,921	5,921	6,617	5,921	5,921	6,617	5,921	5,921	6,618	73,840	67,011	70,946
Vote 8 - Community Services	15,769	15,769	16,593	15,769	15,769	16,606	15,769	15,769	16,593	15,769	15,769	16,608	192,551	208,306	216,600
Vote 9 - Costing Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure by Vote	**154,657**	**154,657**	**163,152**	**154,657**	**154,657**	**188,059**	**154,657**	**154,657**	**163,152**	**154,657**	**154,657**	**192,590**	**1,944,209**	**2,019,614**	**2,100,004**
Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(4,586)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(29,493)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(4,586)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(34,023)**	**(41,415)**	**(78,726)**	**(92,312)**
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(41,415)	(41,415)	(78,726)	(92,312)
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(4,586)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(29,493)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(4,586)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(34,023)**	**(41,415)**	**(78,726)**	**(92,312)**

Table 50 MBRR SA27 - Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (functional classification)

Description	Budget Year 2024/25												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue - Functional															
Governance and administration	**44,558**	**44,558**	**44,558**	**44,558**	**44,558**	**44,558**	**44,558**	**44,558**	**44,558**	**44,558**	**44,558**	**44,558**	**534,699**	**560,512**	**590,948**
Executive and council	7,659	7,659	7,659	7,659	7,659	7,659	7,659	7,659	7,659	7,659	7,659	7,659	91,905	98,093	104,335
Finance and administration	36,899	36,899	36,899	36,899	36,899	36,899	36,899	36,899	36,899	36,899	36,899	36,900	442,794	462,419	486,613
Internal audit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety	**16,129**	**16,129**	**16,129**	**16,129**	**16,129**	**16,129**	**16,129**	**16,129**	**16,129**	**16,129**	**16,129**	**16,130**	**193,553**	**150,336**	**124,399**
Community and social services	763	763	763	763	763	763	763	763	763	763	763	763	9,154	9,349	9,622
Sport and recreation	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	24,504	30,977	31,026
Public safety	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	5,154	61,852	62,906	63,896
Housing	8,170	8,170	8,170	8,170	8,170	8,170	8,170	8,170	8,170	8,170	8,170	8,170	98,043	47,104	19,856
Health	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services	**1,184**	**1,184**	**1,184**	**1,184**	**1,184**	**1,184**	**1,184**	**1,184**	**1,184**	**1,184**	**1,184**	**1,184**	**14,207**	**14,865**	**18,350**
Planning and development	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	12,358	11,084	11,525
Road transport	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	1,802	3,732	6,773
Environmental protection	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	49	52
Trading services	**96,695**	**96,695**	**96,695**	**96,695**	**96,695**	**96,695**	**96,695**	**96,695**	**96,695**	**96,695**	**96,695**	**96,695**	**1,160,336**	**1,215,175**	**1,273,995**
Energy sources	57,446	57,446	57,446	57,446	57,446	57,446	57,446	57,446	57,446	57,446	57,446	57,446	689,348	720,115	762,379
Water management	17,041	17,041	17,041	17,041	17,041	17,041	17,041	17,041	17,041	17,041	17,041	17,041	204,493	213,075	213,139
Waste water management	11,896	11,896	11,896	11,896	11,896	11,896	11,896	11,896	11,896	11,896	11,896	11,896	142,748	150,926	159,554
Waste management	10,312	10,312	10,312	10,312	10,312	10,312	10,312	10,312	10,312	10,312	10,312	10,312	123,746	131,060	138,923
Other	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Revenue - Functional	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,566**	**158,567**	**1,902,794**	**1,940,888**	**2,007,692**
Expenditure - Functional															
Governance and administration	**29,080**	**29,080**	**30,156**	**29,080**	**29,080**	**30,158**	**29,080**	**29,080**	**30,156**	**29,080**	**29,080**	**(75,927)**	**247,182**	**257,301**	**270,184**
Executive and council	7,376	7,376	7,376	7,376	7,376	7,376	7,376	7,376	7,376	7,376	7,376	(9,551)	71,584	77,002	81,058
Finance and administration	21,275	21,275	22,351	21,275	21,275	22,353	21,275	21,275	22,351	21,275	21,275	(66,805)	170,452	175,482	183,976
Internal audit	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	5,145	4,817	5,151
Community and public safety	**29,173**	**29,173**	**30,655**	**29,173**	**29,173**	**30,667**	**29,173**	**29,173**	**30,655**	**29,173**	**29,173**	**28,012**	**353,370**	**330,270**	**303,189**
Community and social services	2,011	2,011	2,297	2,011	2,011	2,297	2,011	2,011	2,297	2,011	2,011	2,298	25,282	27,392	27,709
Sport and recreation	5,734	5,734	5,859	5,734	5,734	5,872	5,734	5,734	5,859	5,734	5,734	5,872	69,335	73,307	73,980
Public safety	13,804	13,804	14,875	13,804	13,804	14,875	13,804	13,804	14,875	13,804	13,804	12,218	167,271	175,701	183,511
Housing	7,624	7,624	7,624	7,624	7,624	7,624	7,624	7,624	7,624	7,624	7,624	7,624	91,482	53,870	17,989
Health	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services	**18,040**	**18,040**	**19,829**	**18,040**	**18,040**	**19,932**	**18,040**	**18,040**	**19,829**	**18,040**	**18,040**	**15,190**	**219,096**	**229,485**	**243,876**
Planning and development	4,788	4,788	5,027	4,788	4,788	5,027	4,788	4,788	5,027	4,788	4,788	285	53,667	52,580	55,422
Road transport	11,306	11,306	12,390	11,306	11,306	12,493	11,306	11,306	12,390	11,306	11,306	12,493	140,211	158,178	168,604
Environmental protection	1,946	1,946	2,411	1,946	1,946	2,411	1,946	1,946	2,411	1,946	1,946	2,412	25,218	18,727	19,851
Trading services	**78,038**	**78,038**	**82,185**	**78,038**	**78,038**	**106,975**	**78,038**	**78,038**	**82,185**	**78,038**	**78,038**	**224,989**	**1,120,638**	**1,198,430**	**1,278,337**
Energy sources	47,157	47,157	48,454	47,157	47,157	55,624	47,157	47,157	48,454	47,157	47,157	125,622	655,407	705,283	759,618
Water management	11,392	11,392	12,371	11,392	11,392	22,203	11,392	11,392	12,371	11,392	11,392	41,437	179,516	191,468	200,800
Waste water management	10,468	10,468	11,305	10,468	10,468	18,973	10,468	10,468	11,305	10,468	10,468	34,239	159,566	167,787	174,605
Waste management	9,021	9,021	10,056	9,021	9,021	10,175	9,021	9,021	10,056	9,021	9,021	23,691	126,149	133,892	143,313
Other	**327**	**327**	**327**	**327**	**327**	**327**	327	327	327	327	327	327	3,923	4,127	4,418
Total Expenditure - Functional	**154,657**	**154,657**	**163,152**	**154,657**	**154,657**	**188,059**	**154,657**	**154,657**	**163,152**	**154,657**	**154,657**	**192,590**	**1,944,209**	**2,019,614**	**2,100,004**
Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(4,586)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(29,493)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(4,586)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(34,023)**	**(41,415)**	**(78,726)**	**(92,312)**
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(4,586)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(29,493)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(4,586)**	**3,909**	**3,909**	**(34,023)**	**(41,415)**	**(78,726)**	**(92,312)**

Table 51 MBRR SA28 - Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (municipal vote)

Description	Budget Year 2024/25												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Multi-year expenditure *to be appropriated*															
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	55	–	–	500	–	83	–	–	100	–	–	28	765	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services	–	–	125	–	–	655	–	–	125	–	–	655	1,560	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	3,308	3,308	17,662	11,908	9,908	26,587	4,808	9,208	24,112	8,308	9,871	25,397	154,385	137,910	109,734
Vote 6 - Public Safety	–	–	250	–	–	400	–	–	250	–	–	400	1,300	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	8	30	–	–
Vote 8 - Community Services	–	–	–	–	35	350	–	–	–	350	–	–	735	–	–
Vote 9 - Costing Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	**3,363**	**3,308**	**18,044**	**12,408**	**9,943**	**28,082**	**4,808**	**9,208**	**24,594**	**8,658**	**9,871**	**26,487**	**158,775**	**137,910**	**109,734**
Single-year expenditure *to be appropriated*															
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	–	–	4	–	–	229	–	–	4	–	–	229	465	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	–	–	200	–	–	–	500	500	500	500	–	–	2,200	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services	200	–	2,500	–	900	950	500	250	100	–	–	250	5,650	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	58	148	583	458	58	3,683	3,058	58	583	58	3,058	2,884	14,689	–	7,000
Vote 6 - Public Safety	–	–	188	–	–	738	–	–	188	–	–	738	1,850	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 8 - Community Services	–	–	250	–	–	250	–	–	250	–	–	250	1,000	–	–
Vote 9 - Costing Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	**258**	**148**	**3,725**	**458**	**958**	**5,850**	**4,058**	**808**	**1,625**	**558**	**3,058**	**4,350**	**25,854**	**–**	**7,000**
Total Capital Expenditure	**3,621**	**3,456**	**21,769**	**12,866**	**10,901**	**33,931**	**8,866**	**10,016**	**26,219**	**9,216**	**12,929**	**30,836**	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**

Table 52 MBRR SA29 - Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (functional classification)

Description	Budget Year 2024/25												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital Expenditure - Functional															
Governance and administration	**55**	**–**	**204**	**500**	**–**	**341**	**500**	**500**	**604**	**500**	**–**	**286**	**3,490**	**–**	**–**
Executive and council	–	–	4	–	–	256	–	–	4	–	–	256	520	–	–
Finance and administration	55	–	200	500	–	85	500	500	600	500	–	30	2,970	–	–
Internal audit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety	**256**	**56**	**4,382**	**3,056**	**691**	**6,832**	**56**	**56**	**7,382**	**406**	**3,056**	**6,482**	**32,711**	**16,029**	**24,183**
Community and social services	–	–	250	–	35	850	–	–	250	350	–	500	2,235	–	–
Sport and recreation	56	56	412	3,056	56	1,562	56	56	3,412	56	3,056	1,562	13,397	16,029	15,183
Public safety	200	–	438	–	600	1,138	–	–	438	–	–	1,138	3,950	–	–
Housing	–	–	3,282	–	–	3,282	–	–	3,282	–	–	3,282	13,129	–	9,000
Health	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services	**–**	**–**	**246**	**–**	**250**	**1,093**	**–**	**250**	**346**	**–**	**–**	**1,093**	**3,277**	**2,981**	**6,000**
Planning and development	–	–	8	–	250	180	–	250	108	–	–	180	975	–	–
Road transport	–	–	238	–	–	913	–	–	238	–	–	913	2,302	2,981	6,000
Environmental protection	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services	**3,310**	**3,400**	**16,938**	**9,310**	**9,960**	**25,665**	**8,310**	**9,210**	**17,888**	**8,310**	**9,873**	**22,975**	**145,151**	**118,900**	**86,551**
Energy sources	1,490	1,490	9,823	1,490	1,540	9,023	2,990	1,990	7,323	4,490	3,990	7,823	53,461	46,900	37,551
Water management	–	–	3,069	2,900	5,500	7,869	3,000	1,300	5,469	500	3,000	10,969	43,575	42,200	16,660
Waste water management	1,818	1,818	3,543	4,818	2,918	7,818	1,818	5,818	5,093	3,318	2,781	3,968	45,534	25,300	28,500
Waste management	2	92	502	102	2	955	502	102	2	2	102	215	2,580	4,500	3,840
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	**3,621**	**3,456**	**21,769**	**12,866**	**10,901**	**33,931**	**8,866**	**10,016**	**26,219**	**9,216**	**12,929**	**30,836**	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**
Funded by:															
National Government	–	–	5,034	6,400	–	12,134	3,000	1,000	8,034	–	6,963	**9,734**	**52,299**	**47,910**	**37,734**
Provincial Government	–	–	3,282	–	–	3,282	–	–	3,282	–	–	3,282	13,129	–	9,000
District Municipality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers and grants	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	53	105	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	**–**	**–**	**8,316**	**6,400**	**–**	**15,469**	**3,000**	**1,000**	**11,316**	**–**	**6,963**	**13,069**	**65,533**	**47,910**	**46,734**
Public contributions & donations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing	3,107	3,197	9,276	5,707	9,707	11,226	4,607	8,007	12,726	8,107	5,707	11,636	93,010	90,000	70,000
Internally generated funds	514	259	4,177	759	1,194	7,237	1,259	1,009	2,177	1,109	259	6,132	26,085	–	–
Total Capital Funding	**3,621**	**3,456**	**21,769**	**12,866**	**10,901**	**33,931**	**8,866**	**10,016**	**26,219**	**9,216**	12,929	30,836	184,628	137,910	116,734

Table 53 MBRR SA30 - Budgeted monthly cash flow

MONTHLY CASH FLOWS	Budget Year 2024/25												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Cash Receipts By Source													1		
Property rates	29,841	29,841	29,841	29,841	29,841	29,841	29,841	29,841	29,841	29,841	29,841	29,841	358,095	379,864	402,353
Service charges - electricity revenue	52,986	52,986	52,986	52,986	52,986	52,986	52,986	52,986	52,986	52,986	52,986	52,986	635,836	674,809	715,297
Service charges - water revenue	14,451	14,451	14,451	14,451	14,451	14,451	14,451	14,451	14,451	14,451	14,451	14,451	173,408	184,131	195,179
Service charges - sanitation revenue	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686	116,232	122,943	130,351
Service charges - refuse revenue	8,907	8,907	8,907	8,907	8,907	8,907	8,907	8,907	8,907	8,907	8,907	8,907	106,878	113,970	120,777
Rental of facilities and equipment	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	631	7,565	8,016	8,494
Interest earned - external investments	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	4,271	51,250	51,915	52,593
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends received	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	2,489	39	(2,558)
Licences and permits	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	2,779	2,946	3,122
Agency services	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	7,103	7,529	7,981
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	15,864	190,368	199,421	210,978
Other revenue	8,370	8,370	8,370	8,370	8,370	8,370	8,370	8,370	8,370	8,370	8,370	8,371	100,443	72,811	39,409
Cash Receipts by Source	**146,037**	**146,037**	**146,037**	**146,037**	**146,037**	**146,037**	**146,037**	**146,037**	**146,037**	**146,037**	**146,037**	**146,038**	**1,752,447**	**1,818,395**	**1,883,976**
Other Cash Flows by Source															
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	5,461	65,533	47,910	46,734
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proceeds on Disposal of Fixed and Intangible Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Short term loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing long term/refinancing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65,000	65,000	90,000	70,000
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(6,600)	(2,000)	(2,000)
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(4,980)	87,782	–
Total Cash Receipts by Source	**150,533**	**150,533**	**150,533**	**150,533**	**150,533**	**150,533**	**150,533**	**150,533**	**150,533**	**150,533**	**150,533**	**215,534**	**1,871,400**	**2,042,088**	**1,998,710**
Cash Payments by Type															
Employee related costs	(47,257)	(47,257)	(47,257)	(47,257)	(47,257)	(47,257)	(47,257)	(47,257)	(47,257)	(47,257)	(47,257)	(51,781)	(571,607)	(595,175)	(634,879)
Remuneration of councillors	(1,159)	(1,159)	(1,159)	(1,159)	(1,159)	(1,159)	(1,159)	(1,159)	(1,159)	(1,159)	(1,159)	(1,159)	(13,912)	(14,488)	(15,086)
Finance charges	–	–	–	–	–	(24,907)	–	–	–	–	–	(24,907)	(49,814)	(51,810)	(46,707)
Bulk purchases - Electricity	(40,373)	(40,373)	(40,373)	(40,373)	(40,373)	(40,373)	(40,373)	(40,373)	(40,373)	(40,373)	(40,373)	(40,373)	(484,477)	(523,235)	(565,093)
Bulk purchases - Water & Sewer													–		
Other materials	(4,494)	(4,494)	(6,286)	(4,494)	(4,494)	(6,286)	(4,494)	(4,494)	(6,286)	(4,494)	(4,494)	(6,287)	(61,092)	(73,043)	(73,524)
Contracted services	(24,128)	(24,128)	(30,831)	(24,128)	(24,128)	(30,831)	(24,128)	(24,128)	(30,831)	(24,128)	(24,128)	(30,833)	(316,348)	(334,743)	(351,451)
Transfers and grants - other municipalities													–		
Transfers and grants - other	(1,451)	(1,451)	(1,451)	(1,451)	(1,451)	(1,451)	(1,451)	(1,451)	(1,451)	(1,451)	(1,451)	(1,451)	(17,417)	(16,650)	(17,309)
Other expenditure	(13,498)	(13,498)	(13,498)	(13,498)	(13,498)	(13,498)	(13,498)	(13,498)	(13,498)	(13,498)	(13,498)	(13,500)	(161,974)	(122,680)	(109,445)
Cash Payments by Type	**(132,360)**	**(132,360)**	**(140,854)**	**(132,360)**	**(132,360)**	**(165,762)**	**(132,360)**	**(132,360)**	**(140,854)**	**(132,360)**	**(132,360)**	**(170,291)**	**(1,676,639)**	**(1,731,825)**	**(1,813,493)**
Other Cash Flows/Payments by Type															
Capital assets	(3,621)	(3,456)	(21,769)	(12,866)	(10,901)	(33,931)	(8,866)	(10,016)	(26,219)	(9,216)	(12,929)	(30,836)	(184,628)	(137,910)	(116,734)
Repayment of borrowing	–	–	(2,848)	(4,403)	(1,368)	(18,149)	–	(1,343)	(1,698)	–	(1,439)	(19,358)	(50,605)	(154,566)	(61,170)
Other Cash Flows/Payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Payments by Type	**(135,981)**	**(135,816)**	**(165,472)**	**(149,629)**	**(144,628)**	**(217,841)**	**(141,226)**	**(143,719)**	**(168,771)**	**(141,576)**	**(146,728)**	**(220,485)**	**(1,911,873)**	**(2,024,301)**	**(1,991,397)**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	**14,552**	**14,717**	**(14,938)**	**904**	**5,905**	**(67,308)**	**9,307**	**6,814**	**(18,238)**	**8,957**	**3,805**	**(4,951)**	**(40,473)**	**17,787**	**7,313**
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year begin:	700,851	715,404	730,121	715,182	716,087	721,991	654,683	663,990	670,805	652,567	661,524	665,329	700,851	660,378	678,165
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year end:	715,404	730,121	715,182	716,087	721,991	654,683	663,990	670,805	652,567	661,524	665,329	660,378	660,378	678,165	685,478

2.10 Annual budgets and SDBIP

The Final SDBIP for 2024/25 will be approved by the Mayor in June 2024 as per the legal prescript

2.11 Contracts having future budgetary implications

In terms of the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy all contracts awarded beyond the medium-term revenue and expenditure framework (three years) are listed in Table 73. In ensuring adherence to this contractual time frame limitation, all reports submitted to either the Bid Evaluation and Adjudication Committees must obtain formal financial comments from the Financial Management Division of the Treasury Department.

2.12 Capital expenditure details

The following four tables present details of the Municipality's capital expenditure programme, firstly on new assets, then the renewal of assets, the repair and maintenance of assets and finally, the depreciation of assets.

Table 54 MBRR SA 34a - Capital expenditure on new assets by asset class

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital expenditure on new assets by Asset Class/Sub-class									
Infrastructure	**91,712**	**45,748**	**85,627**	**85,007**	**84,849**	**84,849**	**77,878**	**50,581**	**33,891**
Roads Infrastructure	20,553	7,714	16,799	4,640	5,080	5,080	952	2,981	6,000
Roads	20,553	7,714	16,799	4,640	5,080	5,080	952	2,981	6,000
Storm water Infrastructure	14,169	4,724	1,113	12,358	7,420	7,420	10,213	–	–
Drainage Collection	557	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance	13,612	4,724	1,113	12,358	7,420	7,420	10,213	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure	9,392	18,244	53,049	48,795	48,898	48,898	32,748	24,900	22,551
MV Substations	693	16,453	32,685	21,415	21,383	21,383	7,414	14,900	15,551
MV Networks	8,699	1,791	20,365	27,380	27,515	27,515	25,334	10,000	7,000
Water Supply Infrastructure	22,404	3,171	9,484	11,313	16,129	16,129	24,900	20,700	–
Boreholes	3,808	2,180	3,961	7,000	7,107	7,107	10,100	14,700	–
Reservoirs	15,728	–	–	360	360	360	–	–	–
Pump Stations	–	–	5,431	–	70	70	–	–	–
Water Treatment Works	–	–	–	3,000	2,655	2,655	8,000	6,000	–
Distribution	2,868	991	92	953	5,937	5,937	6,800	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure	12,940	8,923	3,956	7,500	6,817	6,817	8,500	1,500	4,500
Pump Station	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reticulation	12,940	8,923	3,956	–	5,769	5,769	500	200	4,200
Waste Water Treatment Works	–	–	–	7,500	1,049	1,049	8,000	1,300	300
Solid Waste Infrastructure	12,254	2,972	1,226	400	505	505	565	500	840
Waste Transfer Stations	–	2,972	1,226	400	505	505	505	500	–
Waste Processing Facilities	12,254	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity Generation Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–
Community Assets	**25,999**	**9,187**	**7,742**	**7,352**	**2,352**	**2,352**	**6,297**	**5,788**	**8,000**
Community Facilities	10,999	4,140	2,674	6,213	707	707	3,350	–	–
Halls	4,759	1,564	–	–	–	–	1,450	–	–
Testing Stations	–	1,046	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libraries	295	–	914	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cemeteries/Crematoria	1,232	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parks	49	–	86	–	–	–	550	–	–
Public Open Space	3,902	206	1,079	5,618	112	112	–	–	–
Nature Reserves	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Ablution Facilities	140	918	595	595	595	595	–	–	–
Stalls	278	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals	345	406	–	–	–	–	1,350	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities	15,000	5,047	5,068	1,139	1,645	1,645	2,947	5,788	8,000
Indoor Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outdoor Facilities	15,000	5,047	5,068	1,139	1,645	1,645	2,947	5,788	8,000
Heritage assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Other assets	**54,179**	**50,440**	**28,734**	**41,990**	**34,751**	**34,751**	**15,379**	**1,500**	**9,000**
Operational Buildings	4,581	1,410	2,211	100	1,073	1,073	2,250	1,500	–
Municipal Offices	4,581	1,410	2,211	100	1,073	1,073	750	–	–
Workshops	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,500	1,500	–
Housing	49,598	49,031	26,523	41,890	33,678	33,678	13,129	–	9,000
Staff Housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social Housing	49,598	49,031	26,523	41,890	33,678	33,678	13,129	–	9,000
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	21	–	–	–	–	700	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	21	–	–	–	–	700	–	–
Intangible Assets	–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–
Licences and Rights	–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–
Computer Software and Applications	–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–
Computer Equipment	5,152	3,240	2,212	4,000	4,575	4,575	3,250	–	–
Computer Equipment	5,152	3,240	2,212	4,000	4,575	4,575	3,250	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment	802	2,910	715	765	748	748	865	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment	802	2,910	715	765	748	748	865	–	–
Machinery and Equipment	486	1,363	729	1,335	3,945	3,945	1,225	–	–
Machinery and Equipment	486	1,363	729	1,335	3,945	3,945	1,225	–	–
Transport Assets	21,189	6,806	7,043	–	4,427	4,427	8,150	–	–
Transport Assets	21,189	6,806	7,043	–	4,427	4,427	8,150	–	–
Land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure on new assets	**199,520**	**119,714**	**132,803**	**140,449**	**135,719**	**135,719**	**113,744**	**57,869**	**50,891**

Table 55 MBRR SA34b - Capital expenditure on the renewal of existing assets by asset class

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital expenditure on renewal of existing assets by Asset Class/Sub-class									
Infrastructure	**15,499**	**30,964**	**17,393**	**16,300**	**17,245**	**17,245**	**19,375**	**27,700**	**19,160**
Roads Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure	915	1,000	1,042	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	–
MV Switching Stations	915	1,000	1,042	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	–
Water Supply Infrastructure	11,297	29,964	15,725	14,100	14,445	14,445	17,175	21,000	16,160
Pump Stations	1,327	–	1,262	500	523	523	500	500	500
Water Treatment Works	–	9,309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Mains	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution	9,970	20,655	14,462	13,600	13,922	13,922	16,675	20,500	15,660
Sanitation Infrastructure	3,287	–	626	700	1,300	1,300	700	700	–
Pump Station	–	–	626	700	1,300	1,300	700	700	–
Reticulation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Treatment Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outfall Sewers	3,287	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toilet Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,000	3,000
Landfill Sites	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,000	3,000
Waste Transfer Stations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Processing Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Drop-off Points	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Separation Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity Generation Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Community Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Other assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Operational Buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Offices	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pay/Enquiry Points	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Building Plan Offices	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yards	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stores	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laboratories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Training Centres	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing Plant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depots	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure on renewal of existing assets	**15,499**	**30,964**	**17,393**	**16,300**	**17,245**	**17,245**	**19,375**	**27,700**	**19,160**
Renewal of Existing Assets as % of total capex	*39.0%*	*16.1%*	*9.2%*	*7.8%*	*8.0%*	*8.0%*	*10.5%*	*20.1%*	*16.4%*
Renewal of Existing Assets as % of deprecn"	*11.2%*	*21.1%*	*11.7%*	*10.9%*	*11.6%*	*11.6%*	*12.2%*	*16.6%*	*10.9%*

Table 56 MBRR SA34c - Repairs and maintenance expenditure by asset class

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Repairs and maintenance expenditure by Asset Class/Sub-class									
Infrastructure	**140,742**	**141,079**	**137,671**	**168,080**	**173,326**	**173,326**	**173,170**	**191,021**	**202,996**
Roads Infrastructure	67,439	64,340	54,418	75,266	80,626	80,626	78,769	92,481	98,202
Roads	64,190	64,340	54,418	75,266	80,626	80,626	78,769	92,481	98,202
Road Structures	3,249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure	5,584	6,870	6,157	6,469	6,265	6,265	6,361	6,573	6,943
Drainage Collection	2,515	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance	3,069	6,870	6,157	6,469	6,265	6,265	6,361	6,573	6,943
Electrical Infrastructure	31,045	30,721	35,380	41,404	41,892	41,892	40,144	42,117	45,114
Power Plants	436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Transmission Conductors	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Networks	28,149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks	2,435	30,721	35,380	41,404	41,892	41,892	40,144	42,117	45,114
Water Supply Infrastructure	21,046	21,088	20,432	23,527	21,800	21,800	24,954	26,031	27,625
Water Treatment Works	–	272	33	312	312	312	331	346	367
Distribution	21,046	18,916	18,708	20,317	18,590	18,590	21,542	22,460	23,826
Distribution Points	–	1,900	1,691	2,898	2,898	2,898	3,081	3,224	3,431
Sanitation Infrastructure	12,980	11,710	12,634	13,718	14,008	14,008	14,322	14,738	15,395
Reticulation	–	6,507	6,759	7,815	7,815	7,815	8,338	8,693	9,285
Waste Water Treatment Works	12,980	5,203	5,875	5,903	6,193	6,193	5,984	6,046	6,110
Solid Waste Infrastructure	2,535	6,351	8,650	7,697	8,734	8,734	8,620	9,081	9,717
Landfill Sites	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Transfer Stations	1,186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Processing Facilities	272	1,574	2,662	2,517	2,817	2,817	3,100	3,333	3,583
Waste Drop-off Points	1,009	4,777	5,988	5,180	5,917	5,917	5,520	5,748	6,134
Waste Separation Facilities	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Promenades	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data Centres	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets	**44,371**	**50,376**	**53,486**	**62,076**	**62,395**	**62,395**	**66,438**	**72,474**	**72,201**
Community Facilities	37,364	37,455	40,568	47,427	48,124	48,124	49,396	52,852	55,009
Halls	5,332	4,464	5,950	7,463	6,325	6,325	7,405	9,210	8,716
Centres	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire/Ambulance Stations	440	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Testing Stations	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libraries	121	–	14	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,800	2,001	2,121
Cemeteries/Crematoria	967	1,037	943	948	902	902	994	1,025	1,079
Police	358	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parks	25,542	27,586	28,619	32,063	33,945	33,945	33,755	34,981	37,156
Public Open Space	4,304	3,886	4,553	4,187	4,185	4,185	4,401	4,557	4,793
Public Ablution Facilities	178	482	488	982	982	982	1,041	1,078	1,145
Sport and Recreation Facilities	7,007	12,921	12,919	14,649	14,270	14,270	17,042	19,622	17,192
Indoor Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outdoor Facilities	7,007	12,921	12,919	14,649	14,270	14,270	17,042	19,622	17,192
Heritage assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets	**2,137**	**15,056**	**16,833**	**18,438**	**15,005**	**15,005**	**13,758**	**8,069**	**8,381**
Operational Buildings	2,136	15,056	16,833	18,438	15,005	15,005	13,758	8,069	8,381
Municipal Offices	2,086	15,048	16,773	18,400	14,887	14,887	13,720	8,031	8,343
Building Plan Offices	35	–	25	–	80	80	–	–	–
Depots	16	8	34	38	38	38	38	38	38
Housing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social Housing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets	5,672	5,915	6,829	8,331	8,073	8,073	8,967	9,720	10,707
Licences and Rights	5,672	5,915	6,829	8,331	8,073	8,073	8,967	9,720	10,707
Computer Software and Applications	5,672	5,915	6,829	8,331	8,073	8,073	8,967	9,720	10,707
Computer Equipment	1,947	2,490	2,157	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,566	2,717	2,878
Computer Equipment	1,947	2,490	2,157	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,566	2,717	2,878
Furniture and Office Equipment	1,128	5,004	8,206	11,697	13,834	13,834	7,747	7,935	8,389
Furniture and Office Equipment	1,128	5,004	8,206	11,697	13,834	13,834	7,747	7,935	8,389
Machinery and Equipment	–	4,059	4,163	6,036	7,353	7,353	5,983	6,310	6,530
Machinery and Equipment	–	4,059	4,163	6,036	7,353	7,353	5,983	6,310	6,530
Transport Assets	15,521	21,406	20,160	16,214	18,441	18,441	17,145	18,132	19,178
Transport Assets	15,521	21,406	20,160	16,214	18,441	18,441	17,145	18,132	19,178
Land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	**211,518**	**245,386**	**249,505**	**293,296**	**300,849**	**300,849**	**295,774**	**316,378**	**331,260**

Table 57 MBRR SA34d – Depreciation by asset class

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Depreciation by Asset Class/Sub-class									
Infrastructure	**102,449**	**123,129**	**122,707**	**123,442**	**123,442**	**123,442**	**132,242**	**138,843**	**145,765**
Roads Infrastructure	**34,090**	**36,312**	**39,206**	**39,180**	**39,180**	**39,180**	**46,014**	**49,695**	**53,671**
Roads	34,090	36,312	39,206	39,180	39,180	39,180	46,014	49,695	53,671
Storm water Infrastructure	6,781	7,231	8,446	8,480	8,480	8,480	8,725	8,899	9,077
Drainage Collection	6,781	7,231	8,446	8,480	8,480	8,480	8,725	8,899	9,077
Electrical Infrastructure	12,375	28,582	26,923	27,408	27,408	27,408	27,643	28,196	28,760
Power Plants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Networks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks	11,939	26,305	26,420	27,408	27,408	27,408	27,643	28,196	28,760
Capital Spares	436	2,277	503	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure	28,367	28,222	24,404	24,455	24,455	24,455	25,050	26,052	27,094
Dams and Weirs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution	28,367	27,021	24,055	24,455	24,455	24,455	25,050	26,052	27,094
Capital Spares	–	1,201	349	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure	17,989	19,712	20,394	20,619	20,619	20,619	21,502	22,577	23,706
Pump Station	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Treatment Works	17,989	19,448	20,389	20,619	20,619	20,619	21,502	22,577	23,706
Capital Spares	–	264	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure	2,846	3,070	3,334	3,301	3,301	3,301	3,307	3,423	3,457
Landfill Sites	2,846	2,898	3,280	3,301	3,301	3,301	3,307	3,423	3,457
Capital Spares	–	172	54	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets	10,055	10,888	13,075	–	–	–	13,817	15,199	16,720
Community Facilities	**10,055**	**10,888**	**13,075**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**13,817**	**15,199**	**16,720**
Halls	–	10,888	13,075	–	–	–	13,817	15,199	16,720
Centres	10,055	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monuments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Other assets	3,628	3,567	3,526	16,874	16,874	16,874	3,538	3,538	3,538
Operational Buildings	**3,628**	**3,567**	**3,526**	**16,874**	**16,874**	**16,874**	**3,538**	**3,538**	**3,538**
Municipal Offices	3,628	3,567	3,526	16,874	16,874	16,874	3,538	3,538	3,538
Staff Housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	68	68	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	68	68	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets	431	290	253	294	294	294	271	290	311
Servitudes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights	431	290	253	294	294	294	271	290	311
Water Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Software and Applications	431	290	253	294	294	294	271	290	311
Computer Equipment	**–**	**22**	**100**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Computer Equipment	–	22	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment	2,060	2,067	2,207	2,610	2,610	2,610	2,316	2,547	2,802
Furniture and Office Equipment	2,060	2,067	2,207	2,610	2,610	2,610	2,316	2,547	2,802
Machinery and Equipment	15,524	925	1,314	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,473	1,621	1,783
Machinery and Equipment	15,524	925	1,314	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,473	1,621	1,783
Transport Assets	4,049	6,048	5,071	4,679	4,679	4,679	4,716	5,131	5,587
Transport Assets	4,049	6,048	5,071	4,679	4,679	4,679	4,716	5,131	5,587
Land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources	–	–	–	68	68	68	68	68	68
Mature	**-**	**-**	**-**	**68**	**68**	**68**	**68**	**68**	**68**
Policing and Protection	-	-	-	68	68	68	68	68	68
Total Depreciation	138,195	147,004	148,321	149,087	149,087	149,087	158,373	167,170	176,506

Table 58 MBRR SA34e - Capital expenditure on the upgrading of existing assets by asset class

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital expenditure on upgrading of existing assets by Asset Class/Sub-class									
Infrastructure	**31,980**	**41,698**	**38,606**	**48,758**	**60,071**	**60,071**	**41,609**	**42,100**	**39,500**
Roads Infrastructure	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roads	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure	12,258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance	12,258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure	120	7,173	1,600	9,231	9,231	9,231	15,464	18,500	15,000
MV Networks	120	7,173	1,600	9,231	9,231	9,231	15,464	18,500	15,000
LV Networks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure	1,873	3,586	6,928	550	550	550	500	500	500
Pump Stations	–	–	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution	1,873	3,586	5,928	550	550	550	500	500	500
Sanitation Infrastructure	14,286	30,939	28,219	38,887	50,200	50,200	25,621	23,100	24,000
Pump Station	5,074	23,626	17,291	4,800	9,534	9,534	11,026	10,000	7,000
Reticulation	8,802	4,790	350	800	117	117	600	600	–
Waste Water Treatment Works	410	2,524	10,578	33,287	40,548	40,548	13,995	12,500	17,000
Solid Waste Infrastructure	3,262	–	1,859	90	90	90	25	–	–
Landfill Sites	1,851	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Transfer Stations	1,412	–	1,859	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Processing Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Drop-off Points	–	–	–	90	90	90	25	–	–
Community Assets	**7,801**	**–**	**519**	**3,902**	**2,192**	**2,192**	**9,900**	**10,241**	**7,183**
Community Facilities	830	–	319	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parks	322	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Open Space	482	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals	26	–	319	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities	6,971	–	200	3,902	2,192	2,192	9,900	10,241	7,183
Indoor Facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outdoor Facilities	6,971	–	200	3,902	2,192	2,192	9,900	10,241	7,183
Heritage assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Other assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Operational Buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Offices	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pay/Enquiry Points	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Building Plan Offices	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yards	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stores	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laboratories	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Training Centres	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing Plant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depots	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure on upgrading of existing assets	**39,781**	**41,698**	**39,125**	**52,660**	**62,263**	**62,263**	**51,509**	**52,341**	**46,683**
Upgrading of Existing Assets as % of total capex	*0.0%*	*21.7%*	*20.7%*	*25.1%*	*28.9%*	*28.9%*	*27.9%*	*38.0%*	*40.0%*
Upgrading of Existing Assets as % of deprecn"	*28.8%*	*28.4%*	*26.4%*	*35.3%*	*41.8%*	*41.8%*	*32.5%*	*31.3%*	*26.4%*

Table 59 MBRR SA35 - Future financial implications of the capital budget

Vote Description	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			Forecasts			
R thousand	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27	Forecast 2027/28	Forecast 2028/29	Forecast 2029/30	Present value
Capital expenditure							
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	–	–	–				
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	465	–	–				
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	2,965	–	–				
Vote 4 - Financial Services	7,210	–	–				
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	169,073	137,910	116,734	123,738	131,162	139,032	147,374
Vote 6 - Public Safety	3,150	–	–				
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	30	–	–				
Vote 8 - Community Services	1,735	–	–				
Vote 9 - Costing Services	–	–	–				
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	–	–	–				
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]	–	–	–				
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]	–	–	–				
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]	–	–	–				
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]	–	–	–				
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]	–	–	–				
List entity summary if applicable							
Total Capital Expenditure	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**	**123,738**	**131,162**	**139,032**	**147,374**
Future operational costs by vote							
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	54,329	56,054	59,045	62,588	66,343	70,324	74,543
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	25,128	25,992	27,622	21,226	22,500	23,850	25,281
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	69,353	75,155	80,087	84,893	89,986	95,385	101,109
Vote 4 - Financial Services	131,719	145,436	154,520	167,740	177,804	188,472	199,781
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	1,041,871	1,119,405	1,182,098	1,303,309	1,381,507	1,464,398	1,552,262
Vote 6 - Public Safety	172,554	184,344	192,352	203,893	216,127	229,094	242,840
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	73,810	67,011	70,946	75,203	79,715	84,498	89,568
Vote 8 - Community Services	190,816	208,306	216,600	237,641	251,899	267,013	283,034
Vote 9 - Costing Services							
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services							
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]							
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]							
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]							
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]							
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]							
List entity summary if applicable							
Total future operational costs	1,759,580	1,881,704	1,983,270	2,156,493	2,285,882	2,423,035	2,568,417
Future revenue by source							
Exchange Revenue	134,610	674,952	715,449	758,375	803,878	852,111	903,237
Service charges - Electricity	636,747	674,952	715,449	758,375	803,878	852,111	903,237
Service charges - Water	176,718	187,321	198,560	210,474	223,102	236,488	250,678
Service charges - Waste Water Management	118,479	125,588	133,123	141,110	149,577	158,552	168,065
Service charges - Waste Management	108,946	115,482	122,411	129,756	137,541	145,794	154,541
Agency services	7,103	7,529	7,981	8,460	8,967	9,505	10,076
List other revenues sources if applicable							
List entity summary if applicable							
Total future revenue	1,182,604	1,785,825	1,892,973	2,006,551	2,126,944	2,254,561	2,389,834
Net Financial Implications	**761,605**	**233,789**	**207,032**	**273,680**	**290,101**	**307,507**	**325,957**

Table 60 MBRR SA36 - Detailed capital budget per municipal vote

R thousand													2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
Function	Project Description	Type	MTSF Service Outcome	IUDF	Own Strategic Objectives	Asset Class	Asset Sub-Class	Ward Location	GPS Longitude	GPS Lattitude	Audited Outcome 2022/23	Current Year 2023/24 Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Parent municipality: *List all capital projects grouped by Function*															
EXECUTIVE & COUNCIL											5	7			
	MINOR ASSETS COUNCIL	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			55		
	COMMUNITY PROJECTS	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Community Facilities*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			450		
	MINOR ASSETS-OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			15		
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION											2,223	7,357			
	DELL EMC STARAOGE ARRAY REPLACEMENT - EOL	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Computer Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			2,200		
	MINOR ASSETS FINANCIAL SERVICES	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			60		
	MINOR ASSETS CORPORATE SERVICES	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			60		
	MINOR ASSETS ICT ORGANIZATION WIDE	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Computer Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			650		
PUBLIC SAFETY											5,007	3,450			
	VEHICLES-PUBLIC SAFETY	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Transport Assets*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			800		
	PURCHASE OF DOGS -EXPLOSIVE & ROAD OPERATIONS	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Biological or Cultivated Assets*	*Police*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			350		
	VEHICLES-SQUATTER CONTROL FOR ANTI-LAND INVASION	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Transport Assets*	*Police*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			1,000		
	REPLACEMENT OF 3XDOGS	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Biological or Cultivated Assets*	*Police*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			350		
	DRONES - ANTI-LAND INVASION MONITORING	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Computer Equipment*	*Police*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			400		
	UPGRADING OF GANSBAAI FIRE STATION	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Operational Buildings*	*Other*	Multi-ward Gb Area	4°35'54.86"S Degree	*19°20'49.51"E Degrees*			750		
	MINOR ASSETS PROTECTION SERVICES	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			300		
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT											3,719	825			
	MINOR ASSETS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			30		
	VEHICLES-PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Transport Assets*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			600		
	MINOR ASSETS INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			345		
COMMUNITY SERVICES											3,890	1,360			
	VEHICLES-COMMUNITY SERVICES	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Inclusion and access*	3	*Transport Assets*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			500		
	UPGRADING OF COMMUNITY HALLS-OVERSTRAND	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Inclusion and access*	3	*Other*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			1,000		
	MINOR ASSETS COMMUNITY SERVICES	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Inclusion and access*	3	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			735		
SPORT & RECREATION											3,318	3,837			
	UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX (NEW STADIUM)(F1/2	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 08	19.219 Degrees	*34.419 Degrees*			9,000	5,241	3,000
	UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX(NEW STADIUM)(F2/2	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 08	19.219 Degrees	*34.419 Degrees*			900		
	UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX (F3/3)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 08	19.219 Degrees	*34.419 Degrees*			166		
	UPGRADE MOUNT PLEASANT SPORT GROUNDS	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 04	19°07'56.01"E Degrees	*4°23'09.91"S Degrees*				2,000	4,183
	UPGRADING OF PLAYGROUNDS-GANSBAAI	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	ti-ward Gansbaai b A	34°37'5.14"S Degrees	*19°20'3.08"E Degrees*			275		
	UPGRADING OF PLAYGROUNDS-KLEINMOND	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	ti-ward Kleinmond A	19.019° E Degrees	*34.329° S Degrees*			275		
	UPGRADE OF KLEINMOND SPORT FACILITIES	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 09	4°20'31" S 19°01'17"	*4°20'31" S 19°01'17"E*			1,400	2,788	3,000
	UPGRADE OF KLEINMOND SPORT FACILITIES	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 09	4°20'31" S 19°01'17"	*4°20'31" S 19°01'17"E*			506		
	REFURBISHMENT OF OVERHILLS SOCCER COMPLEX	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 10	34°20'07.1"S Degrees	*18°59'47.1"E Degrees*			875		
	MOOIUITSIG SPORTS GROUNDS	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 10	18°52'51,6"E	*34°21'16,2"S*					2,000
	UPGRADE SPORTGROUNDS	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 06	19.212, Degrees	*34.427 Degrees*				3,000	3,000
	UPGRADE HAWSTON SWIMMING POOL	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 08	4°23'09.91"S Degrees	*19°07'56.01"E Degrees*				3,000	
HOUSING											28,623	33,678			
	LCH SERVICES CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS	New	*Spatial integration, human settlements and*	*Spatial integration*	4	*Housing*	*Social Housing*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			13,129		9,000
ROADS											16,799	5,000			
	REHABILITATE ROADS AND SIDEWALKS MASAKHANE	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Roads Infrastructure*	*Roads*	Ward 02	19°21'39"E Degrees	*34°35'30"S Degrees*				2,981	2,000
	REHABILITATE ROADS & STORMWATER	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Roads Infrastructure*	*Roads*	Ward 06	19.212 Degrees	*34.429 Degrees*			802		
	HAWSTON ALMAR CIRCLE	New	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Roads Infrastructure*	*Roads*	Ward 08	4°23'09.91"S Degrees	*19°07'56.01"E Degrees*			150		
	TAXI HOLDING FACILTY	New	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Roads Infrastructure*	*Roads*	Ward 04	19.219 Degrees	*34.419 Degrees*			1,350		
	REHABILITATE ROADS	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Roads Infrastructure*	*Roads*	Ward 04	19.219 Degrees	*34.419 Degrees*					4,000
ELECTRICITY											55,692	59,629			
	GANSBAAI STANFORD MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	ti-ward Gansbaai b A	4°35'54.86"S Degrees	*19°20'49.51"E Degrees*			3,000	5,000	
	FKRAAL KBAAI MV/LV UPGRADE AS PER RETICMASTER	New	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	ti-ward Gansbaai b A	34°37'5.14"S Degrees	*19°20'3.08"E Degrees*					3,000
	ELECTRIFICATION OF LOW COST HOUSING AREAS (F1/2)	New	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			19,334	5,000	4,000
	ELECTRIFICATION OF LOW COST HOUSING AREAS (F1/2)	New	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			3,000		
	FKRAAL KBAAI BHEAD NEW 66 11KV SUBSTATION	New	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			2,414		
	HERMANUS MV/LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Ward 03	4°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°13'00.62"E Degrees*			5,000	10,000	10,000
	HERMANUS MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F2/3)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Ward 03	4°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°13'00.62"E Degrees*			2,600		
	HERMANUS MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F3/3)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Ward 03	4°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°13'00.62"E Degrees*			92		
	KLEINMOND MV/LV NETWORK UPGRADE	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 09	4°20'18.35"S Degrees	*19°01'35.31"E Degrees*			2,000	5,000	2,000
	KLEINMOND MV LV NETWORK UPGRADE(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 09	4°20'18.35"S Degrees	*19°01'35.31"E Degrees*			1,886		
	HAWSTON MV/LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 08	4°23'09.91"S Degrees	*19°07'56.01"E Degrees*			2,000	3,500	3,000
	HAWSTON MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 08	4°23'09.91"S Degrees	*19°07'56.01"E Degrees*			1,885		
	VEHICLES-ELECTRICITY	New	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Transport Assets*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			2,250		
	ADDITIONAL WORKSPACE AT ELECTRICAL DEPOT-ONRUS	New	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 13	4°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°13'00.62"E Degrees*			1,500	1,500	
	NEW STILL STREET 66KV 11KV SUBSTATION	New	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 03	4°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°13'00.62"E Degrees*			5,000	14,900	15,551
	ELECTRICITY TRANSFORMERS CAPITAL REPLACEMENT CO	New	*Consolidating the social wage through relia*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			1,500	2,000	

Detailed capital budget per municipal vote (continued)

R thousand													2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
Function	Project Description	Type	MTSF Service Outcome	IUDF	Own Strategic Objectives	Asset Class	Asset Sub-Class	Ward Location	GPS Longitude	GPS Lattitude	Audited Outcome 2022/23	Current Year 2023/24 Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
WATER											31,608	31,124			
	REFURBISHMENT OF BULK WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	Reticulation	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			1,000	1,000	1,000
	FENCING AT WATER INSTALLATIONS	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	Reticulation	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			500	500	500
	REPLACEMENT OF OVERSTRAND WATER PIPES	New	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	Reticulation	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			7,000	9,500	7,660
	REPLACEMENT OF OVERSTRAND WATER PIPES(F2/2)	New	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	Reticulation	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			1,875		
	WATER FACILITIES CONTINGENCY	Renewal	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	Reticulation	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			500	500	500
	REFURBISHMENT OF BUFFELS RIVER WTW	Renewal	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	Pump Stations	li-ward Kleinmond A	19.019° E Degrees	34.329° S Degrees			5,000	10,000	7,000
	UPGRADE HERMANUS WELL FIELDS PHASE 2(F1/2)	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	/ater Treatment Worl	li-ward Hermanus A	19.237° E Degrees	34.376° S Degrees			2,100	2,700	
	UPGRADE HERMANUS WELL FIELDS PHASE 2(F1/2)	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	/ater Treatment Worl	li-ward Hermanus A	19.237° E Degrees	34.376° S Degrees			8,000	12,000	
	REPLACEMENT OF WATER PIPES PROTEADORP	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	Distribution	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			6,800		
	DE KELDERS WTW MEMBRANE REPLACEMENT	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	Distribution	Ward 14	9.370° E / -34.556°	9.370° E / -34.556° S			800		
	PEARLY BEACH WATER TOWER REFURBISH	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	Distribution	Ward 11	34°18'25,2"S Degree	34°18'25,2"S Degrees			1,000		
	NEW RESERVOIR ONRUS RIVER	New	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	Distribution	Ward 13	34°25'16.83"S Degree	19°13'00.62"E Degrees			–		
	NEW RESERVOIR VOORBERG	New	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	Distribution	Ward 10	18°52'51,6"E	34°21'16,2"S			–		
	PEARLY BEACH WTW PROCESS UPGRADE	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	/ater Treatment Worl	Ward 11	34°18'25,2"S Degree	34°18'25,2"S Degrees			5,000		
	NEW DISINFECTION SYSTEM AT PREEKSTOEL WTW	New	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	/ater Treatment Worl	Multi-ward Hermanu	9.207° E / -34.408°	9.207° E / -34.408° S			3,000	6,000	
	VEHICLES-WATER	New	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Transport Assets	Other	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			1,000		
	TELEMETRY SYSTEM UPGRADE-WATER	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Water Supply Infrastructure	Reticulation	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand				300	300
SEWERAGE											31,688	60,944			
	SEWERAGE FACILITIES CONTINGENCY	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			700	700	
	KLEINMOND SEWER NETWORK EXTENSION	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	Ward 09	34°20'18.35"S Degree	19°01'35.31"E Degrees					2,000
	GANSBAAI CBD SEWER NETWORK EXTENSION	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	Ward 02	19°21'39"E Degrees	34°35'30"S Degrees					2,000
	FENCING AT SEWERAGE INSTALLATIONS	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			600	600	
	UPGRADING OF PUMPSTATIONS & RISING MAINS	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			2,550	10,000	7,000
	UPGRADING OF PUMPSTATIONS & RISING MAINS(F2/2)	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			8,476		
	HERMANUS WWTW UPGRADE SCREENS RAS SLUDGE DEWA	Replacement	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	li-ward Hermanus A	19.209° E Degrees	34.427° S Degrees			3,200	1,500	
	HAWSTON WWTW REFURBISH AND UPGRADE(F1/2)	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	Ward 08	34°23'09.91"S Degree	19°07'56.01"E Degrees				7,000	17,000
	HAWSTON WWTW REFURBISH AND UPGRADE(F2/2)	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	Ward 08	34°23'09.91"S Degree	19°07'56.01"E Degrees				4,000	
	KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE (F1/2)	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	li-ward Kleinmond A	18.986° E Degrees	34.342° S Degrees			8,900		
	KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE (F2/2)	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	li-ward Kleinmond A	18.986° E Degrees	34.342° S Degrees			1,895		
	TELEMETRY SYSTEM UPGRADE-SEWERAGE	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			500	200	200
	NEW DISINFECTION SYSTEMS AT WASTEWATER TREATMEN	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Sanitation Infrastructure	e Water Treatment V	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			8,000	1,000	
STORMWATER											1,113	7,420			
	VEHICLES-STORMWATER	New	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Transport Assets	Other	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			500		
	UPGRADE/NEW STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Storm water Infrastructure	orm water Conveyan	Ward 10	34°20'07.1"S Degree	18°59'47.1"E Degrees			1,250		
	STORMWATER SYSTEM UPGRADING	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Storm water Infrastructure	orm water Conveyan	Ward 08	34°23'09.91"S Degree	19°07'56.01"E Degrees			2,000		
	UPGRADE STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE- PROTEADORF	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Storm water Infrastructure	orm water Conveyan	Ward 09	34°20'37,0"S Degree	19°00'46,8"E Degrees			6,963		
WASTE MANAGEMENT											5,637	595			
	UPGRADING OF KLEINMOND TRANSFER STATION	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Solid Waste Infrastructure	/aste Transfer Statio	li-ward Kleinmond A	34°20'18.35"S Degree	19°01'35.31"E Degrees				500	
	TROMMEL SCREEN FOR GANSBAAI LANDFILL	New	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Solid Waste Infrastructure	Landfill Sites	i-ward Gansbaai b A	9.395° E / -34.592°	9.395° E / -34.592° S				4,000	3,000
	GANSBAAI LANDFILL WEIGHBRIDGE NEW REPLACEMENT DE	New	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Solid Waste Infrastructure	Waste Drop-off Points	i-ward Gansbaai b A	9.395° E / -34.592°	9.395° E / -34.592° S					840
	REFURBISHMENT OF HERMANUS TRANSFER STATION(F1/2	Renewal	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Solid Waste Infrastructure	/aste Transfer Statio	Ward 03	19.209° E Degrees	34.427° S Degrees			400		
	REFURBISHMENT OF HERMANUS TRANSFER STATION(F2/2	Renewal	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Solid Waste Infrastructure	/aste Transfer Statio	Ward 03	19.209° E Degrees	34.427° S Degrees			105		
	GENERATOR FOR HERMANUS MRF	New	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Solid Waste Infrastructure	/aste Transfer Statio	lt-ward Hermanus a	34°25'16.83"S Degree	19°13'00.62"E Degrees			490		
	VOELKLIP DROP OFF AND MINI DROP OFF ELECTRIC FENCII	Upgrading	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Solid Waste Infrastructure	Waste Drop-off Points	Ward 03	19.209° E Degrees	34.427° S Degrees			25		
	LARGE UPS FOR WEIGHBRIDGE(IF NO GENERATOR INSTALL	New	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Solid Waste Infrastructure	/aste Transfer Statio	lt-ward Hermanus a	34°25'16.83"S Degree	19°13'00.62"E Degrees			60		
	VEHICLES-WASTE MANAGEMENT	New	Consolidating the social wage through relia	Inclusion and access	2	Transport Assets	Other	Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand			1,500		
Parent Capital expenditure											**189,321**	**215,227**	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**
Total Capital expenditure											**189,321**	**215,227**	**184,628**	**137,910**	**116,734**

Table 61 MBRR SA37 - Projects delayed from previous financial year

R thousand											Current Year 2023/24		2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
Function	Project name	Type	MTSF Service Outcome	IUDF	Own Strategic Objectives	Asset Class	Asset Sub-Class	Ward Location	GPS Longitude	GPS Lattitude	Original Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Parent municipality:															
List all capital projects grouped by Function															
PUBLIC SAFETY															
	VEHICLES-SQUATTER CONTROL FOR ANTI-LAND INVASION (F	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Transport Assets*	*Police*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			1,000		
SPORT & RECREATION															
	UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX (F3/3)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 08	19.219 Degrees	*34.419 Degrees*	166	166	166		
	UPGRADE OF KLEINMOND SPORT FACILITIES	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 09	34°20'31" S 19°01'17"E	*34°20'31" S 19°01'17"E*		506	506		
	REFURBISHMENT OF OVERHILLS SOCCER COMPLEX	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 10	34°20'07.1"S Degrees	*18°59'47.1"E Degrees*	875	875	875		
ELECTRICITY															
	FKRAAL KBAAI BHEAD NEW 66 11KV SUBSTATION	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*	3,515	3,483	2,414		
	HERMANUS MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F2/3)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Ward 03	34°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°13'00.62"E Degrees*	2,600	2,600	2,600		
	HERMANUS MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F3/3)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Ward 03	34°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°13'00.62"E Degrees*	2,600	2,600	92		
	KLEINMOND MV LV NETWORK UPGRADE(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 09	34°20'18.35"S Degrees	*19°01'35.31"E Degrees*	2,016	2,016	1,886		
	HAWSTON MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 08	34°23'09.91"S Degrees	*19°07'56.01"E Degrees*	2,015	2,015	1,885		
SEWERAGE															
	UPGRADING OF PUMPSTATIONS & RISING MAINS(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*	4,800	9,534	8,476		
	KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE (F1/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Multi-ward Kleinmond Area	18.986° E Degrees	*34.342° S Degrees*	8,900	8,900	8,900		
	KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE (F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Multi-ward Kleinmond Area	18.986° E Degrees	*34.342° S Degrees*	16,401	15,836	1,895		
WATER															
	REPLACEMENT OF OVERSTRAND WATER PIPES(F2/2)	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Reticulation*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*	8,000	9,095	1,875		
WASTE MANAGEMENT															
	REFURBISHMENT OF HERMANUS TRANSFER STATION(F1/2)	Renewal	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Transfer Stations*	*Ward 03*	*19.209° E Degrees*	*34.427° S Degrees*	400		400		
	REFURBISHMENT OF HERMANUS TRANSFER STATION(F2/2)	Renewal	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Transfer Stations*	*Ward 03*	*19.209° E Degrees*	*34.427° S Degrees*		105	105		
	VOELKLIP DROP OFF AND MINI DROP OFF ELECTRIC FENCIN	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Drop-off Points*	*Ward 03*	*19.209° E Degrees*	*34.427° S Degrees*			25		

2.13 Legislation compliance status

Compliance with the MFMA implementation requirements have been adhered to through the following activities:

1. In year reporting
   Reporting to National Treasury in electronic format is being fully complied with on a monthly basis. Section 71 reporting to the Executive Mayor (within 10 working days) is being fully complied with and includes monthly published financial performance on the Municipality's website.

2. Internship programme
   The Municipality is participating in the Municipal Financial Management Internship programme and currently has five interns in the programme.

3. Budget and Treasury Office
   The Budget and Treasury Office has been established in accordance with the MFMA.

4. Audit Committee
   An Audit Committee has been established and is fully functional.

5. Service Delivery and Implementation Plan
   A SDBIP document was tabled in council as part of the IDP.

6. Annual Report
   Annual report is compiled in terms of the MFMA and National Treasury requirements.

7. MFMA Training
   In excess of 120 municipal officials of Overstrand Municipality have completed the MFMA training.

8. Policies
   All budget related policies have been reviewed and was tabled in Council on 27 March 2024.

2.14 Other supporting documents

Table 62 MBRR Table SA1 - Supporting detail to budgeted financial performance

Description R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
REVENUE ITEMS:									
Non-exchange revenue by source									
Property rates									
Total Property Rates	261,222	280,176	297,101	340,506	340,506	340,506	439,026	463,722	491,237
less Revenue Foregone ***(exemptions, reductions and rebates and impermissable values in excess of section 17 of MPRA)***	–	–	–	–	–	–	77,069	80,344	85,164
Net Property Rates	**261,222**	**280,176**	**297,101**	**340,506**	**340,506**	**340,506**	**361,957**	**383,378**	**406,073**
Exchange revenue service charges									
Service charges - Electricity									
Total Service charges - Electricity	448,208	518,304	500,831	585,478	602,548	602,548	647,132	685,960	727,117
less Revenue Foregone ***(in excess of 50 kwh per indigent household per month)***	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,308	2,446	2,593
less Cost of Free Basic Services (50 kwh per indigent household per month)	5,416	5,513	4,832	7,509	7,509	7,509	8,077	8,562	9,076
Net Service charges - Electricity	**442,792**	**512,791**	**495,999**	**577,969**	**595,039**	**595,039**	**636,747**	**674,952**	**715,449**
Service charges - Water									
Total Service charges - Water	134,175	145,550	161,284	150,484	169,493	167,701	186,037	197,200	209,031
less Revenue Foregone ***(in excess of 6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)***	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,412	3,617	3,834
less Cost of Free Basic Services (6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)	3,062	3,065	3,214	3,214	5,224	3,432	5,907	6,261	6,637
Net Service charges - Water	**131,113**	**142,484**	**158,070**	**147,269**	**164,269**	**164,269**	**176,718**	**187,321**	**198,560**
Service charges - Waste Water Management									
Total Service charges - Waste Water Management	92,338	98,489	109,787	113,846	111,444	114,528	128,742	136,466	144,654
less Revenue Foregone ***(in excess of free sanitation service to indigent households)***	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,932	3,108	3,294
less Cost of Free Basic Services (free sanitation service to indigent households)	5,244	5,253	9,132	9,132	6,729	9,814	7,330	7,770	8,236
Net Service charges - Waste Water Management	**87,094**	**93,237**	**100,655**	**104,715**	**104,715**	**104,715**	**118,479**	**125,588**	**133,123**
Service charges - Waste Management									
Total refuse removal revenue	89,104	93,894	103,856	103,363	112,291	116,582	123,523	130,934	138,790
Total landfill revenue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
less Revenue Foregone ***(in excess of one removal a week to indigent households)***	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
less Cost of Free Basic Services (removed once a week to indigent households)	16,906	16,929	17,933	17,933	14,861	19,152	14,577	15,452	16,379
Net Service charges - Waste Management	**72,198**	**76,964**	**85,923**	**85,430**	**97,430**	**97,430**	**108,946**	**115,482**	**122,411**

Supporting detail to budgeted financial performance (Continued)

Description R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
EXPENDITURE ITEMS:									
Employee related costs									
Basic Salaries and Wages	266,471	281,218	295,585	331,914	339,000	339,000	365,688	380,155	406,950
Pension and UIF Contributions	45,067	49,835	52,761	61,991	62,258	62,258	67,580	70,280	75,560
Medical Aid Contributions	13,951	14,510	15,638	18,074	18,047	18,047	19,652	20,432	21,968
Overtime	30,532	35,197	42,829	33,330	36,273	36,273	35,012	36,727	38,527
Performance Bonus	19,229	20,628	21,923	25,334	25,569	25,569	27,721	28,860	31,016
Motor Vehicle Allowance	8,115	8,136	7,976	8,869	8,939	8,939	8,869	8,869	8,869
Cellphone Allowance	2,150	2,185	2,155	2,493	2,564	2,564	2,586	2,590	2,592
Housing Allowances	2,741	1,707	1,774	1,985	2,006	2,006	1,996	1,997	1,998
Other benefits and allowances	17,026	19,421	24,358	21,805	22,951	22,951	23,219	24,013	24,854
Payments in lieu of leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long service awards	3,047	3,689	3,283	3,945	4,343	4,343	4,604	4,880	5,173
Post-retirement benefit obligations	22,448	12,613	7,079	21,862	21,355	21,355	22,636	23,994	25,434
Entertainment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarcity	3,121	3,575	3,796	4,061	4,061	4,061	4,367	4,545	4,894
Acting and post related allowance	2,131	2,074	1,781	2,249	2,279	2,279	2,329	2,424	2,609
In kind benefits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
sub-total	**436,029**	**454,787**	**480,939**	**537,911**	**549,645**	**549,645**	**586,258**	**609,765**	**650,443**
Less: Employees costs capitalised to PPE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Employee related costs	**436,029**	**454,787**	**480,939**	**537,911**	**549,645**	**549,645**	**586,258**	**609,765**	**650,443**
Depreciation and amortisation									
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	136,129	141,928	146,163	148,860	148,860	148,860	158,170	166,947	176,263
Lease amortisation	431	290	253	294	294	294	271	290	311
Capital asset impairment	1,635	6,101	1,904	–	249	249	–	–	–
Total Depreciation and amortisation	**138,195**	**148,319**	**148,321**	**149,154**	**149,403**	**149,403**	**158,441**	**167,237**	**176,574**
Bulk purchases - electricity									
Electricity Bulk Purchases	298,272	351,600	346,418	429,805	443,829	443,829	484,477	523,235	565,093
Total bulk purchases	**298,272**	**351,600**	**346,418**	**429,805**	**443,829**	**443,829**	**484,477**	**523,235**	**565,093**
Transfers and grants									
Cash transfers and grants	8,651	12,813	14,786	16,380	16,580	16,580	17,417	16,650	17,309
Non-cash transfers and grants	–	–	1,300	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total transfers and grants	**8,651**	**12,813**	**16,086**	**16,380**	**16,580**	**16,580**	**17,417**	**16,650**	**17,309**
Contracted services									
Outsourced Services	87,046	104,229	125,768	138,344	150,215	150,215	154,567	169,417	181,985
Consultants and Professional Services	26,274	32,365	38,390	41,939	38,747	38,747	40,437	33,406	34,912
Contractors	94,775	100,622	92,930	120,341	121,848	121,848	121,344	131,921	134,554
sub-total	**208,095**	**237,215**	**257,088**	**300,624**	**310,810**	**310,810**	**316,348**	**334,743**	**351,451**

Supporting detail to budgeted financial performance (Continued)

Description R thousand	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Operational Costs									
Collection costs	4,569	5,363	4,915	7,367	7,367	7,367	7,809	8,277	8,774
Contributions to 'other' provisions	28,547	13,315	13,315	6,045	15,122	15,122	15,629	16,991	18,010
Audit fees	4,164	3,810	5,257	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,775	6,064
Other Operational Costs									
Operating Leases	113	96	136	283	283	283	287	290	292
Operational Cost	74,877	93,661	117,461	145,057	179,133	179,133	163,122	130,002	99,973
Statutory Payments other than Income Taxes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Discontinued Operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Operational Costs	**112,270**	**116,245**	**141,085**	**164,252**	**207,404**	**207,404**	**192,347**	**161,335**	**133,113**
Repairs and Maintenance by Expenditure Item									
Employee related costs	101,119	113,771	116,569	132,398	132,413	132,413	141,820	147,647	158,253
Inventory Consumed (Project Maintenance)	19,462	22,089	23,186	25,845	31,546	31,546	21,831	32,874	34,496
Contracted Services	80,996	99,098	97,410	120,575	119,866	119,866	117,099	119,830	121,259
Other Expenditure	9,941	10,428	12,340	14,477	17,025	17,025	15,024	16,026	17,252
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	211,518	245,386	249,505	293,296	300,849	300,849	295,774	316,378	331,260
Inventory Consumed									
Inventory Consumed - Water	–	–	–	9,230	9,230	9,230	9,460	9,697	9,939
Inventory Consumed - Other	13,498	14,284	20,399	15,903	15,903	15,903	15,903	16,078	16,266
Total Inventory Consumed & Other Material	**13,498**	**14,284**	**20,399**	**25,133**	**25,133**	**25,133**	**25,364**	**25,775**	**26,205**

Table 63 MBRR Table SA2 – Matrix financial performance budget (revenue source/expenditure type and department)

R thousand	Vote 1 - Municipal Council	Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	Vote 3 - Corporate Services	Vote 4 - Financial Services	Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	Vote 6 - Public Safety	Vote 7 - Planning and Development	Vote 8 - Community Services	Vote 9 - Costing Services	Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	Total
Revenue											
Exchange Revenue											
Service charges - Electricity	–	–	–	800	635,947	–	–	–	–	–	**636,747**
Service charges - Water	–	–	–	8	176,711	–	–	–	–	–	**176,718**
Service charges - Waste Water Management	–	–	–	–	118,479	0	–	–	–	–	**118,479**
Service charges - Waste Management	–	–	–	–	108,946	–	–	–	–	–	**108,946**
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	–	–	418	764	84,479	207	9,289	7,603	–	–	**102,760**
Agency services	–	–	–	–	–	7,102	–	1	–	–	**7,103**
Interest	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	**0**
Interest earned from Receivables	–	–	–	9,400	–	–	–	0	–	–	**9,400**
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets	–	–	–	51,250	–	–	–	–	–	–	**51,250**
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Rent on Land	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	1,889	–	–	**1,889**
Rental from Fixed Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	5,604	–	–	**5,676**
Licence and permits	–	–	–	–	–	189	–	591	–	–	**779**
Operational Revenue	100	–	946	4,765	1,770	848	107	2	–	–	**8,539**
Non-Exchange Revenue											
Property rates	–	–	–	361,957	–	–	–	–	–	–	**361,957**
Surcharges and Taxes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Fines, penalties and forfeits	0	–	–	0	526	43,510	841	11	–	–	**44,889**
Licences or permits	–	–	–	–	–	2,000	–	–	–	–	**2,000**
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	91,720	–	–	1,860	78,024	7,995	1,898	8,871	–	–	**190,368**
Interest	–	–	–	2,110	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2,110**
Fuel Levy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Service charges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Gains on disposal of Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Other Gains	–	–	–	4,150	–	–	3,500	–	–	–	**7,650**
Discontinued Operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contri	**91,820**	**–**	**1,364**	**437,064**	**1,204,882**	**61,852**	**15,707**	**24,572**	**–**	**–**	**1,837,261**
Expenditure											
Employee related costs	28,147	22,266	37,193	61,704	158,114	100,148	52,308	126,379	–	–	**586,258**
Remuneration of councillors	13,912	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**13,912**
Bulk purchases - electricity	–	–	–	–	484,477	–	–	–	–	–	**484,477**
Inventory consumed	20	119	2,572	2,594	30,348	9,701	1,625	14,112	–	–	**61,092**
Debt impairment	–	–	–	2,884	8,058	42,468	53	–	–	–	**53,462**
Depreciation and amortisation	1	50	1,864	1,430	132,152	1,944	238	20,694	–	–	**158,373**
Interest	–	–	–	5	49,784	–	–	25	–	–	**49,814**
Contracted services	194	1,672	8,601	25,087	222,765	15,064	16,171	26,793	–	–	**316,348**
Transfers and subsidies	1,790	–	–	14,827	–	800	–	–	–	–	**17,417**
Irrecoverable debts written off	–	–	–	3,083	7,230	–	396	–	–	–	**10,709**
Operational costs	10,265	1,486	22,089	27,316	118,016	5,579	3,048	4,548	–	–	**192,347**
Losses on disposal of Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Other Losses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Total Expenditure	**54,329**	**25,593**	**72,318**	**138,929**	**1,210,945**	**175,704**	**73,840**	**192,551**	**–**	**–**	**1,944,209**
Surplus/(Deficit)	**37,491**	**(25,593)**	**(70,954)**	**298,135**	**(6,063)**	**(113,852)**	**(58,133)**	**(167,979)**	**–**	**–**	**(106,948)**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	–	–	–	–	**55,133**	–	–	**10,400**	–	–	**65,533**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Income Tax	**37,491**	**(25,593)**	**(70,954)**	**298,135**	**49,070**	**(113,852)**	**(58,133)**	**(157,579)**	**–**	**–**	**(41,415)**

Table 64 MBRR Table SA3 – Supporting detail to Statement of Financial Position

Description	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
R thousand									
ASSETS									
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions									
Electricity	28,843	32,657	40,953	53,864	55,668	55,668	63,977	72,081	80,792
Water	24,741	27,720	33,410	32,468	29,433	29,433	29,386	29,218	29,241
Waste	11,450	12,784	17,031	8,797	8,352	8,352	9,746	11,065	12,504
Waste Water	14,991	17,140	21,499	15,446	14,249	14,249	15,299	16,267	17,366
Other trade receivables from exchange transactions	29,807	35,654	37,086	17,700	14,414	14,414	11,304	8,209	5,126
Gross: Trade and other receivables from exchange transactio	**109,832**	**125,954**	**149,979**	**128,275**	**122,116**	**122,116**	**129,712**	**136,840**	**145,029**
Less: Impairment for debt	**(28,479)**	**(29,532)**	**(38,107)**	**(40,242)**	**(44,811)**	**(44,811)**	**(52,965)**	**(61,607)**	**(70,768)**
Impairment for Electricity	(10,235)	(10,450)	(13,688)	(10,904)	(12,890)	(12,890)	(15,905)	(19,101)	(22,488)
Impairment for Water	(8,455)	(9,087)	(11,167)	(6,758)	(8,245)	(8,245)	(10,182)	(12,234)	(14,410)
Impairment for Waste	(4,005)	(4,089)	(5,692)	(6,732)	(7,811)	(7,811)	(9,303)	(10,885)	(12,563)
Impairment for Waste Water	(5,340)	(5,452)	(7,186)	(6,969)	(7,689)	(7,689)	(9,303)	(11,014)	(12,827)
Impairment for other trade receivalbes from exchange transaction	(445)	(454)	(374)	(8,879)	(8,176)	(8,176)	(8,271)	(8,373)	(8,480)
Total net Trade and other receivables from Exchange Trx	**81,353**	**96,422**	**111,871**	**88,033**	**77,305**	**77,305**	**76,747**	**75,234**	**74,261**
Receivables from non-exchange transactions									
Property rates	34,475	37,188	41,923	37,567	38,096	38,096	43,897	49,477	55,397
Less: Impairment of Property rates	(11,125)	(11,359)	(14,012)	(10,175)	(11,819)	(11,819)	(14,660)	(17,672)	(20,865)
Net Property rates	**23,350**	**25,829**	**27,911**	**27,392**	**26,277**	**26,277**	**29,237**	**31,805**	**34,532**
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	64,953	96,819	124,091	98,112	123,112	123,112	162,421	203,730	245,039
Impairment for other receivalbes from non-exchange transactions	(42,962)	(69,970)	(107,454)	(90,683)	(115,427)	(115,427)	(157,827)	(200,771)	(244,911)
Net other receivables from non-exchange transactions	**21,991**	**26,848**	**16,637**	**7,430**	**7,686**	**7,686**	**4,595**	**2,960**	**128**
Total net Receivables from non-exchange transactions	**45,341**	**52,678**	**44,548**	**34,822**	**33,963**	**33,963**	**33,832**	**34,765**	**34,660**
Inventory									
Water									
Opening Balance	142	**206**	**248**	**204**	**204**	**204**	253	**302**	**350**
System Input Volume	**63**	**42**	**66**	**11,681**	**11,681**	**11,681**	**11,973**	**12,272**	**12,579**
Water Treatment Works	63	42	66	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Bulk Purchases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Sources	–	–	–	11,682	11,682	11,682	11,974	12,273	12,580
Authorised Consumption	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(9,230)**	**(9,230)**	**(9,230)**	**(9,460)**	**(9,697)**	**(9,939)**
Billed Authorised Consumption	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(9,028)**	**(9,028)**	**(9,028)**	**(9,254)**	**(9,485)**	**(9,722)**
Billed Metered Consumption	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(9,028)**	**(9,028)**	**(9,028)**	**(9,254)**	**(9,485)**	**(9,722)**
Revenue Water	–	–	–	(9,028)	(9,028)	(9,028)	(9,254)	(9,485)	(9,722)
Billed Unmetered Consumption	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
UnBilled Authorised Consumption	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(202)**	**(202)**	**(202)**	**(207)**	**(212)**	**(217)**
Unbilled Unmetered Consumption	–	–	–	(202)	(202)	(202)	(207)	(212)	(217)
Water Losses	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(2,402)**	**(2,402)**	**(2,402)**	**(2,463)**	**(2,526)**	**(2,591)**
Apparent losses	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(2,452)**	**(2,452)**	**(2,452)**	**(2,513)**	**(2,576)**	**(2,641)**
Unauthorised Consumption	–	–	–	(2,452)	(2,452)	(2,452)	(2,513)	(2,576)	(2,641)
Real losses	**–**	**–**	**–**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**
Data Transfer and Management Errors	–	–	–	50	50	50	50	50	50
Non-revenue Water	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(2,604)**	**(2,604)**	**(2,604)**	**(2,670)**	**(2,738)**	**(2,808)**
Closing Balance Water	**206**	**248**	**314**	**253**	**253**	**253**	**302**	**350**	**399**
Consumables									
Standard Rated									
Opening Balance	8,785	**9,374**	**8,944**	**8,188**	**8,188**	**8,188**	8,284	**8,381**	**8,303**
Acquisitions	14,087	13,854	21,568	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,200
Issues	(13,498)	(14,284)	(20,399)	(15,903)	(15,903)	(15,903)	(15,903)	(16,078)	(16,266)
Closing balance - Consumables Standard Rated	**9,374**	**8,944**	**10,113**	**8,284**	**8,284**	**8,284**	**8,381**	**8,303**	**8,237**
Housing Stock									
Opening Balance	1,295	**3,157**	**1,746**	**2,517**	**2,517**	**2,517**	2,517	**2,517**	**2,517**
Acquisitions	–	273	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers	1,946	32,952	(67)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sales	(84)	(34,635)	(531)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance - Housing Stock	**3,157**	**1,746**	**1,167**	**2,517**	**2,517**	**2,517**	**2,517**	**2,517**	**2,517**
Land									
Closing Balance - Inventory & Consumables	**12,736**	**10,938**	**11,594**	**11,054**	**11,054**	**11,054**	**11,199**	**11,170**	**11,153**
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)									
PPE at cost/valuation (excl. finance leases)	6,135,597	6,291,976	6,472,990	6,860,747	6,856,145	6,856,145	6,791,021	6,928,931	7,045,665
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,533,835)	(2,658,488)	(2,800,411)	(3,001,611)	(3,001,860)	(3,001,860)	(2,910,909)	(3,077,788)	(3,253,984)
Total Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	**3,601,762**	**3,633,488**	**3,672,579**	**3,859,136**	**3,854,285**	**3,854,285**	**3,880,112**	**3,851,143**	**3,791,681**
LIABILITIES									
Current liabilities - Financial liabilities									
Current portion of long-term liabilities	53,957	50,494	57,949	50,907	50,907	50,907	154,566	61,170	71,979
Total Current liabilities - Financial liabilities	**53,957**	**50,494**	**57,949**	**50,907**	**50,907**	**50,907**	**154,566**	**61,170**	**71,979**
Trade and other payables									
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	75,444	78,266	79,107	100,608	100,608	100,608	106,131	112,079	118,407
Other trade payables from exchange transactions	66,031	63,891	67,342	81,613	81,614	81,614	52,272	52,322	44,372
Trade payables from Non-exchange transactions: Unspent condi	24,030	26,309	6,206	–	–	–	–	–	–
VAT	–	–	–	2,111	2,183	2,183	3,365	4,370	5,435
Total Trade and other payables	**165,505**	**168,466**	**152,655**	**184,333**	**184,406**	**184,406**	**161,768**	**168,771**	**168,214**
Non current liabilities - Financial liabilities									
Borrowing	430,400	429,906	421,957	420,625	420,625	420,625	331,786	360,616	358,637
Other financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non current liabilities - Financial liabilities	**430,400**	**429,906**	**421,957**	**420,625**	**420,625**	**420,625**	**331,786**	**360,616**	**358,637**
Non current liabilities - Long Term portion of trade payables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provisions									
Retirement benefits	108,533	116,205	114,262	144,013	126,802	126,802	141,167	155,458	170,710
List other major provision items									
Refuse landfill site rehabilitation	120,448	137,226	150,133	146,273	159,692	159,692	165,880	173,030	180,737
Other	18,831	19,799	20,707	20,827	21,470	21,470	22,360	23,064	24,061
Total Provisions	**139,279**	**157,026**	**170,841**	**167,099**	**181,162**	**181,162**	**188,240**	**196,094**	**204,798**
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS									
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)									
Accumulated surplus/(deficit) - opening balance	3,664,755	3,698,333	3,718,724	3,766,661	3,889,933	3,889,933	3,998,825	3,967,539	3,912,242
GRAP adjustments	(243)	1,671	2,228	73,047	73,047	73,047	–	–	–
Restated balance	3,664,512	3,700,005	3,720,953	3,839,708	3,962,980	3,962,980	3,998,825	3,967,539	3,912,242
Surplus/(Deficit)	33,821	20,948	111,298	(11,342)	(6,974)	(6,974)	(41,415)	(78,726)	(92,312)
Transfers to/from Reserves	(0)	(0)	(0)	10	10	10	10,119	23,419	12,631
Depreciation offsets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other adjustments	–	–	(0)	(33,610)	16,343	16,343	10	10	10
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	**3,698,333**	**3,720,952**	**3,832,250**	**3,794,766**	**3,972,359**	**3,972,359**	**3,967,539**	**3,912,242**	**3,832,571**
Reserves									
Housing Development Fund	3,227	3,228	3,228	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,230	3,230	3,230
Capital replacement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Self-insurance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other reserves	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revaluation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Reserves	**3,227**	**3,228**	**3,228**	**3,229**	**3,229**	**3,229**	**3,230**	**3,230**	**3,230**
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	**3,701,561**	**3,724,180**	**3,835,478**	**3,797,994**	**3,975,588**	**3,975,588**	**3,970,769**	**3,915,472**	**3,835,800**

Table 65 MBRR Table SA9 – Social, economic and demographic statistics and assumptions

Description of economic indicator	Basis of calculation	2001 Census	2007 Survey	2011 Census	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Demographics											
Population	0	55,012	74,546	80,432	107,810	110,856	132,495	136,205	140,019	144,080	150,784
Females aged 5 - 14	0	2,770	5,837	5,228	6,956	7,153	8,549	8,789	9,035	9,297	9,730
Males aged 5 - 14	0	2,816	5,892	5,278	7,024	7,222	8,632	8,873	9,122	9,386	9,823
Females aged 15 - 34	0	5,561	11,567	13,139	17,484	17,978	21,488	22,089	22,708	23,366	24,454
Males aged 15 - 34	0	6,029	11,235	13,648	18,162	18,675	22,320	22,945	23,587	24,271	25,401
Unemployment	0	5,165	8,099	4,237	5,639	5,798	6,929	7,123	7,323	7,535	7,886
Monthly household income (no. of households)											
No income	0	2,226	770	4,585	5,919	5,930	7,715	7,931	8,153	8,390	8,780
R1 - R1 600	0	6,149	5,307	5,326	6,875	6,889	8,963	9,214	9,472	9,747	10,200
R1 601 - R3 200	0	3,742	3,177	4,878	6,297	6,309	8,208	8,438	8,675	8,926	9,341
R3 201 - R6 400	0	3,344	3,789	4,362	5,630	5,642	7,341	7,546	7,757	7,982	8,354
R6 401 - R12 800	0	2,303	2,750	3,830	4,943	4,954	6,445	6,626	6,811	7,009	7,335
R12 801 - R25 600	0	920	1,947	2,896	3,739	3,746	4,874	5,010	5,151	5,300	5,547
R25 601 - R51 200	0	227	1,066	1,456	1,880	1,883	2,450	2,519	2,589	2,664	2,788
R52 201 - R102 400	0	77	184	486	628	629	818	841	865	890	931
R102 401 - R204 800	0	44	176	109	141	141	183	189	194	199	209
R204 801 - R409 600	0			81	105	105	137	140	144	149	155
R409 601 - R819 200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> R819 200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poverty profiles (no. of households)											
< R2 060 per household per month	0	7,053	9,542	11,310	13,059	13,555	19,034	19,567	20,115	20,698	21,662
	0										
Household/demographics (000)											
Number of people in municipal area	0	55,012	74,546	80,432	107,810	110,856	132,495	135,940	139,474	143,100	150,639
Number of poor people in municipal area	0										
Number of households in municipal area	0	24,904	33,747	36,412	48,806	50,185	59,980	61,660	63,387	65,225	68,260
Number of poor households in municipal area	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Definition of poor household (R per month)	0	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing statistics											
Formal	0	22,463	30,440	32,843	44,023	45,266	54,102	55,617	57,175	58,833	61,570
Informal	0	2,441	3,307	3,568	4,783	4,918	5,878	6,043	6,212	6,392	6,689
Total number of households		24,904	33,747	36,412	48,806	50,185	59,980	61,660	63,387	65,225	68,260
Dwellings provided by municipality	0	–	–	–	314	350	250	395	339	321	-
Dwellings provided by province/s	0	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwellings provided by private sector	0	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total new housing dwellings		-	-	-	314	350	250	395	339	321	-
Economic											
Inflation/inflation outlook (CPIX)					4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	5.3%	4.9%	4.6%	4.6%
Interest rate - borrowing					10.0%	9.8%	11.4%	10.5%	10.6%	10.6%	10.6%
Interest rate - investment					4.4%	4.8%	7.3%	9.0%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%
Remuneration increases					6.4%	3.5%	4.9%	5.4%	5.7%	5.5%	5.4%
Consumption growth (electricity)					3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Consumption growth (water)					3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Collection rates											
Property tax/service charges					100.4%	99.4%	99.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rental of facilities & equipment					6.4%	3.5%	4.9%	5.4%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Interest - external investments					100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Interest - debtors					97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%
Revenue from agency services					97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%

Table 66 MBRR SA11 – Property rates summary

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Valuation:									
Date of valuation:	02/07/2015	02/07/2015	02/07/2015	02/07/2022					
Financial year valuation used	**2016/2017**	**2016/2017**	**2016/2017**	**2022/2023**			**2022/2023**		
Municipal by-laws s6 in place? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		
Municipal/assistant valuer appointed? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		
Municipal partnership s38 used? (Y/N)	No	No	No	No			No		
No. of assistant valuers (FTE)	**2**	**2**	**2**	2			2		
No. of data collectors (FTE)	6	6	6	6			6		
No. of internal valuers (FTE)	-	-	-	-			-		
No. of external valuers (FTE)	3	3	3	3			3		
No. of additional valuers (FTE)	-	-	-	-			-		
Valuation appeal board established? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		
Implementation time of new valuation roll (mths)	12	60	60	12			24		
No. of properties	43,655	43,655	43,655	44,983					
No. of sectional title values	2,752	2,752	2,752	702			702		
No. of unreasonably difficult properties s7(2)	-	-	-	-			-		
No. of supplementary valuations	1	1	1	1			1		
No. of valuation roll amendments	-	15	15	-			10		
No. of objections by rate payers	-	-	-	1,888			-		
No. of appeals by rate payers	–	-	-	170			-		
No. of successful objections	5	-	-	1,203			-		
No. of successful objections > 10%	-	-	-	360			-		
Supplementary valuation	2,552	2,552	2,552	657			-		
Public service infrastructure value (Rm)	289	306	306	96			102		
Municipality owned property value (Rm)	876	928	928	1,160			1,230		
Valuation reductions:									
Valuation reductions-public infrastructure (Rm)	289	306	306	96	96	96	102	108	115
Valuation reductions-nature reserves/park (Rm)	411	436	436	680	680	680	721	764	810
Valuation reductions-mineral rights (Rm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valuation reductions-R15,000 threshold (Rm)	477	505	505	511	511	511	542	575	609
Valuation reductions-public worship (Rm)	183	194	194	270	270	270	287	304	322
Valuation reductions-other (Rm)	1,103	1,169	1,169	1,185	1,185	1,185	1,257	1,332	1,412
Total valuation reductions:	**2,462**	**2,610**	**2,610**	**2,743**	**2,743**	**2,743**	**2,908**	**3,082**	**3,267**
Total value used for rating (Rm)	50,077	53,082	53,082	90,339	90,339	90,339	95,760	101,505	107,596
Total land value (Rm)	23,037	24,419	24,419	32,974	32,974	32,974	34,953	37,050	39,273
Total value of improvements (Rm)	29,338	31,099	31,099	57,365	57,365	57,365	60,807	64,456	68,323
Total market value (Rm)	52,375	53,458	53,458	92,914	92,914	92,914	98,489	104,399	110,663
Rating:									
Residential rate used to determine rate for other categories? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes						
Differential rates used? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes						
Limit on annual rate increase (s20)? (Y/N)	No	No	No						
Special rating area used? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes						
Phasing-in properties s21 (number)	No	No	No		–	–	–	–	–
Rates policy accompanying budget? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes						
Fixed amount minimum value (R'000)	–	–	–				–		
Non-residential prescribed ratio s19? (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.0%		
Rate revenue:									
Rate revenue budget (R '000)	261,559	263,562	275,384	409,443	409,443	409,443	439,026	465,071	492,667
Rate revenue expected to collect (R'000)	261,559	263,562	275,384	409,443	409,443	409,443	439,026	465,071	492,667
Expected cash collection rate (%)	100.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Special rating areas (R'000)	8,309	12,074	12,590	13,345	13,345	13,345	14,443	15,309	16,228
Rebates, exemptions - indigent (R'000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - pensioners (R'000)	–	–	–	1,178	1,178	1,178	1,273	1,349	1,430
Rebates, exemptions - bona fide farm. (R'000)	–	–	–						
Rebates, exemptions - other (R'000)	–	–	–	67,758	67,758	67,758	75,796	80,344	85,164
Phase-in reductions/discounts (R'000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 67 MBRR SA12a – Property rates by category (current year)

Description	Business and commercial properties	Industrial properties	Mining properties	Residential properties	Agricultural properties	Public benefit organisations	Public service purpose properties	Public service infrastructure properties	Vacant land	Sum
Current Year 2023/24										
Valuation:										
No. of properties	1,557	-	-	35,408	176	159	-	785	4,550	43
No. of sectional title property values	323	-	-	379	-	-	-	-	-	1
No. of unreasonably difficult properties s7(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
No. of supplementary valuations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Supplementary valuation (Rm)	NOT RECEIVED YET	NOT RECEIVED	NOT RECEIVED	NOT RECEIVED Y	NOT RECEIVED Y	NOT RECEIVED Y	NOT RECEIVED YET	NOT RECEIVED Y	NOT RECEIVED	–
No. of valuation roll amendments	1,557	-	-	35,408	176	159	-	785	4,550	43
No. of objections by rate-payers	TOTAL 1888									–
No. of appeals by rate-payers	TOTAL 170									–
No. of appeals by rate-payers finalised	TOTAL 170									–
No. of successful objections	661									1
No. of successful objections > 10%	661									1
Estimated no. of properties not valued	TOTAL 100									–
Years since last valuation **(select)**	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Frequency of valuation **(select)**	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Method of valuation used **(select)**	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	
Base of valuation **(select)**	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land	
Phasing-in properties s21 (number)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Combination of rating types used? (Y/N)										
Flat rate used? (Y/N)										
Is balance rated by uniform rate/variable rate?										
Valuation reductions:										
Valuation reductions-public infrastructure (Rm)	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,282
Valuation reductions-nature reserves/park (Rm)	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	679,943
Valuation reductions-mineral rights (Rm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
Valuation reductions-R15,000 threshold (Rm)	511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	511,305
Valuation reductions-public worship (Rm)	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,340
Valuation reductions-other (Rm)	1,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,185,474
Total valuation reductions:										
Total value used for rating (Rm)	6,806	-	-	78,889	94	-	-	-	3,662	89,450,115
Total land value (Rm)	2,052	-	-	26,430	794	-	-	-	3,662	32,937,790
Total value of improvements (Rm)	4,753	-	-	52,459	145	-	-	-	-	57,357,391
Total market value (Rm)	7,269	-	-	79,523	939	516	-	96	3,662	92,005,664
Rating:										
Average rate										
Rate revenue budget (R '000)	51,769			321,414	886		4,431		30,943	409,443
Rate revenue expected to collect (R'000)	51,769			321,414	886		4,431		30,943	409,443
Expected cash collection rate (%)	100.0%			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	0
Special rating areas (R'000)										–
Rebates, exemptions - indigent (R'000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - pensioners (R'000)	–	–	–	1,178	–	–	–	–	–	1,178
Rebates, exemptions - bona fide farm. (R'000)	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - other (R'000)	–	–	–	67,758	–	–	–	–	–	67,758
Phase-in reductions/discounts (R'000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total rebates,exemptns,reductns,discs (R'000)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**68,936**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**68,936**

Table 68 MBRR SA12b – Property rates by category (budget year)

Description	Business and commercial properties	Industrial properties	Mining properties	Residential properties	Agricultural properties	Public benefit organisations	Public service purpose properties	Public service infrastructure properties	Vacant land	Sum
Budget Year 2024/25										
Valuation:										
No. of properties	1,557	-	-	35,408	176	159	-	785	4,550	43
No. of sectional title property values	323	-	-	379	-	-	-	-	-	1
No. of unreasonably difficult properties s7(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
No. of supplementary valuations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Supplementary valuation (Rm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
No. of valuation roll amendments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
No. of objections by rate-payers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
No. of appeals by rate-payers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
No. of appeals by rate-payers finalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
No. of successful objections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
No. of successful objections > 10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
Estimated no. of properties not valued	TOTAL 100									–
Years since last valuation **(select)**	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Frequency of valuation **(select)**	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Method of valuation used **(select)**	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	
Base of valuation **(select)**	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	
Phasing-in properties s21 (number)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Combination of rating types used? (Y/N)										
Flat rate used? (Y/N)										
Is balance rated by uniform rate/variable rate?										
Valuation reductions:										
Valuation reductions-public infrastructure (Rm)	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,059
Valuation reductions-nature reserves/park (Rm)	721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720,740
Valuation reductions-mineral rights (Rm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
Valuation reductions-R15,000 threshold (Rm)	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541,983
Valuation reductions-public worship (Rm)	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286,560
Valuation reductions-other (Rm)	1,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,256,602
Total valuation reductions:										
Total value used for rating (Rm)	7,214	-	-	83,622	100	-	-	-	3,881	94,817,122
Total land value (Rm)	2,175	-	-	28,016	842	-	-	-	3,662	34,694,354
Total value of improvements (Rm)	5,039	-	-	55,607	154	-	-	-	-	60,798,834
Total market value (Rm)	7,214	-	-	83,622	995	547	-	102	3,662	96,142,175
Rating:										
Average rate										
Rate revenue budget (R '000)	48,260			360,771	1,129		4,289		24,576	439,026
Rate revenue expected to collect (R'000)	48,260			360,771	1,129		4,289		24,576	439,026
Expected cash collection rate (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0
Special rating areas (R'000)										–
Rebates, exemptions - indigent (R'000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - pensioners (R'000)	–	–	–	1,273	–	–	–	–	–	1,273
Rebates, exemptions - bona fide farm. (R'000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - other (R'000)	–	–	–	75,796	–	–	–	–	–	75,796
Phase-in reductions/discounts (R'000)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total rebates,exemptns,reductns,discs (R'000)	–	–	–	77,069	–	–	–	–	–	77,069

Table 69 MBRR SA13a – Service tariffs by category

Description	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
						Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Property rates *(rate in the Rand)*								
Residential properties		0.0060	-	-	0.0042	0.0045	0.0048	0.0051
Residential properties - vacant land		0.0082	-	-	0.0063	0.0068	0.0072	0.0077
Formal/informal settlements			-	-	-			
Small holdings			-	-	-			
Farm properties - used		0.0015	-	-	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013
Farm properties - not used			-	-	-			
Industrial properties			-	-	0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
Business and commercial properties		0.0090	-	-	0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
Communal land - residential			-	-	-			
Communal land - small holdings			-	-	-			
Communal land - farm property			-	-	-			
Communal land - business and commercial			-	-	-			
Communal land - other			-	-	0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
State-owned properties		0.0090	-	-	0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
Municipal properties		-	-	-	-			
Public service infrastructure		-	-	-	0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
Privately owned towns serviced by the owner		-	-	-	-			
State trust land		-	-	-	-			
Restitution and redistribution properties		-	-	-	-			
Protected areas		-	-	-	-			
National monuments properties		-	-	-	-			
Property rates by usage								
Business and commercial properties					0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
Industrial properties					0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
Mining properties								
Residential properties					0.0042	0.0045	0.0048	0.0051
Agricultural properties					0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013
Public benefit organisations								
Public service purpose properties								
Public service infrastructure properties								
Vacant land					0.0063	0.0068	0.0072	0.0077
Sport Clubs and Fields (Bitou only)								
Sectional Title Garages (Drakenstein only)								
Exemptions, reductions and rebates *(Rands)*								
Residential properties								
R15 000 threshhold rebate		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
General residential rebate		35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Indigent rebate or exemption		220,000	220,000	220,000				
Pensioners/social grants rebate or exemption		40-100%	40-100%	40-100%	40-100%	40 - 100%	40 - 100%	40 - 100%
Temporary relief rebate or exemption						300,000	300,000	300,000
Bona fide farmers rebate or exemption		75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Other rebates or exemptions		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water tariffs								
Domestic								
Basic charge/fixed fee *(Rands/month)*		143	148	156	166	176	186	197
Service point - vacant land *(Rands/month)*		143	148	156	166	176	186	197
Water usage - flat rate tariff *(c/kl)*								
Water usage - life line tariff								
Water usage - Block 1 (c/kl)	0 - 6 kl	6	6	6	7	7	8	8
Water usage - Block 2 (c/kl)	7 - 18 kl	12	12	13	14	15	16	17
Water usage - Block 3 (c/kl)	19 - 30 kl	19	20	21				
Water usage - Block 4 (c/kl)	31 - 45 kl	30	31	33				
Water usage - Block 5 (c/kl)	19 - 45 kl				19	31	33	35
Water usage - Block 6 (c/kl)	46 - 60 kl	39	53	55	59	62	66	70
Other	> 60 kl	52	70	74	78	83	88	93
Waste water tariffs								
Domestic								
Basic charge/fixed fee *(Rands/month)*		127	132	138	148	161	171	181
Service point - vacant land *(Rands/month)*		127	132	138	147	161	170	180
Waste water - flat rate tariff *(c/kl)*		1,432	1,489	1,556	1,669	1,818	1,927	2,043
Volumetric charge - Block 1 (c/kl)	Basic charge pumps	86	89	93	99	108	115	122
Volumetric charge - Block 2 (c/kl)	Service per pump	585	608	636	677	738	782	829
Volumetric charge - Block 3 (c/kl)								
Volumetric charge - Block 4 (c/kl)								
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity tariffs								
Domestic								
Basic charge/fixed fee *(Rands/month)*		356	408	439	504	616	652	692
Service point - vacant land *(Rands/month)*		356	408	439	504	616	652	692
FBE	Household income threshold of							
Life-line tariff - meter		128	146	157	157	200	212	225
Life-line tariff - prepaid	one-part							
Flat rate tariff - meter *(c'kwh)*								
Flat rate tariff - prepaid*(c'kwh)*								
Meter - IBT Block 1 (c/kwh)	Credit Meter							
Meter - IBT Block 2 (c/kwh)	0 - 350 kWh	137	157	168	194	213	225	239
Meter - IBT Block 3 (c/kwh)	351 - 600 kWh	201	230	247	285	274	290	308
Meter - IBT Block 4 (c/kwh)	> 600 kWh	247	283	304	350	341	362	383
Meter - IBT Block 5 (c/kwh)	Prepaid Meter							
Prepaid - IBT Block 1 (c/kwh)	0 - 350 kWh	126	145	155	179	200	212	225
Prepaid - IBT Block 2 (c/kwh)	351 - 600 kWh	189	217	233	268	274	290	308
Prepaid - IBT Block 3 (c/kwh)	> 600 kWh	237	272	292	336	330	350	371
Prepaid - IBT Block 4 (c/kwh)								
Prepaid - IBT Block 5 (c/kwh)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management tariffs								
Domestic								
Street cleaning charge								
Basic charge/fixed fee		194	202	213	228	253	268	284
80l bin - once a week								
250l bin - once a week		194	202	213	228	253	268	284

Table 70 MBRR SA13b – Service tariffs by category (explanatory)

Description	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
						Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Exemptions, reductions and rebates *(Rands)*								
R15 000 threshhold rebate		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
General residential rebate		35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Indigent rebate or exemption				0	0	0	0	0
Pensioners/social grants rebate or exemption		220,000	220,000	220,000				
Residential Properties exemption (Residential Properties					40 - 100%	40-100%	40 - 100%	40 - 100%
Bona fide farmers rebate or exemption						300,000	300,000	300,000
Other rebates or exemptions		75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water tariffs								
		143	148	156	166	176	186	197
		143	148	156	166	176	186	197
	0 - 6 kl	6	6	6	7	7	8	8
	7 - 18 kl	12	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19 - 30 kl	19	20	21				
	31 - 45 kl	30	31	33				
	19 - 45 kl				19	31	33	35
	46 - 60 kl	39	53	55	59	62	66	70
	> 60 kl	52	70	74	78	83	88	93
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water tariffs								
		127	132	138	148	161	171	181
		127	132	138	147	161	170	180
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Basic charge pumps	86	89	93	99	108	115	122
	Service per pump	585	608	636	677	738	782	829
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity tariffs								
		356	408	439	504	616	652	692
		356	408	439	504	616	652	692
	FBE based on income							
	one-part (cents)	128	146	157	157	200	212	225
	Credit Meter							
	0 - 350 kWh (cents)	137	157	168	194	213	225	239
	351 - 600 kWh	201	230	247	285	274	290	308
	> 600 kWh (cents)	247	283	304	350	341	362	383
	Prepaid Meter							
	0 - 350 kWh (cents)	126	145	155	179	200	212	225
	351 - 600 kWh	189	217	233	268	274	290	308
	> 600 kWh (cents)	237	272	292	336	330	350	371
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 71 MBRR SA32 – List of external mechanisms

External mechanism Name of organisation	Yrs/ Mths	Period of agreement 1. Number	Service provided	Expiry date of service delivery agreement or contract	Monetary value of agreement 2. R thousand
Outsourcing of sub function water and waste water treatmer	Yrs	15	Outsourcing of sub function water and waste water treatmer	07 December 2033	1,242,710
Outsourcing of sub function operation of landfil site	Yrs	13	Outsourcing of sub function operation of landfil site	30 November 2032	108,587
Note: Overstrand make use of contractual agreements to support the implementation of core function, but the definition of outsourcing do not apply to the other contracts entered into, due to ownership that is kept within the organisation					

Table 72 MBRR SA38 – Consolidated detailed operational projects

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Program/Project description	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Parent municipality:				
List all operational projects grouped by Municipal Vote				
Vote 1 - Municipal Council				
	Municipal Running Cost	54,306	56,030	59,020
	Typical Work Streams	23	24	26
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager				
	Municipal Running Cost	18,681	18,836	19,975
	Repairs & Maintenance	36	36	36
	Typical Work Streams	12	13	13
Vote 3 - Corporate Services				
	Municipal Running Cost	58,132	60,059	63,837
	Repairs & Maintenance	11,817	12,726	13,879
	Typical Work Streams	2,369	2,370	2,372
Vote 4 - Financial Services				
	Municipal Running Cost	104,127	108,735	115,950
	Repairs & Maintenance	20,267	21,384	22,569
	Typical Work Streams	17,255	18,133	19,042
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services				
	Municipal Running Cost	1,021,808	1,090,816	1,162,804
	Repairs & Maintenance	98,568	113,657	119,312
	Typical Work Streams	87,553	50,014	13,682
Vote 6 - Public Safety				
	Municipal Running Cost	148,257	154,967	164,419
	Repairs & Maintenance	8,357	8,877	6,719
	Typical Work Streams	19,089	20,501	21,214
Vote 7 - Planning and Development				
	Municipal Running Cost	55,839	57,874	61,565
	Repairs & Maintenance	9,712	2,572	2,674
	Typical Work Streams	8,288	6,566	6,708
Vote 8 - Community Services				
	Municipal Running Cost	140,166	149,950	160,900
	Repairs & Maintenance	34,182	39,283	36,099
	Typical Work Streams	25,364	26,192	27,190
Parent operational expenditure		**1,944,209**	**2,019,614**	**2,100,004**
Total Operational expenditure		**1,944,209**	**2,019,614**	**2,100,004**

Table 73 MBRR SA33 – Contracts having future budgetary implications

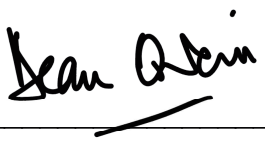
Description	Preceding Years	Current Year 2023/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			Forecast 2027/28	Forecast 2028/29	Forecast 2029/30	Forecast 2030/31	Forecast 2031/32	Forecast 2032/33	Forecast 2033/34	Total Contract Value
R thousand	Total	Original Budget	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Parent Municipality:													
Revenue Obligation By Contract													
Total Operating Revenue Implication	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Expenditure Obligation By Contract													
Contract 1: SC1690/2016: WATER & WASTE WATER TREATMENT OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT CONTRACT.	219,322	73,718	78,038	82,618	87,474	92,624	98,085	103,877	110,020	116,538	123,452	56,947	1,242,710
Contract 2: SC1692/2016: THE OPERATION OF THE GANSBAAI LANDFILL SITE, THE STANFORD PUBLIC WASTE DROP-OFF FACILITY, AND THE PEARLY BEACH PUBLIC WASTE DROP-OFF FACILITY	20,030	7,273	7,708	8,196	8,726	9,276	9,863	10,390	10,872	11,419	4,834		108,587
Contract 3 SC1933/2018: PROVISION FOR BANKING SERVICES	5,856	1,675											7,530
Total Operating Expenditure Implication	245,207	82,665	85,746	90,813	96,200	101,899	107,947	114,267	120,892	127,957	128,286	56,947	1,358,827
Capital Expenditure Obligation By Contract													
Total Capital Expenditure Implication	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Parent Expenditure Implication	245,207	82,665	85,746	90,813	96,200	101,899	107,947	114,267	120,892	127,957	128,286	56,947	1,358,827

2.15 Municipal manager's quality certificate

I, DGI O'NEILL, the municipal manager of **Overstrand Municipality**, hereby certify that the annual budget and supporting documentation for the **2024/2025 MTREF** has been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the regulations made under the Act, and that the annual budget and supporting documents are consistent with the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality.

Print Name: DGI O'NEILL

Municipal Manager of **Overstrand Municipality (WC032)**

Signature: 

Date: 21 May 2024

ANNEXURE A

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO DRAFT BUDGET

PROPOSED 2024/2025 FINAL BUDGET CHANGES

OPEX

		PROJECT CODE	DEPARTMENT	Draft 2024/2025	Draft 2025/2026	Draft 2026/2027	Change 2024/2025	Change 2025/2026	Change 2026/2027	Final 2024/2025	Final 2025/2026	Final 2026/2027	Comments
1	Expenditure:Bulk Purchases:Electricity:ESKOM	AB43501	Elect(Purch/Sales): Kleinmond	47 105 725	53 097 573	59 851 585		-2 223 390	-4 907 467		50 874 183	54 944 118	Adjust Eskom Bulk Purchases in outer years to align revenue and expenditure
2	Expenditure:Bulk Purchases:Electricity:ESKOM	AB43601	Elect(Purch/Sales): Hermanus	286 274 446	322 688 556	363 734 540		-13 512 154	-29 824 026		309 176 402	333 910 514	Adjust Eskom Bulk Purchases in outer years to align revenue and expenditure
3	Expenditure:Bulk Purchases:Electricity:ESKOM	AB43701	Elect(Purch/Sales): Stanford	15 984 036	18 017 206	20 308 994		-754 447	-1 665 214		17 262 759	18 643 780	Adjust Eskom Bulk Purchases in outer years to align revenue and expenditure
4	Expenditure:Bulk Purchases:Electricity:ESKOM	AB43801	Elect(Purch/Sales): Gansbaai	135 048 792	152 226 998	171 590 272		-6 374 303	-14 069 362		145 852 695	157 520 911	Adjust Eskom Bulk Purchases in outer years to align revenue and expenditure
5	Expenditure:Bulk Purchases:Electricity:ESKOM	AB43601	Elect(Purch/Sales): Hermanus	63 514	71 593	80 700		-2 998	-6 617		68 595	74 083	Adjust Eskom Bulk Purchases in outer years to align revenue and expenditure
7	Expenditure : Employee Related Cost : Municipal Staff : Salaries, Wages and Allowances : Basic	AS01609	Supply Chain Management	1 664 400	1 762 300	1 860 200	-1 174 900			489 500			Adjustment to FMG to align to FMG Support Plan
6	Expenditure : Employee Related Cost : Municipal Staff : Social Contributions : Bargaining Council	AS01609	Supply Chain Management	1 600	1 700	1 800	-1 100			500			Adjustment to FMG to align to FMG Support Plan
9	Expenditure : Employee Related Cost : Municipal Staff : Social Contributions : Unemployment Ins	AS01609	Supply Chain Management	17 000	18 000	19 000	-12 000			5 000			Adjustment to FMG to align to FMG Support Plan
8	Expenditure : Operational Cost : Skills Development Fund Levy	AS01609	Supply Chain Management	17 000	18 000	19 000	-12 000			5 000			Adjustment to FMG to align to FMG Support Plan
10	Expenditure:Operational Cost:External Computer Service:Specialised Computer Service	AX01601	Supply Chain Management	0	0	0	936 000			936 000			Adjustment to FMG to align to FMG Support Plan
11	Expenditure : Employee Related Cost : Municipal Staff : Salaries, Wages and Allowances : Basic	AX01601	Supply Chain Management	0	0	0	258 720			258 720			Adjustment to FMG to align to FMG Support Plan
13	Expenditure : Employee Related Cost : Municipal Staff : Social Contributions : Unemployment Ins	AX01601	Supply Chain Management	0	0	0	2 640			2 640			Adjustment to FMG to align to FMG Support Plan
12	Expenditure : Operational Cost : Skills Development Fund Levy	AX01601	Supply Chain Management	0	0	0	2 640			2 640			Adjustment to FMG to align to FMG Support Plan
14	Expenditure:Contracted Services:Contractors:Maintenance of Unspecified Assets	AM14401	Streets: Gansbaai	0	0	0	300 000			300 000			MDRG roll over from Capex to Opex New Project: Groeneweide Road, Franskraal
15	Expenditure : Transfers and Subsidies : Operational : Monetary Allocations : Private Enterprises :	AX02511	Assessment Rates	1 800 000	1 890 000	1 985 000	-71 700	-92 500	-115 600	1 728 300	1 797 500	1 869 400	Adjust SRA Exp to align with SRA Revenue
16	Expenditure : Transfers and Subsidies : Operational : Monetary Allocations : Private Enterprises :	AX02512	Assessment Rates	2 508 000	2 634 000	2 766 000	-16 500	-42 800	-71 100	2 491 500	2 591 200	2 694 900	Adjust SRA Exp to align with SRA Revenue
17	Expenditure : Transfers and Subsidies : Operational : Monetary Allocations : Private Enterprises :	AX02513	Assessment Rates	10 856 895	11 400 000	11 970 000	-249 895	-368 700	-497 400	10 607 000	11 031 300	11 472 600	Adjust SRA Exp to align with SRA Revenue
22	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**			501 341 409	563 825 926	634 187 091	-38 095	-23 371 291	-51 156 786	16 826 800	538 654 635	581 130 306	

REVENUE:

25	Revenue:Non-exchange Revenue:Transfers and Subsidies:Operational:Monetary Allocations:Nat	BG14401	Streets: Gansbaai	0	0	0	-300 000			-300 000			MDRG roll over from Capex to Opex New Project: Groeneweide Road, FK
26	Revenue : Exchange Revenue : Operational Revenue : Skills Development Levy Refund	BR06501	Human Resources	-583 000	-617 900	-655 000	-362 000	-383 800	-406 900	-945 000	-1 001 700	-1 061 900	Adjustment to Skills Development Levy Refund based on latest trends
27	Revenue : Non-exchange Revenue : Property Rates by Usage	BR02501	Assessment Rates	-344 278 900	-364 935 200	-386 831 100	-2 851 300	-3 023 000	-3 204 800	-347 130 200	-367 958 200	-390 035 900	Amend Assessment Rates
28	Revenue : Non-exchange Revenue : Special Rating Areas	BR02502	Assessment Rates	-15 161 101	-16 070 600	-17 034 800	334 301	650 600	997 900	-14 826 800	-15 420 000	-16 036 900	Adjust SRA Rev to align with SRA Exp
29	Revenue : Exchange Revenue : Interest, Dividend and Rent on Land : Interest : Current and Non	BR01801	Financial Services	-14 500 000	-14 790 000	-15 085 800	-3 500 000	-3 210 000	-2 914 200	-18 000 000	-18 000 000	-18 000 000	Adjustment based on latest trends
30	Revenue : Exchange Revenue : Operational Revenue : Administrative Handling Fees	BR02001	Revenue	-2 544 000	-2 696 600	-2 858 400	-1 256 000	-1 331 400	-1 411 300	-3 800 000	-4 028 000	-4 269 700	Adjustment based on latest trends
31	**TOTAL REVENUE**			-377 067 001	-399 110 300	-422 465 100	-7 934 999	-7 297 600	-6 939 300	-385 002 000	-406 407 900	-429 404 400	
33	**BOTTOMLINE ON OPEX**			124 274 408	164 715 626	211 721 991	-7 973 094	-30 668 891	-58 096 086	-368 175 200	132 246 735	151 725 906	

	SUMMARY OF CHANGES ON 2024 - 2025 BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET			CHANGE			FINAL BUDGET		
		2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
37	**EXPENDITURE**	1 944 246 906	2 042 985 021	2 151 161 196	-38 095	-23 371 291	-51 156 786	1 944 208 811	2 019 613 730	2 100 004 410
38	**REVENUE**	-1 894 859 267	-1 933 589 983	-2 000 752 822	-7 934 999	-7 297 600	-6 939 300	-1 902 794 266	-1 940 887 583	-2 007 692 122
39	**Surplus/Deficit**	49 387 639	109 395 038	150 408 374	-7 973 094	-30 668 891	-58 096 086	41 414 545	78 726 147	92 312 288
	OPERATIONAL- Surplus/Deficit	-114 920 727	-157 305 038	-197 142 374	-7 973 094	-30 668 891	-58 096 086	-106 947 633	-126 636 147	-139 046 288

CAPEX:

	ROLL OVERS	FUNDING SOURCE	WARD										
44	VEHICLES:PUBLIC SAFETY-SQUATER CONTROL FOR ANTI-LAND INVASION (R 250 000 X:	Surplus	Overstrand	0	0	0	1 000 000	0	0	1 000 000	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Public Safety
45	UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX (F2/2)	Surplus-Tariff-R/O-22	Ward 08	0	0	0	165 883	0	0	165 883	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Infrastructure&Planning
46	UPGRADE OF KLEINMOND SPORT FACILITIES	Surplus-R/O-22	Ward 09	0	0	0	506 307	0	0	506 307	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Infrastructure&Planning
47	REFURBISHMENT OF OVERHILLS SOCCER COMPLEX	Surplus-Insurance	Ward 10	0	0	0	874 674	0	0	874 674	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Community Services
48	REPLACEMENT OF OVERSTRAND WATER PIPES(F1/2)	EL24	Overstrand	0	0	0	1 875 470	0	0	1 875 470	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Infrastructure&Planning
49	KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE (F1/5)	EL24	Multi-ward KM Area	0	0	0	8 900 000	0	0	8 900 000	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Infrastructure&Planning
50	KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE (F2/5)	EL23-R/O	Multi-ward KM Area	0	0	0	1 895 320	0	0	1 895 320	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Infrastructure&Planning
51	UPGRADING OF PUMPSTATIONS & RISING MAINS	EL24	Overstrand	0	0	0	8 475 510	0	0	8 475 510	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Infrastructure&Planning
52	VOELKLIP DROP OFF AND MINI DROP OFF ELECTRIC FENCING	Surplus-Tariff-R/O-22	Ward 03	0	0	0	24 700	0	0	24 700	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Infrastructure&Planning
53	FKRAAL KBAAI BHEAD NEW 66 11KV SUBSTATION (F4/4)	BICL-R/O-22	Multi-ward GB Area	0	0	0	2 413 635	0	0	2 413 635	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Infrastructure&Planning
54	HERMANUS MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F2/3)	EL23-R/O	Ward 03	0	0	0	2 600 000			2 600 000	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Infrastructure&Planning
55	HERMANUS MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F3/3)	EL22-R/O	Ward 03	0	0	0	92 213			92 213	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Infrastructure&Planning
56	KLEINMOND MV LV NETWORK UPGRADE(F2/2)	EL22-R/O	Ward 09	0	0	0	1 886 275			1 886 275	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Infrastructure&Planning
57	HAWSTON MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F1/2)	EL22-R/O	Ward 08	0	0	0	1 885 340			1 885 340	0	0	Project identified to roll over as requested by Directorate:Infrastructure&Planning
58	**BOTTOMLINE ON CAPEX**			0	0	0	32 595 327	0	0	32 595 327	0	0	

	SUMMARY OF CHANGES ON 2024 - 2025 BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET			CHANGE			FINAL BUDGET		
62	**CAPITAL**	152 033 088	137 910 000	116 734 000	32 595 327	0	0	184 628 415	137 910 000	116 734 000

ANNEXURE B

A1 SCHEDULE & A2 BUDGET CHARTS

The A Schedule Budget Tables is a National Treasury template, and now, also incorporated into the financial systems of the vendors, and in many instances, sheet & cell protected. It should be noted that some tables contain inconsistent formula errors, which calculates the data incorrectly in some tables. As the inclusion of the Budget tables in the Budget Report, which should be system generated, is a requirement of the Budget Regulations, the tables are displayed according to the formulae and formatting from the protected excel worksheets & cells from the schedules produced by the financial system. Numerous of the incorrect formulas have been edited or changed by the municipal staff, to improve the quality of the information presented.

Municipal annual budgets and MTREF & supporting tables

mSCOA Version 6.8

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Accountability

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Information & service delivery



national treasury

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Contact details:

Kgomotso Baloyi
National Treasury
Tel: (012) 315-5866
Electronic submissions:
LG Upload Portal

Preparation Instructions

Municipality Name: WC032 Overstrand

CFO Name: SANTIE REYNEKE-NAUDE

Tel: 028 313 8040 **Fax:** 0

E-Mail: cfo@overstrand.gov.za

Budget for MTREF starting: 2024 **Budget Year:** 2024/25

Does this municipality have Entities? No

If YES: Identify type of report: Consolidated Informati

LGDB Export

Name Votes & Sub-Votes

Printing Instructions

Showing / Hiding Columns

Hide Pre-audit columns on all

Hide Reference columns on all

Showing / Clearing Highlights

Clear Highlights on all sheets

Important documents which provide essential assistance

MFMA Budget Circulars	Click to view
MBRR Budget Formats Guide	Click to view
Dummy Budget Guide	Click to view
Funding Compliance Guide	Click to view
MFMA Return Forms	Click to view

Organisational Structure Votes	Complete Votes & Sub-Votes		Select Org. Structure
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	**Vote 1**	**Municipal Council**	
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	1.1	Council General	1.1 - Council General
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	1.2	Mayor's Office	1.2 - Mayor's Office
Vote 4 - Financial Services	1.3	Pensioners & Continued Members	1.3 - Pensioners & Continued Members
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	1.4	0	1.4 - 0
Vote 6 - Public Safety	1.5	0	1.5 - 0
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	1.6	0	1.6 - 0
Vote 8 - Community Services	1.7	0	1.7 - 0
Vote 9 - Costing Services	1.8	0	1.8 - 0
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	1.9	0	1.9 - 0
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]	1.10	0	1.10 - 0
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]	**Vote 2**	**Office of the Municipal Manager**	
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]	2.1	Municipal Manager	2.1 - Municipal Manager
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]	2.2	Internal Audit	2.2 - Internal Audit
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]	2.3	Legal Services & Contract Management	2.3 - Legal Services & Contract Management
	2.4	Strategic Support Services	2.4 - Strategic Support Services
	2.5	0	2.5 - 0
	2.6	0	2.6 - 0
	2.7	0	2.7 - 0
	2.8	0	2.8 - 0
	2.9	0	2.9 - 0
	2.10	0	2.10 - 0
	Vote 3	**Corporate Services**	
	3.1	Director: Corporate Services	3.1 - Director: Corporate Services
	3.2	Human Resources	3.2 - Human Resources
	3.3	Info & Communication Technology	3.3 - Info & Communication Technology
	3.4	Admin Support Services	3.4 - Admin Support Services
	3.5	Municipal Court	3.5 - Municipal Court
	3.6	Risk Management	3.6 - Risk Management
	3.7	Customer Relations Management (24H)	3.7 - Customer Relations Management (24H)
	3.8	0	3.8 - 0
	3.9	0	3.9 - 0
	3.10	0	3.10 - 0
	Vote 4	**Financial Services**	
	4.1	Finance: Director	4.1 - Finance: Director
	4.2	Finance: Accounting Services	4.2 - Finance: Accounting Services
	4.3	Finance: Expenditure, Assets & Fleet Management	4.3 - Finance: Expenditure, Assets & Fleet Management
	4.4	Finance: Revenue	4.4 - Finance: Revenue
	4.5	Finance: Supply Chain Management	4.5 - Finance: Supply Chain Management
	4.6	Data Control	4.6 - Data Control
	4.7	Assessment Rates	4.7 - Assessment Rates
	4.8	0	4.8 - 0
	4.9	0	4.9 - 0
	4.10	0	4.10 - 0
	Vote 5	**Infrastructure Services**	
	5.1	Director: Infrastructure Services	5.1 - Director: Infrastructure Services
	5.2	Water Infrastructure & Quality	5.2 - Water Infrastructure & Quality
	5.3	Bulk Water Services & Housing Development	5.3 - Bulk Water Services & Housing Development
	5.4	Civil Engineering Services	5.4 - Civil Engineering Services
	5.5	Roads	5.5 - Roads
	5.6	Stormwater	5.6 - Stormwater
	5.7	Electricity	5.7 - Electricity
	5.8	Water	5.8 - Water
	5.9	Sewerage	5.9 - Sewerage
	5.10	Waste Management	5.10 - Waste Management
	Vote 6	**Public Safety**	
	6.1	Director: Municipal Public Safety	6.1 - Director: Municipal Public Safety
	6.2	Traffic	6.2 - Traffic
	6.3	Law Enforcement	6.3 - Law Enforcement
	6.4	Vehicle testing	6.4 - Vehicle testing
	6.5	Fire Brigade	6.5 - Fire Brigade
	6.6	Vehicle Licensing	6.6 - Vehicle Licensing
	6.7	Special Task Team Unit	6.7 - Special Task Team Unit
	6.8	Disaster Management	6.8 - Disaster Management
	6.9	Security Services	6.9 - Security Services
	6.10	0	6.10 - 0
	Vote 7	**Planning and Development**	
	7.1	Director: Planning & Development	7.1 - Director: Planning & Development
	7.2	Tourism	7.2 - Tourism
	7.3	Socio Economic Services	7.3 - Socio Economic Services
	7.4	Thusong Centre: Hawston	7.4 - Thusong Centre: Hawston
	7.5	Town Planning	7.5 - Town Planning
	7.6	Building Control Services	7.6 - Building Control Services
	7.7	Property Administration	7.7 - Property Administration
	7.8	Environmental Management Services	7.8 - Environmental Management Services
	7.9	0	7.9 - 0
	7.10	0	7.10 - 0
	Vote 8	**Community Services**	
	8.1	Director	8.1 - Director
	8.2	Offices & Community Buildings	8.2 - Offices & Community Buildings
	8.3	Parks & Townlands, Cemetries	8.3 - Parks & Townlands, Cemetries
	8.4	Libraries	8.4 - Libraries
	8.5	Sport & Recreation	8.5 - Sport & Recreation
	8.6	Housing & Social Upliftment	8.6 - Housing & Social Upliftment
	8.7	Refuse Removal	8.7 - Refuse Removal
	Vote 9	**Costing Services**	
	9.1	Departmental Charges & Recoveries	9.1 - Departmental Charges & Recoveries
	9.2	Internal Billing	9.2 - Internal Billing
	9.3	Activity Based Costing	9.3 - Activity Based Costing
	Vote 10	**Main Ledger Services**	
	10.1	Main Ledger	10.1 - Main Ledger

WC032 Overstrand - Contact Information

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Municipality	WC032 Overstrand
Grade	3
Province	WC WESTERN CAPE
Web Address	www.overstrand.gov.za
E-mail Address	bking@overstrand.gov.za

1 Grade in terms of the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act.

B. CONTACT INFORMATION

Postal address:	
P.O. Box	P.O.BOX 20
City / Town	HERMANUS
Postal Code	7200
Street address	
Building	MUNICIPAL OFFICE
Street No. & Name	MAGNOLIA STREET
City / Town	HERMANUS
Postal Code	7200
General Contacts	
Telephone number	028 313 8000
Fax number	028 313 8128

C. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Speaker:		**Secretary/PA to the Speaker:**	
ID Number	0	ID Number	0
Title	Mr	Title	Mr
Name	GRANT MICHAEL COHEN	Name	WHILES JANSEN
Telephone number	028 313 8002	Telephone number	028 313 8002
Cell number	072 436 9068	Cell number	071 728 4568
Fax number	086 603 6114	Fax number	028 313 8128
E-mail address	gcohen@overstrand.gov.za	E-mail address	wjansen@overstrand.gov.za

Mayor/Executive Mayor:		**Secretary/PA to the Mayor/Executive Mayor:**	
ID Number	0	ID Number	0
Title	Mrs	Title	Ms
Name	ANNA LOUISE RABIE	Name	ANNA KORVER
Telephone number	028 313 8001	Telephone number	028 313 8002
Cell number	083 457 8711	Cell number	076 823 1324
Fax number	028 313 8067	Fax number	028 313 8128
E-mail address	annelierabie@overstrand.gov.za	E-mail address	akorver@overstrand.gov.za

Deputy Mayor/Executive Mayor:		**Secretary/PA to the Deputy Mayor/Executive Mayor:**	
ID Number	0	ID Number	0
Title	Mr	Title	Mr
Name	LINDILE NTSABO	Name	WHILES JANSEN
Telephone number	028 313 8094	Telephone number	028 313 8002
Cell number	081 491 0949	Cell number	071 728 4568
Fax number	028 313 8067	Fax number	028 313 8128
E-mail address	lntsabo@overstrand.gov.za	E-mail address	wjansen@overstrand.gov.za

D. MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP

Municipal Manager:		**Secretary/PA to the Municipal Manager:**	
ID Number	0	ID Number	0
Title	Mr	Title	Mrs
Name	DEAN GABRIEL IAN O'NEILL	Name	RENTIA PRETORIUS
Telephone number	028 313 8003	Telephone number	028 313 8909
Cell number	076 911 6497	Cell number	0
Fax number	0	Fax number	0
E-mail address	mm@overstrand.gov.za	E-mail address	rpretorius@overstrand.gov.za

Chief Financial Officer		Secretary/PA to the Chief Financial Officer	
ID Number	0	ID Number	0
Title	Mrs	Title	Mrs
Name	SANTIE REYNEKE-NAUDE	Name	DORET TALJAARD
Telephone number	028 313 8040	Telephone number	028 313 8074
Cell number	082 551 4499	Cell number	0
Fax number	0	Fax number	0
E-mail address	cfo@overstrand.gov.za	E-mail address	dtaljaard@overstrand.gov.za

Official responsible for submitting financial information		Official responsible for submitting financial information	
ID Number	0	ID Number	0
Title	Mr	Title	Ms
Name	BERNARD KING	Name	VERONICA ALLEN
Telephone number	028 313 8154	Telephone number	028 313 8131
Cell number	0	Cell number	0
Fax number	0	Fax number	0
E-mail address	bking@overstrand.gov.za	E-mail address	vallen@overstrand.gov.za

Official responsible for submitting financial information		Official responsible for submitting financial information	
ID Number	0	ID Number	0
Title	Mrs	Title	Ms
Name	GEORGIA BUCCHIANERI	Name	KELLY JOHNSON
Telephone number	028 313 8913	Telephone number	028 313 8138
Cell number	0	Cell number	0
Fax number	0	Fax number	0
E-mail address	gbucchianeri@overstrand.gov.za	E-mail address	kjohnson@overstrand.gov.za

Official responsible for submitting financial information		Official responsible for submitting financial information	
ID Number	0	ID Number	0
Title	Mr	Title	Ms
Name	LLYLE TAIT	Name	ROCHELLE LOUW
Telephone number	028 313 8151	Telephone number	028 313 8071
Cell number	0	Cell number	0
Fax number	0	Fax number	0
E-mail address	ltait@overstrand.gov.za	E-mail address	rlouw@overstrand.gov.za

WC032 Overstrand - Table A1 Budget Summary

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousands	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Financial Performance									
Property rates	261 222	280 176	297 101	340 506	340 506	340 506	361 957	383 378	406 073
Service charges	733 197	825 476	840 648	915 383	961 452	961 452	1 040 890	1 103 344	1 169 543
Investment revenue	30 476	31 884	51 751	41 800	56 800	56 800	51 250	51 915	52 593
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	144 199	151 903	172 162	184 953	192 561	192 561	190 368	199 421	210 978
Other own revenue	125 400	139 661	189 234	193 935	214 566	214 566	192 796	154 920	121 771
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	1 294 494	1 429 101	1 550 896	1 676 577	1 765 885	1 765 885	1 837 261	1 892 978	1 960 958
Employee costs	436 029	454 787	480 939	537 911	549 645	549 645	586 258	609 765	650 443
Remuneration of councillors	11 219	11 582	12 315	12 514	12 898	12 898	13 912	14 488	15 086
Depreciation and amortisation	138 195	148 319	148 321	149 154	149 403	149 403	158 441	167 237	176 574
Interest	48 805	47 584	48 152	49 658	49 658	49 658	49 814	51 810	46 707
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases	343 314	404 261	404 638	492 305	513 352	513 352	545 568	596 277	638 617
Transfers and subsidies	8 651	12 813	16 086	16 380	16 580	16 580	17 417	16 650	17 309
Other expenditure	335 597	418 137	460 551	484 290	579 296	579 296	572 799	563 386	555 268
Total Expenditure	1 321 810	1 497 483	1 571 001	1 742 212	1 870 832	1 870 832	1 944 209	2 019 614	2 100 004
Surplus/(Deficit)	(27 316)	(68 383)	(20 106)	(65 635)	(104 948)	(104 948)	(106 948)	(126 636)	(139 046)
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	42 381	87 270	125 273	54 293	97 084	97 084	65 533	47 910	46 734
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	18 757	2 060	6 130	–	890	890	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	33 821	20 948	111 298	(11 342)	(6 974)	(6 974)	(41 415)	(78 726)	(92 312)
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	33 821	20 948	111 298	(11 342)	(6 974)	(6 974)	(41 415)	(78 726)	(92 312)
Capital expenditure & funds sources									
Capital expenditure	254 800	192 377	189 321	209 409	215 227	215 227	184 628	137 910	116 734
Transfers recognised - capital	83 490	91 365	112 876	96 183	97 974	97 974	65 533	47 910	46 734
Borrowing	45 443	65 237	34 249	95 214	95 821	95 821	93 010	90 000	70 000
Internally generated funds	101 949	35 775	23 730	18 013	21 432	21 432	26 085	–	–
Total sources of capital funds	230 881	192 377	170 854	209 409	215 227	215 227	184 628	137 910	116 734
Financial position									
Total current assets	769 692	789 523	842 270	683 321	856 283	856 283	829 027	850 020	860 104
Total non current assets	3 921 776	3 946 923	4 005 409	4 195 837	4 201 406	4 201 406	4 237 717	4 127 419	4 071 079
Total current liabilities	311 695	309 129	305 142	349 426	353 512	353 512	434 783	349 800	361 238
Total non current liabilities	678 212	703 137	707 060	731 737	728 589	728 589	661 193	712 168	734 146
Community wealth/Equity	3 701 561	3 724 180	3 835 478	3 797 994	3 975 588	3 975 588	3 970 769	3 915 472	3 835 800
Cash flows									
Net cash from (used) operating	208 994	197 999	213 466	193 672	260 768	260 768	141 341	134 480	117 216
Net cash from (used) investing	(258 765)	(191 549)	(184 495)	(214 389)	(220 207)	(220 207)	(189 608)	(50 128)	(116 734)
Net cash from (used) financing	8 680	(2 893)	1 285	13 755	13 755	13 755	7 795	(66 566)	6 830
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	612 723	616 280	646 535	516 302	700 851	700 851	660 378	678 165	685 478
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation									
Cash and investments available	667 001	676 792	714 746	594 148	778 697	778 697	744 849	678 165	685 478
Application of cash and investments	244 625	202 534	213 897	277 404	284 511	284 511	252 092	148 005	149 126
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	422 376	474 258	500 849	316 744	494 187	494 187	492 757	530 160	536 352
Asset management									
Asset register summary (WDV)	3 867 498	3 886 411	3 937 199	4 117 991	4 123 559	4 123 559	4 153 246	4 127 419	4 071 079
Depreciation	138 195	147 004	148 321	149 087	149 087	149 087	158 373	167 170	176 506
Renewal and Upgrading of Existing Assets	55 281	72 662	56 518	68 960	79 508	79 508	70 885	80 041	65 843
Repairs and Maintenance	211 518	245 386	249 505	293 296	300 849	300 849	295 774	316 378	331 260
Free services									
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	30 628	30 760	35 111	37 788	34 324	39 907	35 892	38 045	40 328
Revenue cost of free services provided	–	–	–	–	–	–	85 721	89 515	94 886
Households below minimum service level									
Water:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation/sewerage:	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	5
Energy:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refuse:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

WC032 Overstrand - Table A2 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by functional classification)

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue - Functional										
Governance and administration		**366 679**	**393 138**	**462 846**	**460 614**	**513 721**	**513 721**	**534 699**	**560 512**	**590 948**
Executive and council		42 529	53 624	73 092	52 832	85 529	85 529	91 905	98 093	104 335
Finance and administration		324 150	339 514	389 754	407 781	428 192	428 192	442 794	462 419	486 613
Internal audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety		**125 463**	**164 894**	**182 416**	**177 203**	**226 381**	**226 381**	**193 553**	**150 336**	**124 399**
Community and social services		8 291	9 726	9 270	8 785	9 246	9 246	9 154	9 349	9 622
Sport and recreation		29 089	15 568	14 939	16 689	14 979	14 979	24 504	30 977	31 026
Public safety		16 193	48 216	76 056	38 275	63 092	63 092	61 852	62 906	63 896
Housing		71 891	91 383	82 150	113 454	139 063	139 063	98 043	47 104	19 856
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		**16 035**	**24 301**	**34 098**	**20 693**	**22 172**	**22 172**	**14 207**	**14 865**	**18 350**
Planning and development		11 638	17 461	19 181	15 360	15 341	15 341	12 358	11 084	11 525
Road transport		4 365	6 342	14 877	5 290	6 790	6 790	1 802	3 732	6 773
Environmental protection		32	498	40	42	42	42	46	49	52
Trading services		**847 454**	**936 098**	**1 002 939**	**1 072 360**	**1 101 584**	**1 101 584**	**1 160 336**	**1 215 175**	**1 273 995**
Energy sources		481 695	557 894	576 269	654 236	655 422	655 422	689 348	720 115	762 379
Water management		153 115	156 426	182 255	169 924	191 372	191 372	204 493	213 075	213 139
Waste water management		117 987	123 924	141 829	143 566	143 375	143 375	142 748	150 926	159 554
Waste management		94 657	97 854	102 585	104 634	111 415	111 415	123 746	131 060	138 923
Other	4	**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Revenue - Functional	2	**1 355 632**	**1 518 431**	**1 682 299**	**1 730 869**	**1 863 859**	**1 863 859**	**1 902 794**	**1 940 888**	**2 007 692**
Expenditure - Functional										
Governance and administration		**259 532**	**296 840**	**279 049**	**334 581**	**336 894**	**336 894**	**247 182**	**257 301**	**270 184**
Executive and council		70 404	65 261	60 364	80 395	80 978	80 978	71 584	77 002	81 058
Finance and administration		186 367	228 680	215 535	249 820	251 561	251 561	170 452	175 482	183 976
Internal audit		2 761	2 898	3 150	4 366	4 354	4 354	5 145	4 817	5 151
Community and public safety		**192 423**	**247 198**	**297 737**	**297 549**	**363 170**	**363 170**	**353 370**	**330 270**	**303 189**
Community and social services		22 122	20 500	22 970	23 853	23 036	23 036	25 282	27 392	27 709
Sport and recreation		52 169	53 049	57 811	63 849	65 503	65 503	69 335	73 307	73 980
Public safety		87 169	126 920	156 969	132 228	163 111	163 111	167 271	175 701	183 511
Housing		30 963	46 729	59 987	77 620	111 520	111 520	91 482	53 870	17 989
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		**170 202**	**183 133**	**179 614**	**210 462**	**213 677**	**213 677**	**219 096**	**229 485**	**243 876**
Planning and development		43 396	47 152	47 425	56 507	54 231	54 231	53 667	52 580	55 422
Road transport		110 465	114 891	107 694	129 394	134 814	134 814	140 211	158 178	168 604
Environmental protection		16 340	21 090	24 496	24 561	24 632	24 632	25 218	18 727	19 851
Trading services		**696 761**	**767 390**	**810 879**	**895 516**	**952 887**	**952 887**	**1 120 638**	**1 198 430**	**1 278 337**
Energy sources		384 141	438 281	439 681	527 575	545 876	545 876	655 407	705 283	759 618
Water management		120 612	131 792	139 629	149 901	157 567	157 567	179 516	191 468	200 800
Waste water management		95 785	110 529	134 709	122 166	141 859	141 859	159 566	167 787	174 605
Waste management		96 223	86 788	96 861	95 874	107 586	107 586	126 149	133 892	143 313
Other	4	**2 893**	**2 923**	**3 722**	**4 104**	**4 204**	**4 204**	**3 923**	**4 127**	**4 418**
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	**1 321 810**	**1 497 483**	**1 571 001**	**1 742 212**	**1 870 832**	**1 870 832**	**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		**33 821**	**20 948**	**111 298**	**(11 342)**	**(6 974)**	**(6 974)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**

WC032 Overstrand - Table A2 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by functional classification)

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue - Functional										
Municipal governance and administration		**366 679**	**393 138**	**462 846**	**460 614**	**513 721**	**513 721**	**534 699**	**560 512**	**590 948**
Executive and council		42 529	53 624	73 092	52 832	85 529	85 529	91 905	98 093	104 335
Mayor and Council		42 169	53 270	72 865	52 697	85 394	85 394	91 820	98 003	104 240
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		360	354	227	135	135	135	85	90	95
Finance and administration		324 150	339 514	389 754	407 781	428 192	428 192	442 794	462 419	486 613
Administrative and Corporate Support		2 958	2 835	652	265	275	275	272	284	296
Asset Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance		308 988	325 777	369 050	400 461	420 861	420 861	437 019	456 512	480 567
Fleet Management		–	–	2 552	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Resources		2 246	2 473	1 294	954	954	954	1 363	1 445	1 532
Information Technology		257	817	200	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legal Services		6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property Services		4 403	398	1 387	372	372	372	524	555	588
Risk Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Security Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Supply Chain Management		373	150	70	79	79	79	45	48	51
Valuation Service		4 918	7 064	14 549	5 650	5 650	5 650	3 570	3 574	3 579
Internal audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Governance Function		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety		**125 463**	**164 894**	**182 416**	**177 203**	**226 381**	**226 381**	**193 553**	**150 336**	**124 399**
Community and social services		**8 291**	**9 726**	**9 270**	**8 785**	**9 246**	**9 246**	**9 154**	**9 349**	**9 622**
Aged Care		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agricultural		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Animal Care and Diseases		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		425	402	330	195	195	195	252	267	283
Child Care Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Halls and Facilities		174	394	274	157	247	247	246	407	276
Consumer Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cultural Matters		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disaster Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indigenous and Customary Law		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial Promotion		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Language Policy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libraries and Archives		7 692	8 930	8 666	8 433	8 804	8 804	8 656	8 675	9 062
Literacy Programmes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Media Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Museums and Art Galleries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Population Development		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Cultural Matters		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theatres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and recreation		**29 089**	**15 568**	**14 939**	**16 689**	**14 979**	**14 979**	**24 504**	**30 977**	**31 026**
Beaches and Jetties		524	887	871	806	806	806	603	639	677
Casinos, Racing, Gambling, Wagering		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		3 459	4 947	4 691	4 957	4 957	4 957	5 620	5 956	6 311
Recreational Facilities		4 901	7 366	8 545	6 918	6 918	6 918	7 852	11 323	8 822
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		20 205	2 369	833	4 008	2 298	2 298	10 430	13 060	15 216
Public safety		**16 193**	**48 216**	**76 056**	**38 275**	**63 092**	**63 092**	**61 852**	**62 906**	**63 896**
Civil Defence		1 638	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cleansing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Control of Public Nuisances		–	4 686	10 298	7 410	7 627	7 627	7 995	8 417	8 736
Fencing and Fences		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire Fighting and Protection		3 571	1 020	303	485	985	985	207	219	232
Licensing and Control of Animals		1 219	1 263	369	304	1 004	1 004	111	118	125
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		9 764	41 248	65 086	30 076	53 476	53 476	53 539	54 152	54 802
Pounds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		**71 891**	**91 383**	**82 150**	**113 454**	**139 063**	**139 063**	**98 043**	**47 104**	**19 856**
Housing		71 891	91 383	82 150	113 454	139 063	139 063	98 043	47 104	19 856
Informal Settlements		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Ambulance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laboratory Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food Control		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health Surveillance and Prevention of Communicable Diseases including		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vector Control		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemical Safety		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		**16 035**	**24 301**	**34 098**	**20 693**	**22 172**	**22 172**	**14 207**	**14 865**	**18 350**
Planning and development		**11 638**	**17 461**	**19 181**	**15 360**	**15 341**	**15 341**	**12 358**	**11 084**	**11 525**
Billboards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central City Improvement District		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Development Facilitation		–	–	121	–	179	179	–	–	–
Economic Development/Planning		3 798	4 529	2 593	3 565	3 366	3 366	1 898	–	–
Regional Planning and Development		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City		7 840	12 933	15 236	11 143	11 143	11 143	10 260	10 874	11 525
Project Management Unit		–	–	1 231	652	652	652	200	210	–
Provincial Planning		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Support to Local Municipalities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road transport		**4 365**	**6 342**	**14 877**	**5 290**	**6 790**	**6 790**	**1 802**	**3 732**	**6 773**
Public Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road and Traffic Regulation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roads		4 365	6 342	14 877	5 290	6 790	6 790	1 802	3 732	6 773
Taxi Ranks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Environmental protection		**32**	**498**	**40**	**42**	**42**	**42**	**46**	**49**	**52**
Biodiversity and Landscape		32	498	40	42	42	42	46	49	52
Coastal Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indigenous Forests		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nature Conservation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pollution Control		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Soil Conservation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services		**847 454**	**936 098**	**1 002 939**	**1 072 360**	**1 101 584**	**1 101 584**	**1 160 336**	**1 215 175**	**1 273 995**
Energy sources		**481 695**	**557 894**	**576 269**	**654 236**	**655 422**	**655 422**	**689 348**	**720 115**	**762 379**
Electricity		481 695	557 894	573 470	650 036	651 021	651 021	689 348	720 115	762 379
Street Lighting and Signal Systems		–	–	2 799	4 200	4 401	4 401	–	–	–
Nonelectric Energy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water management		**153 115**	**156 426**	**182 255**	**169 924**	**191 372**	**191 372**	**204 493**	**213 075**	**213 139**
Water Treatment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Distribution		153 115	156 426	182 255	169 924	191 372	191 372	204 493	213 075	213 139
Water Storage		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste water management		**117 987**	**123 924**	**141 829**	**143 566**	**143 375**	**143 375**	**142 748**	**150 926**	**159 554**
Public Toilets		–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sewerage		109 568	123 713	141 422	130 978	136 248	136 248	135 675	150 815	159 444
Storm Water Management		8 420	212	408	12 588	7 127	7 127	7 073	110	110
Waste Water Treatment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste management		**94 657**	**97 854**	**102 585**	**104 634**	**111 415**	**111 415**	**123 746**	**131 060**	**138 923**
Recycling		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		5 204	2 361	1 712	46	151	151	200	100	106
Solid Waste Removal		89 453	95 493	100 873	104 588	111 264	111 264	123 547	130 959	138 817
Street Cleaning		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other		**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Abattoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Air Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forestry		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licensing and Regulation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Markets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tourism		–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue - Functional	2	**1 355 632**	**1 518 431**	**1 682 299**	**1 730 869**	**1 863 859**	**1 863 859**	**1 902 794**	**1 940 888**	**2 007 692**
Expenditure - Functional										
Municipal governance and administration		**259 532**	**296 840**	**279 049**	**334 581**	**336 894**	**336 894**	**247 182**	**257 301**	**270 184**
Executive and council		70 404	65 261	60 364	80 395	80 978	80 978	71 584	77 002	81 058
Mayor and Council		44 963	36 404	33 142	49 457	50 267	50 267	52 078	53 598	56 371
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		25 441	28 857	27 223	30 938	30 711	30 711	19 506	23 405	24 687
Finance and administration		186 367	228 680	215 535	249 820	251 561	251 561	170 452	175 482	183 976
Administrative and Corporate Support		41 606	44 606	47 563	44 824	44 332	44 332	26 435	26 891	27 953
Asset Management		–	207	186	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500
Finance		67 609	71 247	84 190	93 130	96 850	96 850	65 835	67 225	70 380
Fleet Management		9 733	9 688	10 053	9 335	9 514	9 514	6 823	7 132	7 591
Human Resources		13 909	14 140	14 682	15 843	16 621	16 621	9 080	9 008	9 347
Information Technology		21 697	23 529	24 910	30 186	29 656	29 656	21 365	22 292	23 711
Legal Services		5 167	5 483	4 631	6 199	6 085	6 085	4 735	4 836	5 128
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		2 098	2 192	2 223	3 716	3 079	3 079	2 219	2 169	2 203
Property Services		9 509	43 333	12 363	25 581	25 489	25 489	18 474	20 468	21 761
Risk Management		53	524	982	1 163	1 103	1 103	1 227	1 264	1 337
Security Services		5 054	3 752	3 348	5 429	5 239	5 239	5 608	5 633	5 660
Supply Chain Management		9 932	9 980	10 404	12 914	12 093	12 093	7 152	7 064	7 404
Valuation Service		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Internal audit		2 761	2 898	3 150	4 366	4 354	4 354	5 145	4 817	5 151
Governance Function		2 761	2 898	3 150	4 366	4 354	4 354	5 145	4 817	5 151
Community and public safety		**192 423**	**247 198**	**297 737**	**297 549**	**363 170**	**363 170**	**353 370**	**330 270**	**303 189**
Community and social services		**22 122**	**20 500**	**22 970**	**23 853**	**23 036**	**23 036**	**25 282**	**27 392**	**27 709**
Aged Care		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agricultural		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Animal Care and Diseases		–	–	500	538	538	538	800	840	882
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		967	1 037	943	948	902	902	994	1 025	1 079
Child Care Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Halls and Facilities		12 340	9 963	12 381	11 877	10 761	10 761	12 440	14 547	14 208
Consumer Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cultural Matters		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disaster Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indigenous and Customary Law		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial Promotion		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Language Policy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Libraries and Archives		8 815	9 500	9 145	10 490	10 835	10 835	11 047	10 980	11 540
Literacy Programmes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Media Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Museums and Art Galleries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Population Development		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Cultural Matters		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theatres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and recreation		**52 169**	**53 049**	**57 811**	**63 849**	**65 503**	**65 503**	**69 335**	**73 307**	**73 980**
Beaches and Jetties		6 447	6 427	7 597	8 318	8 047	8 047	8 737	9 008	9 364
Casinos, Racing, Gambling, Wagering		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		28 575	29 609	31 090	35 226	37 187	37 187	36 917	38 256	40 563
Recreational Facilities		10 790	11 145	12 838	13 700	13 651	13 651	15 119	15 510	16 549
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		6 357	5 868	6 287	6 604	6 618	6 618	8 562	10 533	7 505
Public safety		**87 169**	**126 920**	**156 969**	**132 228**	**163 111**	**163 111**	**167 271**	**175 701**	**183 511**
Civil Defence		3 542	15 383	19 208	22 793	23 431	23 431	23 296	24 469	25 904
Cleansing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Control of Public Nuisances		25 863	22 256	26 083	22 438	22 738	22 738	26 337	27 523	28 942
Fencing and Fences		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire Fighting and Protection		26 729	34 976	35 792	36 277	40 066	40 066	37 767	40 050	40 215
Licensing and Control of Animals		–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		31 034	54 305	75 850	50 720	76 876	76 876	79 870	83 659	88 451
Pounds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		**30 963**	**46 729**	**59 987**	**77 620**	**111 520**	**111 520**	**91 482**	**53 870**	**17 989**
Housing		30 963	46 729	59 987	77 620	111 520	111 520	91 482	53 870	17 989
Informal Settlements		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Ambulance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laboratory Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food Control		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health Surveillance and Prevention of Communicable Diseases including		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vector Control		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemical Safety		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		**170 202**	**183 133**	**179 614**	**210 462**	**213 677**	**213 677**	**219 096**	**229 485**	**243 876**
Planning and development		**43 396**	**47 152**	**47 425**	**56 507**	**54 231**	**54 231**	**53 667**	**52 580**	**55 422**
Billboards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		4 081	2 542	2 756	3 221	3 179	3 179	2 259	2 281	2 391
Central City Improvement District		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Development Facilitation		1 359	2 212	1 868	1 986	1 843	1 843	2 178	2 142	2 232
Economic Development/Planning		8 706	9 561	7 876	11 421	9 401	9 401	9 638	8 149	8 593
Regional Planning and Development		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City		20 094	22 400	23 640	28 274	28 203	28 203	30 293	30 553	32 483
Project Management Unit		9 155	10 437	11 284	11 604	11 604	11 604	9 300	9 455	9 723
Provincial Planning		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Support to Local Municipalities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road transport		**110 465**	**114 891**	**107 694**	**129 394**	**134 814**	**134 814**	**140 211**	**158 178**	**168 604**
Public Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road and Traffic Regulation		1 080	1 345	1 177	1 357	1 337	1 337	1 443	1 492	1 603
Roads		109 386	113 547	106 517	128 037	133 477	133 477	138 768	156 686	167 001
Taxi Ranks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Environmental protection		**16 340**	**21 090**	**24 496**	**24 561**	**24 632**	**24 632**	**25 218**	**18 727**	**19 851**
Biodiversity and Landscape		15 780	20 579	23 467	23 501	23 570	23 570	23 708	17 392	18 390
Coastal Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indigenous Forests		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nature Conservation		560	511	1 028	1 060	1 063	1 063	1 510	1 335	1 461
Pollution Control		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Soil Conservation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services		**696 761**	**767 390**	**810 879**	**895 516**	**952 887**	**952 887**	**1 120 638**	**1 198 430**	**1 278 337**
Energy sources		**384 141**	**438 281**	**439 681**	**527 575**	**545 876**	**545 876**	**655 407**	**705 283**	**759 618**
Electricity		377 147	436 108	435 215	521 416	538 516	538 516	653 305	703 063	757 271
Street Lighting and Signal Systems		6 994	2 173	4 466	6 159	7 359	7 359	2 102	2 219	2 347
Nonelectric Energy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water management		**120 612**	**131 792**	**139 629**	**149 901**	**157 567**	**157 567**	**179 516**	**191 468**	**200 800**
Water Treatment		58 428	76 360	74 641	83 671	88 960	88 960	99 352	106 874	110 037
Water Distribution		57 010	50 599	58 827	58 931	61 308	61 308	71 071	75 378	80 978
Water Storage		5 174	4 833	6 161	7 298	7 298	7 298	9 093	9 215	9 785
Waste water management		**95 785**	**110 529**	**134 709**	**122 166**	**141 859**	**141 859**	**159 566**	**167 787**	**174 605**
Public Toilets		658	1 409	488	1 476	1 476	1 476	1 566	1 628	1 712
Sewerage		54 917	65 033	75 358	60 098	65 964	65 964	80 765	84 200	85 684
Storm Water Management		12 876	14 130	15 143	15 360	15 155	15 155	15 522	15 930	16 491
Waste Water Treatment		27 334	29 957	43 720	45 233	59 263	59 263	61 714	66 029	70 718
Waste management		**96 223**	**86 788**	**96 861**	**95 874**	**107 586**	**107 586**	**126 149**	**133 892**	**143 313**
Recycling		7	73	84	605	305	305	202	282	227
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		58 574	45 629	49 011	47 026	56 719	56 719	65 852	70 844	76 457
Solid Waste Removal		37 642	41 087	47 766	48 243	50 562	50 562	60 096	62 766	66 629
Street Cleaning					–	–	–	–	–	–
Other		**2 893**	**2 923**	**3 722**	**4 104**	**4 204**	**4 204**	**3 923**	**4 127**	**4 418**
Abattoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Air Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Forestry		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licensing and Regulation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Markets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tourism		2 893	2 923	3 722	4 104	4 204	4 204	3 923	4 127	4 418
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	**1 321 810**	**1 497 483**	**1 571 001**	**1 742 212**	**1 870 832**	**1 870 832**	**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		**33 821**	**20 948**	**111 298**	**(11 342)**	**(6 974)**	**(6 974)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**

WC032 Overstrand - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

Vote Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue by Vote	1									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		43 170	53 270	74 415	52 697	85 394	85 394	91 820	98 003	104 240
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		2 564	3 603	1 496	956	956	956	1 364	1 446	1 533
Vote 4 - Financial Services		308 361	325 949	370 122	400 540	420 940	420 940	437 064	456 560	480 618
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		925 632	1 034 384	1 103 382	1 190 661	1 247 004	1 247 004	1 260 015	1 265 982	1 300 423
Vote 6 - Public Safety		16 277	48 857	76 056	38 275	63 092	63 092	61 852	62 906	63 896
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		35 709	25 229	32 033	20 463	20 534	20 534	15 707	14 572	15 080
Vote 8 - Community Services		23 913	27 139	24 795	27 278	25 939	25 939	34 972	41 418	41 902
Vote 9 - Costing Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue by Vote	2	**1 355 632**	**1 518 431**	**1 682 299**	**1 730 869**	**1 863 859**	**1 863 859**	**1 902 794**	**1 940 888**	**2 007 692**
Expenditure by Vote *to be appropriated*	1									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		56 584	36 404	46 177	49 457	50 268	50 268	54 329	56 054	59 045
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		10 436	10 117	9 709	12 801	13 005	13 005	25 593	25 992	27 622
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		51 227	54 553	58 075	65 270	65 003	65 003	72 318	75 155	80 087
Vote 4 - Financial Services		107 851	136 612	140 078	123 069	138 047	138 047	138 929	145 436	154 520
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		806 013	893 615	942 227	1 078 055	1 172 039	1 172 039	1 210 945	1 257 315	1 298 832
Vote 6 - Public Safety		91 326	123 167	153 723	137 515	167 686	167 686	175 704	184 344	192 352
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		50 731	90 848	63 185	72 004	69 991	69 991	73 840	67 011	70 946
Vote 8 - Community Services		147 643	152 166	157 827	204 040	194 793	194 793	192 551	208 306	216 600
Vote 9 - Costing Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure by Vote	2	**1 321 810**	**1 497 483**	**1 571 001**	**1 742 212**	**1 870 832**	**1 870 832**	**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	2	**33 821**	**20 948**	**111 298**	**(11 342)**	**(6 974)**	**(6 974)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**

WC032 Overstrand - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)A

Vote Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue by Vote	1									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		**43 170**	**53 270**	**74 415**	**52 697**	**85 394**	**85 394**	**91 820**	**98 003**	**104 240**
1.1 - Council General		43 170	53 270	74 415	52 697	85 394	85 394	91 820	98 003	104 240
1.2 - Mayor's Office		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.3 - Pensioners & Continued Members		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.4 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.5 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.6 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.7 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		**6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
2.1 - Municipal Manager		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 - Internal Audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.3 - Legal Services & Contract Management		6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.4 - Strategic Support Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.5 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.6 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.7 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		**2 564**	**3 603**	**1 496**	**956**	**956**	**956**	**1 364**	**1 446**	**1 533**
3.1 - Director: Corporate Services		60	311	–	1	1	1	0	0	0
3.2 - Human Resources		2 246	2 473	1 294	954	954	954	1 363	1 445	1 532
3.3 - Info & Communication Technology		257	817	200	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.4 - Admin Support Services		1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.5 - Municipal Court		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.6 - Risk Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.7 - Customer Relations Management (24H)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services		**308 361**	**325 949**	**370 122**	**400 540**	**420 940**	**420 940**	**437 064**	**456 560**	**480 618**
4.1 - Finance: Director		77	–	–	–	–	–	160	–	–
4.2 - Finance: Accounting Services		33 810	34 057	54 644	44 200	59 200	59 200	55 400	52 465	52 594
4.3 - Finance: Expenditure, Assets & Fleet Management		3 070	4 300	6 094	1 525	1 525	1 525	117	123	129
4.4 - Finance: Revenue		9 759	9 287	12 213	12 679	18 079	18 079	17 685	18 746	19 871
4.5 - Finance: Supply Chain Management		423	150	70	79	1 629	1 629	1 745	1 848	1 951
4.6 - Data Control		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.7 - Assessment Rates		261 222	278 154	297 101	342 056	340 506	340 506	361 957	383 378	406 073
4.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		**925 632**	**1 034 384**	**1 103 382**	**1 190 661**	**1 247 004**	**1 247 004**	**1 260 015**	**1 265 982**	**1 300 423**
5.1 - Director: Infrastructure Services		52	–	575	0	0	0	138	146	155
5.2 - Water Infrastructure & Quality		–	1 933	6 574	113 011	154 330	154 330	97 739	46 929	19 500
5.3 - Bulk Water Services & Housing Development		72 226	92 073	83 648	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.4 - Civil Engineering Services		2 284	781	400	–	10	10	–	–	–
5.5 - Roads		3 615	5 342	14 877	5 290	6 790	6 790	1 802	3 732	6 773
5.6 - Stormwater		8 420	212	408	12 588	7 127	7 127	7 073	110	110
5.7 - Electricity		481 695	557 894	576 269	654 236	655 422	655 422	689 348	720 115	762 379
5.8 - Water		153 115	156 426	180 387	169 923	181 721	181 721	204 493	213 075	213 139
5.9 - Sewerage		109 568	123 713	137 669	130 978	130 189	130 189	135 675	150 815	159 444
5.10 - Waste Management		94 657	96 011	102 573	104 634	111 415	111 415	123 746	131 060	138 923
Vote 6 - Public Safety		**16 277**	**48 857**	**76 056**	**38 275**	**63 092**	**63 092**	**61 852**	**62 906**	**63 896**
6.1 - Director: Municipal Public Safety		85	641	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.2 - Traffic		9 764	41 248	65 086	30 076	53 476	53 476	53 539	54 152	54 802
6.3 - Law Enforcement		2 857	6 095	10 667	7 714	8 631	8 631	8 106	8 535	8 861
6.4 - Vehicle testing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.5 - Fire Brigade		1 271	286	303	485	985	985	207	219	232
6.6 - Vehicle Licensing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.7 - Special Task Team Unit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.8 - Disaster Management		2 300	588	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.9 - Security Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		**35 709**	**25 229**	**32 033**	**20 463**	**20 534**	**20 534**	**15 707**	**14 572**	**15 080**
7.1 - Director: Planning & Development		3 761	4 520	2 593	3 565	3 366	3 366	0	0	0
7.2 - Tourism		–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.3 - Socio Economic Services		–	–	121	–	179	179	1 898	–	–
7.4 - Thusong Centre: Hawston		98	305	108	63	153	153	71	221	79
7.5 - Town Planning		16 436	2 346	2 834	1 416	1 416	1 416	2 142	2 269	2 404
7.6 - Building Control Services		6 404	10 496	10 885	9 727	9 727	9 727	7 980	8 459	8 966
7.7 - Property Administration		8 978	7 064	15 452	5 650	5 650	5 650	3 570	3 574	3 579
7.8 - Environmental Management Services		32	498	40	42	42	42	46	49	52
7.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

WC032 Overstrand - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)A

Vote Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Vote 8 - Community Services		**23 913**	**27 139**	**24 795**	**27 278**	**25 939**	**25 939**	**34 972**	**41 418**	**41 902**
8.1 - Director		353	932	75	76	76	76	160	164	169
8.2 - Offices & Community Buildings		940	996	1 052	788	788	788	895	949	1 005
8.3 - Parks & Townlands, Cemetries		3 884	5 348	5 021	5 152	5 152	5 152	5 873	6 223	6 595
8.4 - Libraries		7 692	8 930	8 666	8 433	8 804	8 804	8 656	8 675	9 062
8.5 - Sport & Recreation		10 630	10 622	9 648	11 732	10 022	10 022	18 884	25 021	24 715
8.6 - Housing & Social Upliftment		415	310	333	1 096	1 096	1 096	504	385	356
8.7 - Refuse Removal		–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Costing Services		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
9.1 - Departmental Charges & Recoveries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.2 - Internal Billing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.3 - Activity Based Costing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
10.1 - Main Ledger		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
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Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
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Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
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Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
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WC032 Overstrand - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)A

Vote Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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Total Revenue by Vote	2	**1 355 632**	**1 518 431**	**1 682 299**	**1 730 869**	**1 863 859**	**1 863 859**	**1 902 794**	**1 940 888**	**2 007 692**
Expenditure by Vote	1									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		**56 584**	**36 404**	**46 177**	**49 457**	**50 268**	**50 268**	**54 329**	**56 054**	**59 045**
1.1 - Council General		55 655	35 414	45 172	48 351	49 161	49 161	53 172	54 849	57 792
1.2 - Mayor's Office		928	990	1 005	1 106	1 106	1 106	1 156	1 204	1 253
1.3 - Pensioners & Continued Members		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1.4 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.5 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.6 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.7 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		**10 436**	**10 117**	**9 709**	**12 801**	**13 005**	**13 005**	**25 593**	**25 992**	**27 622**
2.1 - Municipal Manager		3 070	2 336	2 638	2 842	2 914	2 914	3 429	3 578	3 752
2.2 - Internal Audit		2 761	2 898	3 150	4 366	4 354	4 354	5 145	4 817	5 151
2.3 - Legal Services & Contract Management		2 479	2 620	1 547	2 948	3 134	3 134	3 134	3 249	3 471
2.4 - Strategic Support Services		2 126	2 263	2 374	2 645	2 603	2 603	13 884	14 348	15 248
2.5 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.6 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.7 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		**51 227**	**54 553**	**58 075**	**65 270**	**65 003**	**65 003**	**72 318**	**75 155**	**80 087**
3.1 - Director: Corporate Services		4 372	4 192	5 331	4 681	4 605	4 605	4 776	4 902	5 048
3.2 - Human Resources		13 889	14 066	14 644	15 831	16 530	16 530	16 796	17 424	18 512
3.3 - Info & Communication Technology		21 697	23 529	24 910	30 186	29 656	29 656	35 519	37 042	39 730
3.4 - Admin Support Services		5 284	5 502	5 413	6 227	6 227	6 227	6 336	6 540	6 934
3.5 - Municipal Court		2 694	2 863	3 083	3 251	2 951	2 951	3 478	3 633	3 885
3.6 - Risk Management		53	808	982	1 163	1 103	1 103	1 227	1 264	1 337
3.7 - Customer Relations Management (24H)		3 238	3 593	3 711	3 931	3 931	3 931	4 188	4 350	4 642
3.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services		**107 851**	**136 612**	**140 078**	**123 069**	**138 047**	**138 047**	**138 929**	**145 436**	**154 520**
4.1 - Finance: Director		2 366	2 409	2 613	2 684	2 784	2 784	2 948	2 906	3 063
4.2 - Finance: Accounting Services		8 840	17 901	8 219	8 750	8 750	8 750	9 330	9 739	10 380
4.3 - Finance: Expenditure, Assets & Fleet Management		48 690	63 603	68 974	41 756	45 443	45 443	41 190	43 644	46 681
4.4 - Finance: Revenue		27 268	28 479	31 023	37 742	38 308	38 308	41 563	43 393	46 165
4.5 - Finance: Supply Chain Management		9 950	9 911	10 323	12 886	20 795	20 795	22 258	23 191	24 650
4.6 - Data Control		671	725	741	1 434	1 434	1 434	1 490	1 523	1 589
4.7 - Assessment Rates		10 065	13 584	18 186	17 817	20 532	20 532	20 149	21 040	21 992
4.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		**806 013**	**893 615**	**942 227**	**1 078 055**	**1 172 039**	**1 172 039**	**1 210 945**	**1 257 315**	**1 298 832**
5.1 - Director: Infrastructure Services		2 655	2 740	2 968	3 279	3 279	3 279	3 394	3 531	3 692
5.2 - Water Infrastructure & Quality		72 015	83 700	113 069	189 155	241 169	241 169	221 943	195 714	172 122
5.3 - Bulk Water Services & Housing Development		28 774	46 470	61 794	–	–	–	2 715	2 828	3 034
5.4 - Civil Engineering Services		23 560	24 887	22 740	26 823	26 964	26 964	28 533	29 771	31 708
5.5 - Roads		99 432	102 481	95 753	120 668	126 029	126 029	130 957	148 407	158 224
5.6 - Stormwater		12 829	14 130	15 143	15 360	15 155	15 155	15 522	15 930	16 491
5.7 - Electricity		378 836	435 638	436 951	526 427	544 649	544 649	584 226	626 272	671 786
5.8 - Water		69 398	70 674	68 990	69 219	72 336	72 336	76 131	79 206	79 221
5.9 - Sewerage		57 515	62 773	68 885	74 643	78 410	78 410	81 087	84 267	85 711
5.10 - Waste Management		60 999	50 122	55 934	52 483	64 048	64 048	66 435	71 390	76 842
Vote 6 - Public Safety		**91 326**	**123 167**	**153 723**	**137 515**	**167 686**	**167 686**	**175 704**	**184 344**	**192 352**
6.1 - Director: Municipal Public Safety		2 603	3 311	3 443	4 296	3 983	3 983	4 652	4 816	5 024
6.2 - Traffic		33 628	52 802	74 392	49 675	75 887	75 887	78 775	82 511	87 247
6.3 - Law Enforcement		23 513	17 709	24 295	27 834	28 216	28 216	31 447	32 837	34 334
6.4 - Vehicle testing		534	660	599	521	521	521	559	581	624
6.5 - Fire Brigade		20 619	28 306	30 610	31 535	36 217	36 217	35 071	37 173	37 343
6.6 - Vehicle Licensing		960	1 199	1 085	1 482	1 375	1 375	1 567	1 616	1 727
6.7 - Special Task Team Unit		268	11 759	13 760	13 092	13 581	13 581	13 828	14 629	15 666
6.8 - Disaster Management		2 657	1 071	577	2 068	1 096	1 096	2 515	2 803	2 868

WC032 Overstrand - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)A

Vote Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
6.9 - Security Services		6 544	6 350	4 962	7 012	6 812	6 812	7 289	7 378	7 518
6.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		**50 731**	**90 848**	**63 185**	**72 004**	**69 991**	**69 991**	**73 840**	**67 011**	**70 946**
7.1 - Director: Planning & Development		8 594	9 482	7 677	11 398	9 299	9 299	8 072	8 512	8 989
7.2 - Tourism		2 893	2 923	3 722	4 104	4 204	4 204	3 923	4 127	4 418
7.3 - Socio Economic Services		1 354	1 545	1 866	1 984	1 841	1 841	4 073	2 140	2 229
7.4 - Thusong Centre: Hawston		193	1 164	1 035	1 896	1 685	1 685	2 015	2 228	2 213
7.5 - Town Planning		10 954	10 319	11 312	13 469	13 069	13 069	14 542	14 731	15 700
7.6 - Building Control Services		6 662	7 392	7 947	9 775	10 104	10 104	10 484	10 853	11 504
7.7 - Property Administration		3 959	37 210	5 551	4 818	5 157	5 157	5 514	5 695	6 041
7.8 - Environmental Management Services		16 122	20 814	24 076	24 561	24 632	24 632	25 218	18 727	19 851
7.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 8 - Community Services		**147 643**	**152 166**	**157 827**	**204 040**	**194 793**	**194 793**	**192 551**	**208 306**	**216 600**
8.1 - Director		3 219	4 277	2 804	19 164	10 379	10 379	26 092	31 476	33 630
8.2 - Offices & Community Buildings		47 075	48 118	50 057	62 472	60 227	60 227	35 444	40 060	41 847
8.3 - Parks & Townlands, Cemetries		27 284	28 967	30 590	35 717	37 554	37 554	37 428	38 769	41 098
8.4 - Libraries		8 815	9 500	9 145	10 490	10 835	10 835	11 047	10 980	11 540
8.5 - Sport & Recreation		23 226	23 434	26 721	28 584	28 198	28 198	32 376	35 007	33 371
8.6 - Housing & Social Upliftment		6 883	5 925	4 418	7 095	7 095	7 095	7 012	7 087	7 421
8.7 - Refuse Removal		31 141	31 944	34 092	40 518	40 505	40 505	43 152	44 927	47 693
8.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Costing Services		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
9.1 - Departmental Charges & Recoveries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.2 - Internal Billing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.3 - Activity Based Costing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
10.1 - Main Ledger		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
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Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
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Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
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WC032 Overstrand - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)A

Vote Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
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Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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Total Expenditure by Vote	2	1 321 810	1 497 483	1 571 001	1 742 212	1 870 832	1 870 832	1 944 209	2 019 614	2 100 004
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	2	33 821	20 948	111 298	(11 342)	(6 974)	(6 974)	(41 415)	(78 726)	(92 312)

WC032 Overstrand - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue										
Exchange Revenue										
Service charges - Electricity	2	442 792	512 791	495 999	577 969	595 039	595 039	636 747	674 952	715 449
Service charges - Water	2	131 113	142 484	158 070	147 269	164 269	164 269	176 718	187 321	198 560
Service charges - Waste Water Management	2	87 094	93 237	100 655	104 715	104 715	104 715	118 479	125 588	133 123
Service charges - Waste Management	2	72 198	76 964	85 923	85 430	97 430	97 430	108 946	115 482	122 411
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		86 171	68 874	80 449	131 673	123 604	123 604	102 760	66 165	31 109
Agency services		6 189	6 880	7 140	8 319	6 719	6 719	7 103	7 529	7 981
Interest		28	24	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest earned from Receivables		3 257	3 370	5 796	6 400	9 900	9 900	9 400	9 964	10 562
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets		30 476	31 884	51 751	41 800	56 800	56 800	51 250	51 915	52 593
Dividends		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rent on Land		966	1 650	1 401	1 127	1 127	1 127	1 889	2 001	2 120
Rental from Fixed Assets		4 068	5 042	5 346	5 646	5 646	5 646	5 676	6 015	6 375
Licence and permits		626	1 002	1 143	964	864	864	779	826	875
Operational Revenue		9 019	7 497	11 572	8 242	9 442	9 442	8 539	9 029	9 549
Non-Exchange Revenue										
Property rates	2	261 222	280 176	297 101	340 506	340 506	340 506	361 957	383 378	406 073
Surcharges and Taxes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits		1 095	35 124	58 043	20 421	45 421	45 421	44 889	44 983	45 083
Licences or permits		1 601	1 778	1 834	1 943	1 943	1 943	2 000	2 120	2 247
Transfer and subsidies - Operational		144 199	151 903	172 162	184 953	192 561	192 561	190 368	199 421	210 978
Interest		987	851	1 294	1 300	2 000	2 000	2 110	2 237	2 371
Fuel Levy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Revenue		3 848	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gains on disposal of Assets		–	–	904	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Gains		7 545	7 570	14 279	7 900	7 900	7 900	7 650	4 050	3 500
Discontinued Operations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		**1 294 494**	**1 429 101**	**1 550 896**	**1 676 577**	**1 765 885**	**1 765 885**	**1 837 261**	**1 892 978**	**1 960 958**
Expenditure										
Employee related costs	2	436 029	454 787	480 939	537 911	549 645	549 645	586 258	609 765	650 443
Remuneration of councillors		11 219	11 582	12 315	12 514	12 898	12 898	13 912	14 488	15 086
Bulk purchases - electricity	2	298 272	351 600	346 418	429 805	443 829	443 829	484 477	523 235	565 093
Inventory consumed	8	45 042	52 661	58 220	62 499	69 523	69 523	61 092	73 043	73 524
Debt impairment	3	9 494	28 248	52 100	19 414	50 372	50 372	53 394	56 598	59 994
Depreciation and amortisation		138 195	148 319	148 321	149 154	149 403	149 403	158 441	167 237	176 574
Interest		48 805	47 584	48 152	49 658	49 658	49 658	49 814	51 810	46 707
Contracted services		208 095	237 215	257 088	300 624	310 810	310 810	316 348	334 743	351 451
Transfers and subsidies		8 651	12 813	16 086	16 380	16 580	16 580	17 417	16 650	17 309
Irrecoverable debts written off		4 559	5 258	10 206	–	10 709	10 709	10 709	10 709	10 709
Operational costs		112 270	116 245	141 085	164 252	207 404	207 404	192 347	161 335	133 113
Losses on disposal of Assets		144	30 979	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Losses		1 034	192	72	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure		**1 321 810**	**1 497 483**	**1 571 001**	**1 742 212**	**1 870 832**	**1 870 832**	**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**
Surplus/(Deficit)		**(27 316)**	**(68 383)**	**(20 106)**	**(65 635)**	**(104 948)**	**(104 948)**	**(106 948)**	**(126 636)**	**(139 046)**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	6	42 381	87 270	125 273	54 293	97 084	97 084	65 533	47 910	46 734
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	6	18 757	2 060	6 130	–	890	890	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		**33 821**	20 948	111 298	**(11 342)**	**(6 974)**	**(6 974)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**
Income Tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax		**33 821**	20 948	111 298	(11 342)	(6 974)	(6 974)	(41 415)	(78 726)	(92 312)
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Joint Venture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Minorities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		**33 821**	20 948	111 298	(11 342)	(6 974)	(6 974)	(41 415)	(78 726)	(92 312)
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	1	**33 821**	**20 948**	**111 298**	**(11 342)**	**(6 974)**	**(6 974)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**

WC032 Overstrand - Table A5 Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, functional classification and funding

Vote Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital expenditure - Vote										
Multi-year expenditure *to be appropriated*	2									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		–	–	–	5 000	2	2	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		–	3 250	–	2 215	1 533	1 533	765	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services		–	42	–	60	10	10	1 560	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		109 765	146 819	4 059	196 210	186 584	186 584	154 385	137 910	109 734
Vote 6 - Public Safety		–	2 117	–	300	1 300	1 300	1 300	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		–	100	–	45	45	45	30	–	–
Vote 8 - Community Services		–	6 417	–	735	2 935	2 935	735	–	–
Vote 9 - Costing Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total		**109 765**	**158 744**	**4 059**	**204 565**	**192 410**	**192 410**	**158 775**	**137 910**	**109 734**
Single-year expenditure *to be appropriated*	2									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		–	–	–	–	–	–	465	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		2 288	–	1 812	1 800	3 128	3 128	2 200	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services		57	–	57	–	2 627	2 627	5 650	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		91 580	26 219	163 637	1 938	14 659	14 659	14 689	–	7 000
Vote 6 - Public Safety		8 160	4 989	5 007	600	2 150	2 150	1 850	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		498	965	2 365	–	223	223	–	–	–
Vote 8 - Community Services		42 100	1 458	12 384	506	30	30	1 000	–	–
Vote 9 - Costing Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		**145 035**	**33 633**	**185 262**	**4 844**	**22 817**	**22 817**	**25 854**	**–**	**7 000**
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote	3,7	**254 800**	**192 377**	**189 321**	**209 409**	**215 227**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**
Capital Expenditure - Functional										
Governance and administration		**7 054**	**3 761**	**2 228**	**9 075**	**7 365**	**7 365**	**3 490**	**–**	**–**
Executive and council		355	3	5	5 005	7	7	520	–	–
Finance and administration		6 699	3 759	2 223	4 070	7 357	7 357	2 970	–	–
Internal audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety		**96 981**	**63 534**	**40 838**	**49 161**	**42 325**	**42 325**	**32 711**	**16 029**	**24 183**
Community and social services		16 072	1 458	3 890	1 330	1 360	1 360	2 235	–	–
Sport and recreation		22 886	5 047	3 318	5 041	3 837	3 837	13 397	16 029	15 183
Public safety		8 425	7 998	5 007	900	3 450	3 450	3 950	–	–
Housing		49 598	49 031	28 623	41 890	33 678	33 678	13 129	–	9 000
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		**29 200**	**11 405**	**20 518**	**5 748**	**5 825**	**5 825**	**3 277**	**2 981**	**6 000**
Planning and development		8 466	2 656	3 719	1 108	825	825	975	–	–
Road transport		20 734	8 748	16 799	4 640	5 000	5 000	2 302	2 981	6 000
Environmental protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services		**121 565**	**113 677**	**125 737**	**145 425**	**159 712**	**159 712**	**145 151**	**118 900**	**86 551**
Energy sources		10 436	28 253	55 692	59 526	59 629	59 629	53 461	46 900	37 551
Water management		35 574	36 721	31 608	25 963	31 124	31 124	43 575	42 200	16 660
Waste water management		57 190	45 732	32 801	59 445	68 363	68 363	45 534	25 300	28 500
Waste management		18 365	2 972	5 637	490	595	595	2 580	4 500	3 840
Other		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3,7	**254 800**	**192 377**	**189 321**	**209 409**	**215 227**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**
Funded by:										
National Government		35 100	36 688	81 741	54 293	63 935	63 935	52 299	47 910	37 734
Provincial Government		48 390	1 290	5 036	–	33 843	33 843	13 129	–	9 000
District Municipality		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (Nat / Prov Departm Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educ Institutions)		–	53 387	26 098	41 890	195	195	105	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	4	**83 490**	**91 365**	**112 876**	**96 183**	**97 974**	**97 974**	**65 533**	**47 910**	**46 734**
Public contributions & donations	5	23 919	–	18 467	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing	6	45 443	65 237	34 249	95 214	95 821	95 821	93 010	90 000	70 000
Internally generated funds		101 949	35 775	23 730	18 013	21 432	21 432	26 085	–	–
Total Capital Funding	7	**254 800**	**192 377**	**189 321**	**209 409**	**215 227**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**

WC032 Overstrand - Table A5 Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, functional classification and funding

Vote Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital expenditure - Municipal Vote										
Multi-year expenditure appropriation	2									
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.1 - Council General		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2 - Mayor's Office		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.3 - Pensioners & Continued Members		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.4 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.5 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.6 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.7 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		–	–	–	5 000	2	2	–	–	–
2.1 - Municipal Manager		–	–	–	5 000	2	2	–	–	–
2.2 - Internal Audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.3 - Legal Services & Contract Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.4 - Strategic Support Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.5 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.6 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.7 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		–	3 250	–	2 215	1 533	1 533	765	–	–
3.1 - Director: Corporate Services		–	10	–	15	15	15	115	–	–
3.2 - Human Resources		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.3 - Info & Communication Technology		–	3 240	–	2 200	1 518	1 518	650	–	–
3.4 - Admin Support Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.5 - Municipal Court		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.6 - Risk Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.7 - Customer Relations Management (24H)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services		–	42	–	60	10	10	1 560	–	–
4.1 - Finance: Director		–	42	–	60	10	10	60	–	–
4.2 - Finance: Accounting Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.3 - Finance: Expenditure, Assets & Fleet Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	1 500	–	–
4.4 - Finance: Revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.5 - Finance: Supply Chain Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.6 - Data Control		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.7 - Assessment Rates		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		109 765	146 819	4 059	196 210	186 584	186 584	154 385	137 910	109 734
5.1 - Director: Infrastructure Services		1 212	769	–	1 845	1 845	1 845	1 845	2 000	–
5.2 - Water Infrastructure & Quality		14 777	63 731	4 059	72 097	126 184	126 184	101 988	86 510	71 343
5.3 - Bulk Water Services & Housing Development		48 411	58 065	–	63 842	–	–	–	–	–
5.4 - Civil Engineering Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	275	–	–
5.5 - Roads		36 053	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.6 - Stormwater		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.7 - Electricity		9 313	24 254	–	58 026	58 050	58 050	49 711	44 900	34 551
5.8 - Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.9 - Sewerage		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.10 - Waste Management		–	–	–	400	505	505	565	4 500	3 840
Vote 6 - Public Safety		–	2 117	–	300	1 300	1 300	1 300	–	–
6.1 - Director: Municipal Public Safety		–	911	–	300	300	300	300	–	–
6.2 - Traffic		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.3 - Law Enforcement		–	1 206	–	–	1 000	1 000	1 000	–	–
6.4 - Vehicle testing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.5 - Fire Brigade		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.6 - Vehicle Licensing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.7 - Special Task Team Unit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.8 - Disaster Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.9 - Security Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		–	100	–	45	45	45	30	–	–
7.1 - Director: Planning & Development		–	100	–	45	45	45	30	–	–
7.2 - Tourism		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.3 - Socio Economic Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.4 - Thusong Centre: Hawston		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.5 - Town Planning		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.6 - Building Control Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.7 - Property Administration		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.8 - Environmental Management Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 8 - Community Services		–	6 417	–	735	2 935	2 935	735	–	–
8.1 - Director		–	6 417	–	735	2 935	2 935	735	–	–
8.2 - Offices & Community Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.3 - Parks & Townlands, Cemetries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.4 - Libraries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.5 - Sport & Recreation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.6 - Housing & Social Upliftment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.7 - Refuse Removal		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 9 - Costing Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.1 - Departmental Charges & Recoveries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.2 - Internal Billing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.3 - Activity Based Costing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.1 - Main Ledger		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total		109 765	158 744	4 059	204 565	192 410	192 410	158 775	137 910	109 734

Multi-year appropriation for Budget Year 2024/25 in the 2023/24 Annual Budget				Multi-year appropriation for 2025/26 in the 2023/24 Annual Budget				New multi-year appropriations (funds for new and existing projects)		
Appropriation for 2024/25	Adjustments in 2023/24	Downward adjustments for 2024/25	Appropriation carried forward	Appropriation for 2024/25	Adjustments in 2023/24	Downward adjustments for 2024/25	Appropriation carried forward	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
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Vote Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			Multi-year appropriation for Budget Year 2024/25 in the 2023/24 Annual Budget				Multi-year appropriation for 2025/26 in the 2023/24 Annual Budget				New multi-year appropriations (funds for new and existing projects)		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27	Appropriation for 2024/25	Adjustments in 2023/24	Downward adjustments for 2024/25	Appropriation carried forward	Appropriation for 2024/25	Adjustments in 2023/24	Downward adjustments for 2024/25	Appropriation carried forward	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
4.3 - Finance: Expenditure, Assets & Fleet Management		–	–	–	–	2 627	2 627	5 650	–	–											
4.4 - Finance: Revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
4.5 - Finance: Supply Chain Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
4.6 - Data Control		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
4.7 - Assessment Rates		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
4.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
4.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
4.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		**91 580**	**26 219**	**163 637**	**1 938**	**14 659**	**14 659**	**14 689**	**–**	**7 000**											
5.1 - Director: Infrastructure Services		868	53	1 264	100	100	100	–	–	–											
5.2 - Water Infrastructure & Quality		27 260	–	53 168	–	10 753	10 753	8 274	–	4 000											
5.3 - Bulk Water Services & Housing Development		38 649	13 451	52 697	278	854	854	–	–	–											
5.4 - Civil Engineering Services		–	–		1 470	2 782	2 782	5 900	–	–											
5.5 - Roads		11 358	7 581	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
5.6 - Stormwater		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
5.7 - Electricity		199	2 163	54 649	–	79	79	–	–	3 000											
5.8 - Water		–	–	1 859	–	–	–	–	–	–											
5.9 - Sewerage		–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
5.10 - Waste Management		13 245	2 972	–	90	90	90	515	–	–											
Vote 6 - Public Safety		**8 160**	**4 989**	**5 007**	**600**	**2 150**	**2 150**	**1 850**	**–**	**–**											
6.1 - Director: Municipal Public Safety		910	–	462	–	–	–	–	–	–											
6.2 - Traffic			1 846	–	600	600	600	–	–	–											
6.3 - Law Enforcement		1 517	1 431	4 100	–	1 550	1 550	1 100	–	–											
6.4 - Vehicle testing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
6.5 - Fire Brigade		5 733	1 713	446	–	–	–	750	–	–											
6.6 - Vehicle Licensing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
6.7 - Special Task Team Unit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
6.8 - Disaster Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
6.9 - Security Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
6.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		**498**	**965**	**2 365**	**–**	**223**	**223**	**–**	**–**	**–**											
7.1 - Director: Planning & Development		448	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–											
7.2 - Tourism		50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
7.3 - Socio Economic Services		–	–	–	–	223	223	–	–	–											
7.4 - Thusong Centre: Hawston		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
7.5 - Town Planning		–	965	2 336	–	–	–	–	–	–											
7.6 - Building Control Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
7.7 - Property Administration		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
7.8 - Environmental Management Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
7.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
7.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
Vote 8 - Community Services		**42 100**	**1 458**	**12 384**	**506**	**30**	**30**	**1 000**	**–**	**–**											
8.1 - Director		42 100	1 458	11 864	–	–	–	1 000	–	–											
8.2 - Offices & Community Buildings		–	–		506	–	–	–	–	–											
8.3 - Parks & Townlands, Cemetries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
8.4 - Libraries		–	–	520	–	30	30	–	–	–											
8.5 - Sport & Recreation		–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–											
8.6 - Housing & Social Upliftment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
8.7 - Refuse Removal		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
8.8 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
8.9 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
8.10 - 0		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
Vote 9 - Costing Services		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**											
9.1 - Departmental Charges & Recoveries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
9.2 - Internal Billing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
9.3 - Activity Based Costing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**											
10.1 - Main Ledger		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		**145 035**	**33 633**	**185 262**	**4 844**	**22 817**	**22 817**	**25 854**	**–**	**7 000**											
Total Capital Expenditure		**254 800**	**192 377**	**189 321**	**209 409**	**215 227**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**											

WC032 Overstrand - Table A6 Budgeted Financial Position

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
ASSETS										
Current assets										
Cash and cash equivalents		612 723	616 280	646 535	516 302	700 851	700 851	660 378	678 165	685 478
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactior	1	81 353	96 422	111 871	88 033	77 305	77 305	76 747	75 234	74 261
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	1	45 341	52 678	57 923	34 822	33 963	33 963	33 832	34 765	34 660
Current portion of non-current receivables		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory	2	12 736	10 938	11 594	11 054	11 054	11 054	11 199	11 170	11 153
VAT		16 822	12 472	13 604	1 063	1 063	1 063	1 783	2 559	3 385
Other current assets		717	733	743	32 047	32 047	32 047	45 087	48 127	51 167
Total current assets		**769 692**	**789 523**	**842 270**	**683 321**	**856 283**	**856 283**	**829 027**	**850 020**	**860 104**
Non current assets										
Investments		54 278	60 512	68 211	77 846	77 846	77 846	84 471	–	–
Investment property		127 538	131 248	141 336	138 346	146 836	146 836	150 336	153 836	157 336
Property, plant and equipment	3	3 601 762	3 633 488	3 672 579	3 859 136	3 854 285	3 854 285	3 880 112	3 851 143	3 791 681
Biological assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living and non-living resources		677	610	542	474	474	474	1 106	1 039	971
Heritage assets		128 528	112 126	114 055	112 126	114 055	114 055	114 055	114 055	114 055
Intangible assets		8 993	8 940	8 687	7 909	7 909	7 909	7 637	7 347	7 036
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactior		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-current receivables from non-exchange transactio		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other non-current assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total non current assets		**3 921 776**	**3 946 923**	**4 005 409**	**4 195 837**	**4 201 406**	**4 201 406**	**4 237 717**	**4 127 419**	**4 071 079**
TOTAL ASSETS		**4 691 468**	**4 736 446**	**4 847 680**	**4 879 158**	**5 057 688**	**5 057 688**	**5 066 744**	**4 977 439**	**4 931 183**
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities										
Bank overdraft		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial liabilities		53 957	50 494	57 949	50 907	50 907	50 907	154 566	61 170	71 979
Consumer deposits		42 248	43 312	45 091	65 312	65 312	65 312	58 712	56 712	54 712
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	4	141 475	142 157	146 449	182 222	182 223	182 223	158 403	164 401	162 779
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transact	5	24 030	26 309	6 206	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provision		49 986	41 443	43 365	42 971	46 488	46 488	53 093	56 205	59 078
VAT		–	–	–	2 111	2 226	2 226	3 365	4 370	5 435
Other current liabilities		–	5 414	6 083	5 904	6 357	6 357	6 643	6 942	7 254
Total current liabilities		**311 695**	**309 129**	**305 142**	**349 426**	**353 512**	**353 512**	**434 783**	**349 800**	**361 238**
Non current liabilities										
Financial liabilities	6	430 400	429 906	421 957	420 625	420 625	420 625	331 786	360 616	358 637
Provision	7	139 279	157 026	170 841	167 099	181 162	181 162	188 240	196 094	204 798
Long term portion of trade payables		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other non-current liabilities		108 533	116 205	114 262	144 013	126 802	126 802	141 167	155 458	170 710
Total non current liabilities		**678 212**	**703 137**	**707 060**	**731 737**	**728 589**	**728 589**	**661 193**	**712 168**	**734 146**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**989 907**	**1 012 266**	**1 012 202**	**1 081 163**	**1 082 101**	**1 082 101**	**1 095 976**	**1 061 968**	**1 095 383**
NET ASSETS		**3 701 561**	**3 724 180**	**3 835 478**	**3 797 994**	**3 975 588**	**3 975 588**	**3 970 769**	**3 915 472**	**3 835 800**
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY										
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	8	3 698 333	3 720 952	3 832 250	3 794 766	3 972 359	3 972 359	3 967 539	3 912 242	3 832 571
Reserves and funds	9	3 227	3 228	3 228	3 229	3 229	3 229	3 230	3 230	3 230
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	10	**3 701 561**	**3 724 180**	**3 835 478**	**3 797 994**	**3 975 588**	**3 975 588**	**3 970 769**	**3 915 472**	**3 835 800**

WC032 Overstrand - Table A7 Budgeted Cash Flows

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES										
Receipts										
Property rates		262 273	277 452	292 203	335 688	335 688	335 688	358 095	379 864	402 353
Service charges		735 694	813 102	812 299	904 949	950 160	950 160	1 032 355	1 095 854	1 161 604
Other revenue		131 363	88 928	114 267	171 788	163 198	163 198	120 379	91 341	56 448
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	1	147 186	145 075	172 032	184 953	192 561	192 561	190 368	199 421	210 978
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	1	28 987	96 836	105 269	54 293	97 974	97 974	65 533	47 910	46 734
Interest		34 748	36 128	58 874	41 800	56 800	56 800	51 250	51 915	52 593
Dividends		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments										
Suppliers and employees		(1 073 734)	(1 199 126)	(1 278 460)	(1 433 760)	(1 469 374)	(1 469 374)	(1 609 408)	(1 663 365)	(1 749 478)
Interest		(48 813)	(47 584)	(48 152)	(49 658)	(49 658)	(49 658)	(49 814)	(51 810)	(46 707)
Transfers and Subsidies	1	(8 710)	(12 813)	(14 865)	(16 380)	(16 580)	(16 580)	(17 417)	(16 650)	(17 309)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**208 994**	**197 999**	**213 466**	**193 672**	**260 768**	**260 768**	**141 341**	**134 480**	**117 216**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES										
Receipts										
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		1 138	3 813	3 676	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables		4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments		(4 878)	(4 980)	(4 980)	(4 980)	(4 980)	(4 980)	(4 980)	87 782	–
Payments										
Capital assets		(255 029)	(190 382)	(183 191)	(209 409)	(215 227)	(215 227)	(184 628)	(137 910)	(116 734)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(258 765)**	**(191 549)**	**(184 495)**	**(214 389)**	**(220 207)**	**(220 207)**	**(189 608)**	**(50 128)**	**(116 734)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES										
Receipts										
Short term loans		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing long term/refinancing		54 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	65 000	90 000	70 000
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		1 256	1 064	1 779	22 000	22 000	22 000	(6 600)	(2 000)	(2 000)
Payments										
Repayment of borrowing		(46 576)	(53 957)	(50 494)	(58 245)	(58 245)	(58 245)	(50 605)	(154 566)	(61 170)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**8 680**	**(2 893)**	**1 285**	**13 755**	**13 755**	**13 755**	**7 795**	**(66 566)**	**6 830**
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		**(41 091)**	**3 557**	**30 255**	**(6 962)**	**54 316**	**54 316**	**(40 473)**	**17 787**	**7 313**
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2	**653 813**	**612 723**	**616 280**	523 264	646 535	646 535	**700 851**	**660 378**	**678 165**
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	2	**612 723**	**616 280**	**646 535**	**516 302**	**700 851**	**700 851**	**660 378**	**678 165**	**685 478**

WC032 Overstrand - Table A8 Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Cash and investments available										
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	1	612 723	616 280	646 535	516 302	700 851	700 851	660 378	678 165	685 478
Other current investments > 90 days		0	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non current Investments	1	54 278	60 512	68 211	77 846	77 846	77 846	84 471	–	–
Cash and investments available:		**667 001**	**676 792**	**714 746**	**594 148**	**778 697**	**778 697**	**744 849**	**678 165**	**685 478**
Application of cash and investments										
Trade payables from Non-exchange transactions: Unspent con		24 030	26 309	6 206	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspent borrowing		44 066	–	22 033	45 214	45 214	45 214	27 610	–	–
Statutory requirements	2	16 822	12 472	13 604	1 063	1 063	1 063	1 783	2 559	3 385
Other working capital requirements	3	83 371	80 214	79 908	129 226	135 690	135 690	112 638	119 152	118 450
Other provisions		18 831	19 799	20 707	20 827	21 470	21 470	22 360	23 064	24 061
Long term investments committed	4	54 278	60 512	68 211	77 846	77 846	77 846	84 471	–	–
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	5	3 227	3 228	3 228	3 229	3 229	3 229	3 230	3 230	3 230
Total Application of cash and investments:		**244 625**	**202 534**	**213 897**	**277 404**	**284 511**	**284 511**	**252 092**	**148 005**	**149 126**
Surplus(shortfall)		**422 376**	**474 258**	**500 849**	**316 744**	**494 187**	**494 187**	**492 757**	**530 160**	**536 352**

WC032 Overstrand - Table A9 Asset Management

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE										
Total New Assets	1	**199 520**	**119 714**	**132 803**	**140 449**	**135 719**	**135 719**	**113 744**	**57 869**	**50 891**
Roads Infrastructure		20 553	7 714	16 799	4 640	5 080	5 080	952	2 981	6 000
Storm water Infrastructure		14 169	4 724	1 113	12 358	7 420	7 420	10 213	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		9 392	18 244	53 049	48 795	48 898	48 898	32 748	24 900	22 551
Water Supply Infrastructure		22 404	3 171	9 484	11 313	16 129	16 129	24 900	20 700	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		12 940	8 923	3 956	7 500	6 817	6 817	8 500	1 500	4 500
Solid Waste Infrastructure		12 254	2 972	1 226	400	505	505	565	500	840
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure		***91 712***	***45 748***	***85 627***	***85 007***	***84 849***	***84 849***	***77 878***	***50 581***	***33 891***
Community Facilities		10 999	4 140	2 674	6 213	707	707	3 350	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities		15 000	5 047	5 068	1 139	1 645	1 645	2 947	5 788	8 000
Community Assets		***25 999***	***9 187***	***7 742***	***7 352***	***2 352***	***2 352***	***6 297***	***5 788***	***8 000***
Heritage Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		4 581	1 410	2 211	100	1 073	1 073	2 250	1 500	–
Housing		49 598	49 031	26 523	41 890	33 678	33 678	13 129	–	9 000
Other Assets		***54 179***	***50 440***	***28 734***	***41 990***	***34 751***	***34 751***	***15 379***	***1 500***	***9 000***
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	21	–	–	–	–	700	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	***71***	***71***	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		**5 152**	**3 240**	**2 212**	**4 000**	**4 575**	**4 575**	**3 250**	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		**802**	**2 910**	**715**	**765**	**748**	**748**	**865**	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		**486**	**1 363**	**729**	**1 335**	**3 945**	**3 945**	**1 225**	–	–
Transport Assets		**21 189**	**6 806**	**7 043**	–	**4 427**	**4 427**	**8 150**	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mature		–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature		–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Renewal of Existing Assets	2	**15 499**	**30 964**	**17 393**	**16 300**	**17 245**	**17 245**	**19 375**	**27 700**	**19 160**
Roads Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		915	1 000	1 042	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	2 000	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		11 297	29 964	15 725	14 100	14 445	14 445	17 175	21 000	16 160
Sanitation Infrastructure		3 287	–	626	700	1 300	1 300	700	700	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 000	3 000
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure		***15 499***	***30 964***	***17 393***	***16 300***	***17 245***	***17 245***	***19 375***	***27 700***	***19 160***
Community Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mature		–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature		–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Upgrading of Existing Assets	6	**39 781**	**41 698**	**39 125**	**52 660**	**62 263**	**62 263**	**51 509**	**52 341**	**46 683**
Roads Infrastructure		181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure		12 258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		120	7 173	1 600	9 231	9 231	9 231	15 464	18 500	15 000
Water Supply Infrastructure		1 873	3 586	6 928	550	550	550	500	500	500

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Sanitation Infrastructure		14 286	30 939	28 219	38 887	50 200	50 200	25 621	23 100	24 000
Solid Waste Infrastructure		3 262	–	1 859	90	90	90	25	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure		***31 980***	***41 698***	***38 606***	***48 758***	***60 071***	***60 071***	***41 609***	***42 100***	***39 500***
Community Facilities		830	–	319	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities		6 971	–	200	3 902	2 192	2 192	9 900	10 241	7 183
Community Assets		***7 801***	**–**	***519***	***3 902***	***2 192***	***2 192***	***9 900***	***10 241***	***7 183***
Heritage Assets		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Operational Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Biological or Cultivated Assets		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Computer Equipment		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Furniture and Office Equipment		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Machinery and Equipment		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transport Assets		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Land		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Mature		–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature		–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure	4	**254 800**	**192 377**	**189 321**	**209 409**	**215 227**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**
Roads Infrastructure		20 734	7 714	16 799	4 640	5 080	5 080	952	2 981	6 000
Storm water Infrastructure		26 427	4 724	1 113	12 358	7 420	7 420	10 213	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		10 427	26 417	55 692	59 526	59 629	59 629	49 711	45 400	37 551
Water Supply Infrastructure		35 574	36 721	32 137	25 963	31 124	31 124	42 575	42 200	16 660
Sanitation Infrastructure		30 513	39 862	32 801	47 087	58 317	58 317	34 821	25 300	28 500
Solid Waste Infrastructure		15 517	2 972	3 085	490	595	595	590	4 500	3 840
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure		***139 192***	***118 410***	***141 626***	***150 065***	***162 165***	***162 165***	***138 863***	***120 381***	***92 551***
Community Facilities		11 829	4 140	2 994	6 213	707	707	3 350	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities		21 971	5 047	5 268	5 041	3 837	3 837	12 847	16 029	15 183
Community Assets		***33 801***	***9 187***	***8 261***	***11 254***	***4 544***	***4 544***	***16 197***	***16 029***	***15 183***
Heritage Assets		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Operational Buildings		4 581	1 410	2 211	100	1 073	1 073	2 250	1 500	–
Housing		49 598	49 031	26 523	41 890	33 678	33 678	13 129	–	9 000
Other Assets		***54 179***	***50 440***	***28 734***	***41 990***	***34 751***	***34 751***	***15 379***	***1 500***	***9 000***
Biological or Cultivated Assets		**–**	**21**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**700**	**–**	**–**
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	***71***	***71***	**–**	**–**	**–**
Computer Equipment		**5 152**	**3 240**	**2 212**	**4 000**	**4 575**	**4 575**	**3 250**	**–**	**–**
Furniture and Office Equipment		**802**	**2 910**	**715**	**765**	**748**	**748**	**865**	**–**	**–**
Machinery and Equipment		**486**	**1 363**	**729**	**1 335**	**3 945**	**3 945**	**1 225**	**–**	**–**
Transport Assets		**21 189**	**6 806**	**7 043**	**–**	**4 427**	**4 427**	**8 150**	**–**	**–**
Land		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Mature		–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature		–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - Asset class		**254 800**	**192 377**	**189 321**	**209 409**	**215 227**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**
ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5	3 867 498	3 886 411	3 937 199	4 117 991	4 123 559	4 123 559	4 153 246	4 127 419	4 071 079
Roads Infrastructure		1 092 468	1 051 629	1 030 337	919 844	920 284	920 284	875 222	828 508	780 837
Storm water Infrastructure		234 040	249 628	247 788	244 723	245 246	245 246	246 734	237 834	228 757
Electrical Infrastructure		503 933	503 466	533 162	581 070	581 172	581 172	603 240	620 444	629 235
Water Supply Infrastructure		481 783	502 684	512 678	531 445	536 606	536 606	554 132	570 280	559 846
Sanitation Infrastructure		410 765	449 610	468 023	484 553	490 321	490 321	503 640	506 363	511 158
Solid Waste Infrastructure		40 153	40 054	39 805	46 852	46 958	46 958	44 240	45 317	45 700
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure		***2 763 142***	***2 797 071***	***2 831 793***	***2 808 488***	***2 820 588***	***2 820 588***	***2 827 209***	***2 808 747***	***2 755 533***

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Community Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage Assets		130 928	112 126	114 055	112 126	114 055	114 055	114 055	114 055	114 055
Investment properties		127 538	131 248	141 336	138 346	146 836	146 836	150 336	153 836	157 336
Other Assets		720 913	716 717	718 720	933 820	909 451	909 451	923 672	922 464	926 389
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		8 993	8 940	8 687	7 909	7 980	7 980	7 709	7 418	7 108
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		11 016	12 199	12 260	17 932	18 490	18 490	20 289	17 741	14 939
Machinery and Equipment		8 693	9 932	10 584	5 464	7 826	7 826	7 577	5 957	4 174
Transport Assets		95 597	97 568	99 221	93 432	97 859	97 859	101 294	96 162	90 575
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living Resources		677	610	542	474	474	474	1 106	1 039	971
TOTAL ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5	**3 867 498**	**3 886 411**	**3 937 199**	**4 117 991**	**4 123 559**	**4 123 559**	**4 153 246**	**4 127 419**	**4 071 079**
EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS										
Depreciation	7	138 195	147 004	148 321	149 087	149 087	149 087	158 373	167 170	176 506
Repairs and Maintenance by Asset Class	3	**211 518**	**245 386**	**249 505**	**293 296**	**300 849**	**300 849**	**295 774**	**316 378**	**331 260**
Roads Infrastructure		67 439	64 340	54 418	75 266	80 626	80 626	78 769	92 481	98 202
Storm water Infrastructure		5 584	6 870	6 157	6 469	6 265	6 265	6 361	6 573	6 943
Electrical Infrastructure		31 045	30 721	35 380	41 404	41 892	41 892	40 144	42 117	45 114
Water Supply Infrastructure		21 046	21 088	20 432	23 527	21 800	21 800	24 954	26 031	27 625
Sanitation Infrastructure		12 980	11 710	12 634	13 718	14 008	14 008	14 322	14 738	15 395
Solid Waste Infrastructure		2 535	6 351	8 650	7 697	8 734	8 734	8 620	9 081	9 717
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure		***140 742***	***141 079***	***137 671***	***168 080***	***173 326***	***173 326***	***173 170***	***191 021***	***202 996***
Community Facilities		37 364	37 455	40 568	47 427	48 124	48 124	49 396	52 852	55 009
Sport and Recreation Facilities		7 007	12 921	12 919	14 649	14 270	14 270	17 042	19 622	17 192
Community Assets		***44 371***	***50 376***	***53 486***	***62 076***	***62 395***	***62 395***	***66 438***	***72 474***	***72 201***
Heritage Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		2 136	15 056	16 833	18 438	15 005	15 005	13 758	8 069	8 381
Housing		1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assets		***2 137***	***15 056***	***16 833***	***18 438***	***15 005***	***15 005***	***13 758***	***8 069***	***8 381***
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		5 672	5 915	6 829	8 331	8 073	8 073	8 967	9 720	10 707
Intangible Assets		***5 672***	***5 915***	***6 829***	***8 331***	***8 073***	***8 073***	***8 967***	***9 720***	***10 707***
Computer Equipment		**1 947**	**2 490**	**2 157**	**2 423**	**2 423**	**2 423**	**2 566**	**2 717**	**2 878**
Furniture and Office Equipment		**1 128**	**5 004**	**8 206**	**11 697**	**13 834**	**13 834**	**7 747**	**7 935**	**8 389**
Machinery and Equipment		–	**4 059**	**4 163**	**6 036**	**7 353**	**7 353**	**5 983**	**6 310**	**6 530**
Transport Assets		**15 521**	**21 406**	**20 160**	**16 214**	**18 441**	**18 441**	**17 145**	**18 132**	**19 178**
Libraries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mature		–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature		–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS		**349 713**	**392 390**	**397 826**	**442 382**	**449 936**	**449 936**	**454 148**	**483 548**	**507 767**
Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of total capex		*21.7%*	*37.8%*	*29.9%*	*32.9%*	*36.9%*	*36.9%*	*38.4%*	*58.0%*	*56.4%*
Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of deprecn		*40.0%*	*49.4%*	*38.1%*	*46.3%*	*53.3%*	*53.3%*	*44.8%*	*47.9%*	*37.3%*
R&M as a % of PPE & Investment Property		*5.5%*	*6.4%*	*6.4%*	*7.1%*	*7.3%*	*7.3%*	*7.1%*	*7.7%*	*8.1%*
Renewal and upgrading and R&M as a % of PPE and Investment Pr		*7.0%*	*8.3%*	*7.8%*	*8.9%*	*9.3%*	*9.3%*	*8.9%*	*9.7%*	*9.8%*

WC032 Overstrand - Table A10 Basic service delivery measurement

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Household service targets	1									
Water:										
Piped water inside dwelling		30 111	30 990	31 829	31 324	31 324	31 324	32 466	33 115	33 777
Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using public tap (at least min.service level)	2	3 775	3 536	3 242	3 242	3 242	3 242	3 536	4 650	4 900
Other water supply (at least min.service level)	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total		33 886	34 526	35 071	34 566	34 566	34 566	36 002	37 765	38 677
Using public tap (< min.service level)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other water supply (< min.service level)	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No water supply		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of households	5	**33 886**	**34 526**	**35 071**	**34 566**	**34 566**	**34 566**	**36 002**	**37 765**	**38 677**
Sanitation/sewerage:										
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)		30 420	31 394	32 323	31 646	31 646	31 646	32 969	33 629	34 301
Flush toilet (with septic tank)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemical toilet		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pit toilet (ventilated)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other toilet provisions (> min.service level)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total		30 420	31 394	32 323	31 646	31 646	31 646	32 969	33 629	34 301
Bucket toilet		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other toilet provisions (< min.service level)		3 779	3 536	3 242	3 242	3 242	3 242	3 536	4 650	4 900
No toilet provisions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total		3 779	3 536	3 242	3 242	3 242	3 242	3 536	4 650	4 900
Total number of households	5	**34 199**	**34 930**	**35 565**	**34 888**	**34 888**	**34 888**	**36 505**	**38 279**	**39 201**
Energy:										
Electricity (at least min.service level)		5 826	5 618	5 502	5 415	5 415	5 415	5 278	5 141	5 004
Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)		20 146	20 821	21 854	22 382	22 382	22 382	23 127	23 872	24 617
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total		25 972	26 439	27 356	27 797	27 797	27 797	28 405	29 013	29 621
Electricity (< min.service level)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other energy sources		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of households	5	**25 972**	**26 439**	**27 356**	**27 797**	**27 797**	**27 797**	**28 405**	**29 013**	**29 621**
Refuse:										
Removed at least once a week		33 895	34 819	35 601	35 261	35 261	35 261	36 313	37 039	37 780
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total		33 895	34 819	35 601	35 261	35 261	35 261	36 313	37 039	37 780
Removed less frequently than once a week		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using communal refuse dump		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using own refuse dump		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other rubbish disposal		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No rubbish disposal		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of households	5	**33 895**	**34 819**	**35 601**	**35 261**	**35 261**	**35 261**	**36 313**	**37 039**	**37 780**
Households receiving Free Basic Service	7									
Water (6 kilolitres per household per month)		7 595	7 278	7 400	7 400	7 400	7 400	4 800	4 800	4 800
Sanitation (free minimum level service)		7 595	7 278	7 400	7 400	7 400	7 400	4 800	4 800	4 800
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per household per month)		7 595	7 278	7 400	7 400	7 400	7 400	4 800	4 800	4 800
Refuse (removed at least once a week)		7 595	7 278	7 400	7 400	7 400	7 400	4 800	4 800	4 800
Informal Settlements		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of Free Basic Services provided - Formal Settlements (R'000)	8									
Water (6 kilolitres per **indigent** household per month)		3 062	3 065	3 214	3 214	5 224	3 432	5 907	6 261	6 637
Sanitation (free sanitation service to **indigent households**)		5 244	5 253	9 132	9 132	6 729	9 814	7 330	7 770	8 236
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per **indigent** household per month)		5 416	5 513	4 832	7 509	7 509	7 509	8 077	8 562	9 076
Refuse (removed once a week **for indigent households**)		16 906	16 929	17 933	17 933	14 861	19 152	14 577	15 452	16 379
Cost of Free Basic Services provided - Informal Formal Settlements (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total cost of FBS provided		**30 628**	**30 760**	**35 111**	**37 788**	**34 324**	**39 907**	**35 892**	**38 045**	**40 328**
Highest level of free service provided per household										
Property rates (R value threshold)		220 000	220 000							
Water (kilolitres per household per month)		6	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sanitation (kilolitres per household per month)		4	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7
Sanitation (Rand per household per month)		127	132	138	148	148	148	161	171	181
Electricity (kwh per household per month)		50	50	50	50	50	50	70	70	70
Refuse (average litres per week)		210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Revenue cost of subsidised services provided (R'000)	9									
Property rates **(tariff adjustment)** (**impermissable values per section 17 of MPRA**)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property rates exemptions, reductions and rebates **and impermissable values in excess of section 17 of MPRA)**		–	–	–	–	–	–	77 069	80 344	85 164
Water **(in excess of 6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)**		–	–	–	–	–	–	3 412	3 617	3 834
Sanitation **(in excess of free sanitation service to indigent households)**		–	–	–	–	–	–	2 932	3 108	3 294
Electricity/other energy **(in excess of 50 kwh per indigent household per month)**		–	–	–	–	–	–	2 308	2 446	2 593
Refuse **(in excess of one removal a week for indigent households)**		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Housing - rental rebates		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing - top structure subsidies	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenue cost of subsidised services provided		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**85 721**	**89 515**	**94 886**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA1 Supportinging detail to 'Budgeted Financial Performance'

Description R thousand	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
REVENUE ITEMS:										
Non-exchange revenue by source										
Property rates	6									
Total Property Rates		261 222	280 176	297 101	340 506	340 506	340 506	439 026	463 722	491 237
less Revenue Foregone ***(exemptions, reductions and rebates and impermissable values in excess of section 17 of MPRA)***		–	–	–	–	–	–	77 069	80 344	85 164
Net Property Rates		**261 222**	**280 176**	**297 101**	**340 506**	**340 506**	**340 506**	**361 957**	**383 378**	**406 073**
Exchange revenue service charges										
Service charges - Electricity	6									
Total Service charges - Electricity		448 208	518 304	500 831	585 478	602 548	602 548	647 132	685 960	727 117
less Revenue Foregone ***(in excess of 50 kwh per indigent household per month)***		–	–	–	–	–	–	2 308	2 446	2 593
less Cost of Free Basic Services (50 kwh per indigent household per month)		5 416	5 513	4 832	7 509	7 509	7 509	8 077	8 562	9 076
Net Service charges - Electricity		**442 792**	**512 791**	**495 999**	**577 969**	**595 039**	**595 039**	**636 747**	**674 952**	**715 449**
Service charges - Water	6									
Total Service charges - Water		134 175	145 550	161 284	150 484	169 493	167 701	186 037	197 200	209 031
less Revenue Foregone ***(in excess of 6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)***		–	–	–	–	–	–	3 412	3 617	3 834
less Cost of Free Basic Services (6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)		3 062	3 065	3 214	3 214	5 224	3 432	5 907	6 261	6 637
Net Service charges - Water		**131 113**	**142 484**	**158 070**	**147 269**	**164 269**	**164 269**	**176 718**	**187 321**	**198 560**
Service charges - Waste Water Management										
Total Service charges - Waste Water Management		92 338	98 489	109 787	113 846	111 444	114 528	128 742	136 466	144 654
less Revenue Foregone ***(in excess of free sanitation service to indigent households)***		–	–	–	–	–	–	2 932	3 108	3 294
less Cost of Free Basic Services (free sanitation service to indigent households)		5 244	5 253	9 132	9 132	6 729	9 814	7 330	7 770	8 236
Net Service charges - Waste Water Management		**87 094**	**93 237**	**100 655**	**104 715**	**104 715**	**104 715**	**118 479**	**125 588**	**133 123**
Service charges - Waste Management	6									
Total refuse removal revenue		89 104	93 894	103 856	103 363	112 291	116 582	123 523	130 934	138 790
Total landfill revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
less Revenue Foregone ***(in excess of one removal a week to indigent households)***		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
less Cost of Free Basic Services (removed once a week to indigent households)		16 906	16 929	17 933	17 933	14 861	19 152	14 577	15 452	16 379
Net Service charges - Waste Management		**72 198**	**76 964**	**85 923**	**85 430**	**97 430**	**97 430**	**108 946**	**115 482**	**122 411**
EXPENDITURE ITEMS:										
Employee related costs										
Basic Salaries and Wages	2	266 471	281 218	295 585	331 914	339 000	339 000	365 688	380 155	406 950
Pension and UIF Contributions		45 067	49 835	52 761	61 991	62 258	62 258	67 580	70 280	75 560
Medical Aid Contributions		13 951	14 510	15 638	18 074	18 047	18 047	19 652	20 432	21 968
Overtime		30 532	35 197	42 829	33 330	36 273	36 273	35 012	36 727	38 527
Performance Bonus		19 229	20 628	21 923	25 334	25 569	25 569	27 721	28 860	31 016
Motor Vehicle Allowance		8 115	8 136	7 976	8 869	8 939	8 939	8 869	8 869	8 869
Cellphone Allowance		2 150	2 185	2 155	2 493	2 564	2 564	2 586	2 590	2 592
Housing Allowances		2 741	1 707	1 774	1 985	2 006	2 006	1 996	1 997	1 998
Other benefits and allowances		17 026	19 421	24 358	21 805	22 951	22 951	23 219	24 013	24 854
Payments in lieu of leave		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long service awards		3 047	3 689	3 283	3 945	4 343	4 343	4 604	4 880	5 173
Post-retirement benefit obligations	4	22 448	12 613	7 079	21 862	21 355	21 355	22 636	23 994	25 434
Entertainment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarcity		3 121	3 575	3 796	4 061	4 061	4 061	4 367	4 545	4 894
Acting and post related allowance		2 131	2 074	1 781	2 249	2 279	2 279	2 329	2 424	2 609
In kind benefits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
sub-total	5	**436 029**	**454 787**	**480 939**	**537 911**	**549 645**	**549 645**	**586 258**	**609 765**	**650 443**
Less: Employees costs capitalised to PPE		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Employee related costs	1	**436 029**	**454 787**	**480 939**	**537 911**	**549 645**	**549 645**	**586 258**	**609 765**	**650 443**
Depreciation and amortisation										
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment		136 129	141 928	146 163	148 860	148 860	148 860	158 170	166 947	176 263
Lease amortisation		431	290	253	294	294	294	271	290	311
Capital asset impairment		1 635	6 101	1 904	–	249	249	–	–	–
Total Depreciation and amortisation	1	**138 195**	**148 319**	**148 321**	**149 154**	**149 403**	**149 403**	**158 441**	**167 237**	**176 574**
Bulk purchases - electricity										
Electricity Bulk Purchases		298 272	351 600	346 418	429 805	443 829	443 829	484 477	523 235	565 093
Total bulk purchases	1	**298 272**	**351 600**	**346 418**	**429 805**	**443 829**	**443 829**	**484 477**	**523 235**	**565 093**
Transfers and grants										
Cash transfers and grants		8 651	12 813	14 786	16 380	16 580	16 580	17 417	16 650	17 309
Non-cash transfers and grants		–	–	1 300	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total transfers and grants	1	**8 651**	**12 813**	**16 086**	**16 380**	**16 580**	**16 580**	**17 417**	**16 650**	**17 309**
Contracted services										
Outsourced Services		87 046	104 229	125 768	138 344	150 215	150 215	154 567	169 417	181 985
Consultants and Professional Services		26 274	32 365	38 390	41 939	38 747	38 747	40 437	33 406	34 912
Contractors		94 775	100 622	92 930	120 341	121 848	121 848	121 344	131 921	134 554
sub-total	1	**208 095**	**237 215**	**257 088**	**300 624**	**310 810**	**310 810**	**316 348**	**334 743**	**351 451**
Operational Costs										
Collection costs		4 569	5 363	4 915	7 367	7 367	7 367	7 809	8 277	8 774
Contributions to 'other' provisions		28 547	13 315	13 315	6 045	15 122	15 122	15 629	16 991	18 010
Audit fees		4 164	3 810	5 257	5 500	5 500	5 500	5 500	5 775	6 064
Other Operational Costs	3									
Operating Leases		113	96	136	283	283	283	287	290	292
Operational Cost		74 877	93 661	117 461	145 057	179 133	179 133	163 122	130 002	99 973
Statutory Payments other than Income Taxes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Discontinued Operations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Operational Costs	1	**112 270**	**116 245**	**141 085**	**164 252**	**207 404**	**207 404**	**192 347**	**161 335**	**133 113**

Repairs and Maintenance by Expenditure Item	8									
Employee related costs		101 119	113 771	116 569	132 398	132 413	132 413	141 820	147 647	158 253
Inventory Consumed (Project Maintenance)		19 462	22 089	23 186	25 845	31 546	31 546	21 831	32 874	34 496
Contracted Services		80 996	99 098	97 410	120 575	119 866	119 866	117 099	119 830	121 259
Other Expenditure		9 941	10 428	12 340	14 477	17 025	17 025	15 024	16 026	17 252
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	9	211 518	245 386	249 505	293 296	300 849	300 849	295 774	316 378	331 260

Inventory Consumed									
Inventory Consumed - Water	–	–	–	9 230	9 230	9 230	9 460	9 697	9 939
Inventory Consumed - Other	13 498	14 284	20 399	15 903	15 903	15 903	15 903	16 078	16 266
Total Inventory Consumed & Other Material	**13 498**	**14 284**	**20 399**	**25 133**	**25 133**	**25 133**	**25 364**	**25 775**	**26 205**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA2 Matrix Financial Performance Budget (revenue source/expenditure type and dept.)

R thousand	1	Vote 1 - Municipal Council	Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	Vote 3 - Corporate Services	Vote 4 - Financial Services	Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	Vote 6 - Public Safety	Vote 7 - Planning and Development	Vote 8 - Community Services	Vote 9 - Costing Services	Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	Total
Revenue												
Exchange Revenue												
Service charges - Electricity		–	–	–	800	635 947	–	–	–	–	–	**636 747**
Service charges - Water		–	–	–	8	176 711	–	–	–	–	–	**176 718**
Service charges - Waste Water Management		–	–	–	–	118 479	0	–	–	–	–	**118 479**
Service charges - Waste Management		–	–	–	–	108 946	–	–	–	–	–	**108 946**
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		–	–	418	764	84 479	207	9 289	7 603	–	–	**102 760**
Agency services		–	–	–	–	–	7 102	–	1	–	–	**7 103**
Interest		–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	**0**
Interest earned from Receivables		–	–	–	9 400	–	–	–	0	–	–	**9 400**
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets		–	–	–	51 250	–	–	–	–	–	–	**51 250**
Dividends		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Rent on Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	0	1 889	–	–	**1 889**
Rental from Fixed Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	72	5 604	–	–	**5 676**
Licence and permits		–	–	–	–	–	189	–	591	–	–	**779**
Operational Revenue		100	–	946	4 765	1 770	848	107	2	–	–	**8 539**
Non-Exchange Revenue												
Property rates		–	–	–	361 957	–	–	–	–	–	–	**361 957**
Surcharges and Taxes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Fines, penalties and forfeits		0	–	–	0	526	43 510	841	11	–	–	**44 889**
Licences or permits		–	–	–	–	–	2 000	–	–	–	–	**2 000**
Transfer and subsidies - Operational		91 720	–	–	1 860	78 024	7 995	1 898	8 871	–	–	**190 368**
Interest		–	–	–	2 110	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2 110**
Fuel Levy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Service charges		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Gains on disposal of Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Other Gains		–	–	–	4 150	–	–	3 500	–	–	–	**7 650**
Discontinued Operations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions		**91 820**	**–**	**1 364**	**437 064**	**1 204 882**	**61 852**	**15 707**	**24 572**	**–**	**–**	**1 837 261**
Expenditure												
Employee related costs		28 147	22 266	37 193	61 704	158 114	100 148	52 308	126 379	–	–	**586 258**
Remuneration of councillors		13 912	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**13 912**
Bulk purchases - electricity		–	–	–	–	484 477	–	–	–	–	–	**484 477**
Inventory consumed		20	119	2 572	2 594	30 348	9 701	1 625	14 112	–	–	**61 092**
Debt impairment		–	–	–	2 884	8 058	42 468	53	–	–	–	**53 462**
Depreciation and amortisation		1	50	1 864	1 430	132 152	1 944	238	20 694	–	–	**158 373**
Interest		–	–	–	5	49 784	–	–	25	–	–	**49 814**
Contracted services		194	1 672	8 601	25 087	222 765	15 064	16 171	26 793	–	–	**316 348**
Transfers and subsidies		1 790	–	–	14 827	–	800	–	–	–	–	**17 417**
Irrecoverable debts written off		–	–	–	3 083	7 230	–	396	–	–	–	**10 709**
Operational costs		10 265	1 486	22 089	27 316	118 016	5 579	3 048	4 548	–	–	**192 347**
Losses on disposal of Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Other Losses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Total Expenditure		**54 329**	**25 593**	**72 318**	**138 929**	**1 210 945**	**175 704**	**73 840**	**192 551**	**–**	**–**	**1 944 209**
Surplus/(Deficit)		**37 491**	**(25 593)**	**(70 954)**	**298 135**	**(6 063)**	**(113 852)**	**(58 133)**	**(167 979)**	**–**	**–**	**(106 948)**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)		–	–	–	–	**55 133**	–	–	**10 400**	–	–	**65 533**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**

R thousand	1	Vote 1 - Municipal Council	Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager	Vote 3 - Corporate Services	Vote 4 - Financial Services	Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	Vote 6 - Public Safety	Vote 7 - Planning and Development	Vote 8 - Community Services	Vote 9 - Costing Services	Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services	Total
Income Tax		37 491	(25 593)	(70 954)	298 135	49 070	(113 852)	(58 133)	(157 579)	–	–	(41 415)

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA3 Supportinging detail to 'Budgeted Financial Position'

Description	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
R thousand										
ASSETS										
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions										
Electricity		28 843	32 657	40 953	53 864	55 668	55 668	63 977	72 081	80 792
Water		24 741	27 720	33 410	32 468	29 433	29 433	29 386	29 218	29 241
Waste		11 450	12 784	17 031	8 797	8 352	8 352	9 746	11 065	12 504
Waste Water		14 991	17 140	21 499	15 446	14 249	14 249	15 299	16 267	17 366
Other trade receivables from exchange transactions		29 807	35 654	37 086	17 700	14 414	14 414	11 304	8 209	5 126
Gross: Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions		**109 832**	**125 954**	**149 979**	**128 275**	**122 116**	**122 116**	**129 712**	**136 840**	**145 029**
Less: Impairment for debt		**(28 479)**	**(29 532)**	**(38 107)**	**(40 242)**	**(44 811)**	**(44 811)**	**(52 965)**	**(61 607)**	**(70 768)**
Impairment for Electricity		(10 235)	(10 450)	(13 688)	(10 904)	(12 890)	(12 890)	(15 905)	(19 101)	(22 488)
Impairment for Water		(8 455)	(9 087)	(11 167)	(6 758)	(8 245)	(8 245)	(10 182)	(12 234)	(14 410)
Impairment for Waste		(4 005)	(4 089)	(5 692)	(6 732)	(7 811)	(7 811)	(9 303)	(10 885)	(12 563)
Impairment for Waste Water		(5 340)	(5 452)	(7 186)	(6 969)	(7 689)	(7 689)	(9 303)	(11 014)	(12 827)
Impairment for other trade receivalbes from exchange transactions		(445)	(454)	(374)	(8 879)	(8 176)	(8 176)	(8 271)	(8 373)	(8 480)
Total net Trade and other receivables from Exchange Trx		**81 353**	**96 422**	**111 871**	**88 033**	**77 305**	**77 305**	**76 747**	**75 234**	**74 261**
Receivables from non-exchange transactions										
Property rates		34 475	37 188	41 923	37 567	38 096	38 096	43 897	49 477	55 397
Less: Impairment of Property rates		(11 125)	(11 359)	(14 012)	(10 175)	(11 819)	(11 819)	(14 660)	(17 672)	(20 865)
Net Property rates		**23 350**	**25 829**	**27 911**	**27 392**	**26 277**	**26 277**	**29 237**	**31 805**	**34 532**
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions		64 953	96 819	124 091	98 112	123 112	123 112	162 421	203 730	245 039
Impairment for other receivalbes from non-exchange transactions		(42 962)	(69 970)	(107 454)	(90 683)	(115 427)	(115 427)	(157 827)	(200 771)	(244 911)
Net other receivables from non-exchange transactions		**21 991**	**26 848**	**16 637**	**7 430**	**7 686**	**7 686**	**4 595**	**2 960**	**128**
Total net Receivables from non-exchange transactions		**45 341**	**52 678**	**44 548**	**34 822**	**33 963**	**33 963**	**33 832**	**34 765**	**34 660**
Inventory										
Water										
Opening Balance		142	**206**	**248**	**204**	**204**	**204**	253	**302**	**350**
System Input Volume		**63**	**42**	**66**	**11 681**	**11 681**	**11 681**	**11 973**	**12 272**	**12 579**
Water Treatment Works		63	42	66	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Bulk Purchases		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Sources		–	–	–	11 682	11 682	11 682	11 974	12 273	12 580
Authorised Consumption	6	–	–	–	**(9 230)**	**(9 230)**	**(9 230)**	**(9 460)**	**(9 697)**	**(9 939)**
Billed Authorised Consumption		–	–	–	**(9 028)**	**(9 028)**	**(9 028)**	**(9 254)**	**(9 485)**	**(9 722)**
Billed Metered Consumption		–	–	–	**(9 028)**	**(9 028)**	**(9 028)**	**(9 254)**	**(9 485)**	**(9 722)**
Free Basic Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subsidised Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Water		–	–	–	(9 028)	(9 028)	(9 028)	(9 254)	(9 485)	(9 722)
Billed Unmetered Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Free Basic Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subsidised Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Water		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UnBilled Authorised Consumption		–	–	–	**(202)**	**(202)**	**(202)**	**(207)**	**(212)**	**(217)**
Unbilled Metered Consumption		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unbilled Unmetered Consumption		–	–	–	(202)	(202)	(202)	(207)	(212)	(217)
Water Losses		–	–	–	**(2 402)**	**(2 402)**	**(2 402)**	**(2 463)**	**(2 526)**	**(2 591)**
Apparent losses		–	–	–	**(2 452)**	**(2 452)**	**(2 452)**	**(2 513)**	**(2 576)**	**(2 641)**
Unauthorised Consumption		–	–	–	(2 452)	(2 452)	(2 452)	(2 513)	(2 576)	(2 641)
Customer Meter Inaccuracies		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Real losses		–	–	–	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**
Leakage on Transmission and Distribution Mains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leakage and Overflows at Storage Tanks/Reservoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leakage on Service Connections up to the point of Customer Met		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data Transfer and Management Errors		–	–	–	50	50	50	50	50	50
Unavoidable Annual Real Losses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Water		–	–	–	**(2 604)**	**(2 604)**	**(2 604)**	**(2 670)**	**(2 738)**	**(2 808)**
Closing Balance Water		**206**	**248**	**314**	**253**	**253**	**253**	**302**	**350**	**399**
Agricultural										
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Issues	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjustments	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Write-offs	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance - Agricultural		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consumables										
Standard Rated										
Opening Balance		8 785	**9 374**	**8 944**	**8 188**	**8 188**	**8 188**	8 284	**8 381**	**8 303**
Acquisitions		14 087	13 854	21 568	16 000	16 000	16 000	16 000	16 000	16 200
Issues	7	(13 498)	(14 284)	(20 399)	(15 903)	(15 903)	(15 903)	(15 903)	(16 078)	(16 266)
Adjustments	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Write-offs	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
R thousand										
Closing balance - Consumables Standard Rated		**9 374**	**8 944**	**10 113**	**8 284**	**8 284**	**8 284**	**8 381**	**8 303**	**8 237**
Zero Rated										
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Issues	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjustments	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Write-offs	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance - Consumables Zero Rated		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Goods										
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Issues	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjustments	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Write-offs	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance - Finished Goods		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Materials and Supplies										
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Issues	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjustments	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Write-offs	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance - Materials and Supplies		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Work-in-progress										
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Materials		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance - Work-in-progress		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Stock										
Opening Balance		1 295	**3 157**	**1 746**	**2 517**	**2 517**	**2 517**	2 517	**2 517**	**2 517**
Acquisitions		–	273	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers		1 946	32 952	(67)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sales		(84)	(34 635)	(531)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance - Housing Stock		**3 157**	**1 746**	**1 167**	**2 517**	**2 517**	**2 517**	**2 517**	**2 517**	**2 517**
Land										
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sales		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjustments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Correction of Prior period errors		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance - Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance - Inventory & Consumables		**12 736**	**10 938**	**11 594**	**11 054**	**11 054**	**11 054**	**11 199**	**11 170**	**11 153**
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)										
PPE at cost/valuation (excl. finance leases)		6 135 597	6 291 976	6 472 990	6 860 747	6 856 145	6 856 145	6 791 021	6 928 931	7 045 665
Leases recognised as PPE	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(2 533 835)	(2 658 488)	(2 800 411)	(3 001 611)	(3 001 860)	(3 001 860)	(2 910 909)	(3 077 788)	(3 253 984)
Total Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	2	**3 601 762**	**3 633 488**	**3 672 579**	**3 859 136**	**3 854 285**	**3 854 285**	**3 880 112**	**3 851 143**	**3 791 681**
LIABILITIES										
Current liabilities - Financial liabilities										
Short term loans (other than bank overdraft)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current portion of long-term liabilities		53 957	50 494	57 949	50 907	50 907	50 907	154 566	61 170	71 979
Total Current liabilities - Financial liabilities		**53 957**	**50 494**	**57 949**	**50 907**	**50 907**	**50 907**	**154 566**	**61 170**	**71 979**
Trade and other payables										
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions		75 444	78 266	79 107	100 608	100 608	100 608	106 131	112 079	118 407
Other trade payables from exchange transactions		66 031	63 891	67 342	81 613	81 614	81 614	52 272	52 322	44 372
Trade payables from Non-exchange transactions: Unspent conditional		24 030	26 309	6 206	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade payables from Non-exchange transactions: Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VAT		–	–	–	2 111	2 183	2 183	3 365	4 370	5 435
Total Trade and other payables	2	**165 505**	**168 466**	**152 655**	**184 333**	**184 406**	**184 406**	**161 768**	**168 771**	**168 214**
Non current liabilities - Financial liabilities										
Borrowing	4	430 400	429 906	421 957	420 625	420 625	420 625	331 786	360 616	358 637
Other financial liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non current liabilities - Financial liabilities		**430 400**	**429 906**	**421 957**	**420 625**	**420 625**	**420 625**	**331 786**	**360 616**	**358 637**
Non current liabilities - Long Term portion of trade payables		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elelctricty Bulk Purchases		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payables and Accruals - General		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
R thousand										
Water Bulk Purchases		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Debt Relief		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provisions										
Retirement benefits		108 533	116 205	114 262	144 013	126 802	126 802	141 167	155 458	170 710
List other major provision items										
Refuse landfill site rehabilitation		120 448	137 226	150 133	146 273	159 692	159 692	165 880	173 030	180 737
Other		18 831	19 799	20 707	20 827	21 470	21 470	22 360	23 064	24 061
Total Provisions		**139 279**	**157 026**	**170 841**	**167 099**	**181 162**	**181 162**	**188 240**	**196 094**	**204 798**
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS										
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)										
Accumulated surplus/(deficit) - opening balance		3 664 755	3 698 333	3 718 724	3 766 661	3 889 933	3 889 933	3 998 825	3 967 539	3 912 242
GRAP adjustments		(243)	1 671	2 228	73 047	73 047	73 047	–	–	–
Restated balance		3 664 512	3 700 005	3 720 953	3 839 708	3 962 980	3 962 980	3 998 825	3 967 539	3 912 242
Surplus/(Deficit)		33 821	20 948	111 298	(11 342)	(6 974)	(6 974)	(41 415)	(78 726)	(92 312)
Transfers to/from Reserves		(0)	(0)	(0)	10	10	10	10 119	23 419	12 631
Depreciation offsets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other adjustments		–	–	(0)	(33 610)	16 343	16 343	10	10	10
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	1	**3 698 333**	**3 720 952**	**3 832 250**	**3 794 766**	**3 972 359**	**3 972 359**	**3 967 539**	**3 912 242**	**3 832 571**
Reserves										
Housing Development Fund		3 227	3 228	3 228	3 229	3 229	3 229	3 230	3 230	3 230
Capital replacement		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Self-insurance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other reserves		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revaluation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Reserves	2	**3 227**	**3 228**	**3 228**	**3 229**	**3 229**	**3 229**	**3 230**	**3 230**	**3 230**
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	2	**3 701 561**	**3 724 180**	**3 835 478**	**3 797 994**	**3 975 588**	**3 975 588**	**3 970 769**	**3 915 472**	**3 835 800**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA4 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (revenue)

R thousand			Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
The provision of democratic, accountable and ethical governance	Good Governance	1		366 679	393 138	462 846	460 614	513 721	513 721	534 699	560 512	590 948
The provision and maintenance of municipal services	Basic Service Delivery	2		847 454	936 098	1 002 939	1 072 360	1 101 584	1 101 584	1 160 336	1 215 175	1 273 995
The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality	Good Governance	3										
The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment	Safe and Healthy Environment	4		53 573	73 510	100 266	63 749	87 317	87 317	95 510	103 232	104 543
The promotion of tourism, economic and social development	Economic Development and Social upliftmnent	5		87 926	115 685	116 248	134 147	161 236	161 236	112 250	61 969	38 206
Allocations to other priorities			2									
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)			1	**1 355 632**	**1 518 431**	**1 682 299**	**1 730 869**	**1 863 859**	**1 863 859**	**1 902 794**	**1 940 888**	**2 007 692**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA5 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (operating expenditure)

R thousand			Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
The provision of democratic, accountable and ethical governance	Good Governance	1		259 035	296 466	278 657	225 596	228 639	228 639	246 423	256 505	269 348
The provision and maintenance of municipal services	Basic Service Delivery	2		696 761	767 390	810 879	1 003 771	1 061 142	1 061 142	1 120 638	1 198 430	1 278 337
The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality	Good Governance	3		497	374	393	729	729	729	758	796	836
The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment	Safe and Healthy Environment	4		105 254	120 278	140 768	165 322	251 650	251 650	261 888	276 400	285 200
The promotion of tourism, economic and social development	Economic Development and Social upliftmnent	5		260 263	312 976	340 304	346 794	328 672	328 672	314 501	287 482	266 283
Allocations to other priorities												
Total Expenditure			1	**1 321 810**	**1 497 483**	**1 571 001**	**1 742 212**	**1 870 832**	**1 870 832**	**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA6 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (capital expenditure)

R thousand			Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
The provision of democratic, accountable and ethical governance	Good Governance	1		7 054	3 761	2 228	9 075	7 365	7 365	3 490		
The provision and maintenance of municipal services	Basic Service Delivery	2		121 565	113 677	125 737	145 425	159 712	159 712	145 151	118 900	86 551
The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality	Good Governance	3								450		
The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment	Safe and Healthy Environment	4		47 383	14 504	12 215	7 271	8 647	8 647	19 582	16 029	15 183
The promotion of tourism, economic and social development	Economic Development and Social upliftmnent	5		78 798	60 435	49 141	47 638	39 503	39 503	15 956	2 981	15 000
Allocations to other priorities			3									
Total Capital Expenditure			1	**254 800**	**192 377**	**189 321**	**209 409**	**215 227**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA7 Measureable performance objectives

Description	Unit of measurement	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Council and Municipal Municipal										
Office of the Municipal Manager										
Municipal Manager										
Submit four progress reports on the revision of the top 10 risks as a corrective action to the Top Management Team (1 previous financial year & 3 current financial year)	Number of progress reports submitted	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sign section 56 performance agreements with all directors by the end of July 2024	Number of agreements signed	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6
Monitor the implementation of the action plan developed to address all the issues raised in the management letter of the Auditor General and submit three progress reports to Executive Mayor	Number of progress reports monitored and submitted to Executive Mayor	7	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bi-annual formal performance appraisals of the section 56 appointees for the previous financial period April to June 2024 to be completed by Sept 2024 and the current period October to December 2024 to be completed by February 2025	Number of appraisals	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	12	12
Draft the annual report and submit to the Auditor-General by end August 2024	Draft Annual Report submitted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Percentage of a municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for the financial year in terms of the municipality's IDP {(Actual amount spent on projects as identified for the year in the IDP/Total amount budgeted on capital projects)X100} (MPPMR Reg 10 (c))	% of the capital budget spent	90.90%	80.90%	89.21%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Ward committee meetings held to facilitate consistent and regular communication with residents	No of ward committee meetings per ward per annum	79	83	112	56	56	56	56	56	56
Corporate Services										
Director: Corporate Services										
Human Resources										
92% of the approved and funded organogram filled {(actual number of posts filled dived by the funded posts budgeted) x100}	% filled	92.1%	91.4%	91%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
The percentage of a municipality's budget (training budget) actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan (MPPMR Reg 10 (f))	% of the training budget spent on implementation of the WSP	100%	99.6%	99.99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
The number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's approved employment equity plan (MPPMR Reg 10 (e))	The number of people from EE target groups employed	71	70	69	75	75	75	75	75	75
Community Services										
Director: Community Services										
Operational Conditional Grant										
100% of the operational conditional grant (Libraries, CDW) spent (Actual expenditure divided by the total grant received)	% of total conditional operational grants spent (Libraries, CDW)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Refuse removal										
Provision of refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal to all informal households at least once a week (MPPMR Reg 10 (a))	Number of formal households for which refuse is removed at least once a week	33895	34819	35601	35261	35261	35261	36313	37039	37780
Provision of refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal to all informal households at least once a week (MPPMR Reg 10 (a))	Number of weekly removal of refuse in informal households (once per week = 52 weeks per annum)	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Infrastructure Services										
Chief Engineer: Infrastructure Services										
Roads maintenance										
m² of roads patched and resealed according to approved Pavement Management System within available budget	m² of roads patched and resealed	105067	94665	77662	110000	110000	110000	110000	110000	110000
Water treatment										
Quality of effluent comply 75% with license and/or general limit in terms of the Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)	% compliance	79.6%	80.08%	75.54%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75%	75%	75%
Quality of potable water comply 95% with SANS 241	% compliance with SANS 241	98.83%	97.83%	96.99%	95.0%	95.0%	95.0%	95%	95%	95%
Limit unaccounted water to less than 26% {(Number of kiloliter water purified - Number of kiloliter water sold)/Number of kiloliter purified x 100)}	% of water unaccounted for	28.3%	24.04%	24.48%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Report on the implementation of the Water Service Development plan annually by the end of October	Report submitted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electricity										
Limit electricity losses to 7.5% or less {(Number of Electricity Units Purchased - Number of Electricity Units Sold) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated) × 100}	% of electricity unaccounted for	7.35%	7.20%	6.42%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
Provision of Electricity: Number of metered electrical connections in formal areas (Eskom Areas excluded) (Definition: Refers to residential households (RE) and pensioners (PR) as per Finance departments billed households) (MPPMR Reg 10 (a))	Number of formal households that meet agreed service standards	21914	22475	23163	22500	22500	22500	22500	22500	22500
MIG										

100% of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) spent by 30 June 2025 (Actual MIG expenditure/Allocation received)	% Expenditure of allocated funds	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Water provision										
Provision of cleaned piped water to all formal households within 200 m from households (MPPMR Reg 10 (a))	No of formal households that meet agreed service standards for piped water	30111	30990	31829	31324	31324	31324	32466	33115	33777
Provision of water to informal households (excluding invaded state owned land and private land) based on the standard of 1 water point to 25 households (MPPMR Reg 10 (a))	The number of taps installed in relation to the number of informal households (excluding invaded state owned land and private land)	341	464	658	328	328	328	262	262	262
Provision of water to informal households on invaded land with available funding ("Land Invasion" refers to the illegal occupation of land, with the intention of establishing dwellings / a settlement upon it. An invasion may be by one individual or by hundreds of households).	The number of taps installed for informal households on invaded land with available funding	80	82	99	80	80	80	80	80	80
Sanitation provision										
Provision of sanitation services to formal residential households (A household is a residenntial unit being billed for the particular services rendered by way of the financial system (SAMRAS)	No of formal residential households which are billed for sewerage in accordance to the SAMRAS financial system	30420	31394	32323	31646	31646	31646	32969	33629	34301
The provision of sanitation services to informal households (excluding invaded state owned land and private land) based on the standard of 1 toilette to 5 households (MPPMR Reg 10 (a))	The number of toilets provided in relation to the number of informal households (excluding invaded state owned land and private land)	934	983	1107	785	785	785	785	785	785
The provision of sanitation services to informal households on invaded land with available funding ("Land Invasion" refers to the illegal occupation of land, with the intention of establishing dwellings / a settlement upon it. An invasion may be by one individual or by hundreds of households).	The number of toilets provided for informal households on invaded land with available funding	139	143	171	105	105	105	105	105	105
Municipal Public Safety										
Director: Municipal Public Safety										
Municipal Public Safety										
Annually arrange public awareness sessions on Protection Services by 30 June	Number of sessions held	103	123	132	120	120	120	130	130	130
Collect R20 000 000 Public Safety Income by 30 June (Actual revenue, excluding the fine impairment amount)	R-value of public safety collected income (excluding fines impairment amount)	19 716 064	15 882 634	17 614 623	25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000
Review Community Safety Plan in three year cycle by end of June 2025 in conjuction with the Department of Community Safety	Plan reviewed	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Disaster and Fire Management										
Annually review and submit draft Disaster Management Plan to Council by the end of March	Reviewed plan submitted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Financial Services										
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)										
Finance										
Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure ((Available cash+ investments)/ Monthly fixed operating expenditure) (MPPMR Reg 10 (g))	Ratio achieved	6.27	5.73	5.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Financial viability measured in terms of the municipality's ability to meet it's service debt obligations ((Total operating revenue-operating grants received)/debt service payments due within the year) (MPPR Reg 10 (g))	Ratio achieved	23.56%	27.78%	28.63%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%
Financial viability measured in terms of the outstanding service debtors (Total outstanding service debtors/ revenue received for services) (MPPR Reg 10 (g))	% achieved	11.37%	11.39%	13.6%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%
Submit a reviewed long term financial plan to the CFO by the end of October 2024	Reviewed long term financial plan submitted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Financial statements submitted to the Auditor General by end August 2023	Financial statements submitted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Provision of free basic electricity, refuse removal, sanitation and water in terms of the equitable share requirements (MPPMR Reg 10 (b))	Number of indgent households	7278	7367	1491	7000	4500	4500	4800	4800	4800
Achieve a debt recovery rate not less than 98% (Receipts/total billed for 12 months period x 100)	% Recovered	100.15%	98.89%	98.96%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Planning and Development										
Director: Planning and Development										
Local Economic Development										
Support 180 SMME's in terms of the SMME Development Programme by 30 June	Number of SMME's supported	172	134	185	180	180	180	180	180	180
EPWP										
The number of job opportunities created through the EPWP programme and as per set targets (business plan as per grant agreement - FTE's, translates to 1079 work opportunities)	Number of temporary jobs created	1238	837	1059	1079	1079	1079	1079	1079	1079
And so on for the rest of the Votes										
And so on for the rest of the Votes										

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA8 Performance indicators and benchmarks

Description of financial indicator	Basis of calculation	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Borrowing Management										
Credit Rating										
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure	Interest & Principal Paid /Operating Expenditure	14.0%	13.5%	12.7%	11.9%	11.1%	11.1%	10.8%	15.9%	11.3%
Capital Charges to Own Revenue	Finance charges & Repayment of borrowing /Own Revenue	17.9%	17.6%	15.9%	15.5%	14.6%	14.6%	14.2%	21.3%	15.3%
Borrowed funding of 'own' capital expenditure	Borrowing/Capital expenditure excl. transfers and grants and contributions	36.6%	49.5%	86.2%	44.2%	42.6%	42.6%	54.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Safety of Capital										
Gearing	Long Term Borrowing/ Funds & Reserves	13335.9%	13319.7%	13072.6%	13028.5%	13028.5%	13028.5%	10273.6%	11166.3%	11105.0%
Liquidity										
Current Ratio	Current assets/current liabilities	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.4
Current Ratio adjusted for aged debtors	Current assets less debtors > 90 days/current liabilities	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.4
Liquidity Ratio	Monetary Assets/Current Liabilities	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.1
Revenue Management										
Annual Debtors Collection Rate (Payment Level %)	Last 12 Mths Receipts/Last 12 Mths Billing		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Current Debtors Collection Rate (Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue)		121.8%	121.9%	119.9%	118.5%	118.5%	118.5%	121.6%	126.2%	130.3%
Outstanding Debtors to Revenue	Total Outstanding Debtors to Annual Revenue	8.7%	8.7%	8.9%	7.4%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	2.4%	2.3%
Longstanding Debtors Recovered	Debtors > 12 Mths Recovered/Total Debtors > 12 Months Old	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Creditors Management										
Creditors System Efficiency	% of Creditors Paid Within Terms (within`MFMA' s 65(e))	99.6%	98.2%	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Creditors to Cash and Investments		12.3%	12.7%	12.2%	19.5%	14.4%	14.4%	16.1%	16.5%	17.3%
Other Indicators										
	Total Volume Losses (kW)	18 855 038	18 502 897	14 272 642	13 227 018	13 227 018	13 227 018	14 834 382	14 734 382	14 634 382
	Total Volume Losses (kW) non technical									
Electricity Distribution Losses (2)	Total Cost of Losses (Rand '000)	17 145 565	19 835 602	16 846 054	13 623 571	13 623 571	13 623 571	20 484 237	20 346 151	20 208 065
	% Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated	7.35%	7.20%	6.43%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.49%	6.00%	6.00%
	Bulk Purchase									
Water Volumes :System input	Water treatment works									
	Natural sources									
	Total Volume Losses (kℓ)	2 077 312	1 768 177	1 840 996	1 662 086	1 662 086	1 662 086	1 761 812	1 691 812	1 641 812
	Total Cost of Losses (Rand '000)	2 616 008	3 062 156	4 637 635	3 245 885	3 245 885	3 245 885	4 404 529	4 229 529	4 104 529
Water Distribution Losses (2)	% Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated	28.25%	24.04%	24.47%	24.00%	24.00%	24.00%	25.04%	24.75%	24.30%
Employee costs	Employee costs/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	33.7%	31.8%	31.0%	32.1%	31.1%	31.1%	31.9%	32.2%	33.2%
Remuneration	Total remuneration/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	34.6%	32.5%	31.8%	32.8%	31.9%	31.9%	32.7%	33.0%	33.9%
Repairs & Maintenance	R&M/(Total Revenue excluding capital revenue)	16.3%	17.2%	16.1%	17.5%	17.0%	17.0%	16.1%	16.7%	16.9%
Finance charges & Depreciation	FC&D/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	11.4%	12.4%	12.9%	10.1%	11.3%	11.3%	11.5%	11.8%	12.1%
IDP regulation financial viability indicators										
i. Debt coverage	(Total Operating Revenue - Operating Grants)/Debt service payments due within financial year)	11.5	10.5	12.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	7.1	13.3	13.7
ii.O/S Service Debtors to Revenue	Total outstanding service debtors/annual revenue received for services	7.0%	7.1%	7.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%
iii. Cost coverage	(Available cash + Investments)/monthly fixed operational expenditure	5.8	5.4	5.3	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.2

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA9 Social, economic and demographic statistics and assumptions

Description of economic indicator	Ref.	Basis of calculation	2001 Census	2007 Survey	2011 Census	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
						Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Demographics												
Population		0	55 012	74 546	80 432	107 810	110 856	132 495	136 205	140 019	144 080	150 784
Females aged 5 - 14		0	2 770	5 837	5 228	6 956	7 153	8 549	8 789	9 035	9 297	9 730
Males aged 5 - 14		0	2 816	5 892	5 278	7 024	7 222	8 632	8 873	9 122	9 386	9 823
Females aged 15 - 34		0	5 561	11 567	13 139	17 484	17 978	21 488	22 089	22 708	23 366	24 454
Males aged 15 - 34		0	6 029	11 235	13 648	18 162	18 675	22 320	22 945	23 587	24 271	25 401
Unemployment		0	5 165	8 099	4 237	5 639	5 798	6 929	7 123	7 323	7 535	7 886
Monthly household income (no. of households)	1, 12											
No income		0	2 226	770	4 585	5 919	5 930	7 715	7 931	8 153	8 390	8 780
R1 - R1 600		0	6 149	5 307	5 326	6 875	6 889	8 963	9 214	9 472	9 747	10 200
R1 601 - R3 200		0	3 742	3 177	4 878	6 297	6 309	8 208	8 438	8 675	8 926	9 341
R3 201 - R6 400		0	3 344	3 789	4 362	5 630	5 642	7 341	7 546	7 757	7 982	8 354
R6 401 - R12 800		0	2 303	2 750	3 830	4 943	4 954	6 445	6 626	6 811	7 009	7 335
R12 801 - R25 600		0	920	1 947	2 896	3 739	3 746	4 874	5 010	5 151	5 300	5 547
R25 601 - R51 200		0	227	1 066	1 456	1 880	1 883	2 450	2 519	2 589	2 664	2 788
R52 201 - R102 400		0	77	184	486	628	629	818	841	865	890	931
R102 401 - R204 800		0	44	176	109	141	141	183	189	194	199	209
R204 801 - R409 600		0			81	105	105	137	140	144	149	155
R409 601 - R819 200		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> R819 200		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poverty profiles (no. of households)												
< R2 060 per household per month	13	0	7 053	9 542	11 310	13 059	13 555	19 034	19 567	20 115	20 698	21 662
	2	0										
Household/demographics (000)												
Number of people in municipal area		0	55 012	74 546	80 432	107 810	110 856	132 495	135 940	139 474	143 100	150 639
Number of poor people in municipal area		0										
Number of households in municipal area		0	24 904	33 747	36 412	48 806	50 185	59 980	61 660	63 387	65 225	68 260
Number of poor households in municipal area		0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Definition of poor household (R per month)		0	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing statistics	3											
Formal		0	22 463	30 440	32 843	44 023	45 266	54 102	55 617	57 175	58 833	61 570
Informal		0	2 441	3 307	3 568	4 783	4 918	5 878	6 043	6 212	6 392	6 689
Total number of households			24 904	33 747	36 412	48 806	50 185	59 980	61 660	63 387	65 225	68 260
Dwellings provided by municipality	4	0	–	–	–	314	350	250	395	339	321	-
Dwellings provided by province/s		0	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwellings provided by private sector	5	0	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total new housing dwellings			-	-	-	314	350	250	395	339	321	-
Economic	6											
Inflation/inflation outlook (CPIX)						4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	5.3%	4.9%	4.6%	4.6%
Interest rate - borrowing						10.0%	9.8%	11.4%	10.5%	10.6%	10.6%	10.6%
Interest rate - investment						4.4%	4.8%	7.3%	9.0%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%
Remuneration increases						6.4%	3.5%	4.9%	5.4%	5.7%	5.5%	5.4%
Consumption growth (electricity)						3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Consumption growth (water)						3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Collection rates	7											
Property tax/service charges						100.4%	99.4%	99.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rental of facilities & equipment						6.4%	3.5%	4.9%	5.4%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Interest - external investments						100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Interest - debtors						97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%
Revenue from agency services						97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%

WC032 Overstrand Supporting Table SA10 Funding measurement

Description	MFMA section	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Funding measures											
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end - R'000	18(1)b	1	612 723	616 280	646 535	516 302	700 851	700 851	660 378	678 165	685 478
Cash + investments at the yr end less applications - R'000	18(1)b	2	422 376	474 258	500 849	316 744	494 187	494 187	492 757	530 160	536 352
Cash year end/monthly employee/supplier payments	18(1)b	3	5.8	5.4	5.3	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.2
Surplus/(Deficit) excluding depreciation offsets: R'000	18(1)	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charge rev % change - macro CPIX target exclusive	18(1)a,(2)	5	N.A.	5.2%	(3.1%)	4.4%	(2.3%)	(6.0%)	1.7%	(0.0%)	(0.0%)
Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue	18(1)a,(2)	6	45.9%	41.5%	39.2%	43.1%	41.8%	41.8%	41.4%	41.1%	40.7%
Debt impairment expense as a % of total billable revenue	18(1)a,(2)	7	4.5%	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%	4.4%	4.9%	4.7%
Capital payments % of capital expenditure	18(1)c;19	8	100.1%	99.0%	96.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Borrowing receipts % of capital expenditure (excl. transfers)	18(1)c	9	31.5%	49.5%	65.4%	44.2%	42.6%	42.6%	54.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Grants % of Govt. legislated/gazetted allocations	18(1)a	10							75.3%	84.1%	96.1%
Current consumer debtors % change - incr(decr)	18(1)a	11	N.A.	9.5%	9.3%	(34.0%)	(1.9%)	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	(0.3%)
Long term receivables % change - incr(decr)	18(1)a	12	N.A.	11.5%	12.7%	14.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	(100.0%)	0.0%
R&M % of Property Plant & Equipment	20(1)(vi)	13	5.9%	6.8%	6.8%	7.6%	7.8%	7.8%	7.6%	8.2%	8.7%
Asset renewal % of capital budget	20(1)(vi)	14	6.1%	16.1%	9.2%	7.8%	8.0%	8.0%	10.5%	20.1%	16.4%

Description	MFMA section	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Supporting indicators											
% incr *total service charges (incl prop rates)*	18(1)a			11.2%	2.9%	10.4%	3.7%	0.0%	7.7%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr Property Tax	18(1)a			7.3%	6.0%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	5.9%	5.9%
% incr Service charges - Water	18(1)a			15.8%	(3.3%)	16.5%	3.0%	0.0%	7.0%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr Service charges - Waste Water Management	18(1)a			8.7%	10.9%	(6.8%)	11.5%	0.0%	7.6%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr Service charges - Waste Management	18(1)a			7.1%	8.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.1%	6.0%	6.0%
#REF!	18(1)a			6.6%	11.6%	(0.6%)	14.0%	0.0%	11.8%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr in Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	18(1)a			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total billable revenue	18(1)a		994 419	1 105 652	1 137 749	1 255 889	1 301 958	1 301 958	1 402 847	1 486 722	1 575 616
Service charges			994 419	1 105 652	1 137 749	1 255 889	1 301 958	1 301 958	1 402 847	1 486 722	1 575 616
Property rates			261 222	280 176	297 101	340 506	340 506	340 506	361 957	383 378	406 073
Service charges - electricity revenue			442 792	512 791	495 999	577 969	595 039	595 039	636 747	674 952	715 449
Service charges - water revenue			131 113	142 484	158 070	147 269	164 269	164 269	176 718	187 321	198 560
Service charges - sanitation revenue			87 094	93 237	100 655	104 715	104 715	104 715	118 479	125 588	133 123
Service charges - refuse removal			72 198	76 964	85 923	85 430	97 430	97 430	108 946	115 482	122 411
Service charges - other											
Interest			6 189	6 880	7 140	8 319	6 719	6 719	7 103	7 529	7 981
Capital expenditure excluding capital grant funding			171 310	101 011	76 446	113 226	117 252	117 252	119 095	90 000	70 000
Cash receipts from ratepayers	18(1)a		1 129 330	1 179 482	1 218 768	1 412 425	1 449 046	1 449 046	1 510 828	1 567 059	1 620 404
Ratepayer & Other revenue	18(1)a		2 462 488	2 839 054	3 109 953	3 274 268	3 464 869	3 464 869	3 650 545	3 809 436	3 981 522
Change in consumer debtors (current and non-current)			N/A	22 405	20 694	(46 939)	(11 588)	–	(4 967)	(581)	(1 077)
Operating and Capital Grant Revenue	18(1)a		186 580	239 173	297 436	239 246	289 644	289 644	255 901	247 331	257 712
Capital expenditure - total	20(1)(vi)		254 800	192 377	189 321	209 409	215 227	215 227	184 628	137 910	116 734
Capital expenditure - renewal	20(1)(vi)		15 499	30 964	17 393	16 300	17 245	17 245	19 375	27 700	19 160
Supporting benchmarks											
Growth guideline maximum			6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
CPI guideline			4.3%	3.9%	4.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%
DoRA operating grants total MFY									172 592	181 606	192 629
DoRA capital grants total MFY									52 299	47 910	37 734
Provincial operating grants									101 886	64 534	28 849
Provincial capital grants									13 129	–	9 000
District Municipality grants									–	–	–
Total gazetted/advised national, provincial and district grants									339 906	294 050	268 212
Average annual collection rate (arrears inclusive)											

Description	MFMA section	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
DoRA operating											
Operational Revenue:General Revenue:Equitable Share									168 794	179 596	190 729
Operational:Revenue:General Revenue:Fuel Levy									–	–	–
2014 African Nations Championship Host City Operating Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Agriculture Research and Technology									–	–	–
Agriculture, Conservation and Environmental									–	–	–
Arts and Culture Sustainable Resource Management									–	–	–
Community Library									–	–	–
Department of Environmental Affairs									–	–	–
Department of Tourism									–	–	–
Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation Masibambane									–	–	–
Emergency Medical Service									–	–	–
Energy Efficiency and Demand-side [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B]									1 898	–	–
HIV and Aids									–	–	–
Housing Accreditation									–	–	–
Housing Top structure									–	–	–
Infrastructure Skills Development Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Integrated City Development Grant									–	–	–
Khayelitsha Urban Renewal									–	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]									1 700	1 800	1 900
Mitchell's Plain Urban Renewal									–	–	–
Municipal Demarcation and Transition Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Municipal Human Settlement Capacity Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant									–	–	–
Natural Resource Management Project									–	–	–
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant									–	–	–
Operation Clean Audit									–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant									–	–	–
Public Service Improvement Facility									–	–	–
Public Transport Network Operations Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Restructuring - Seed Funding									–	–	–
Revenue Enhancement Grant Debtors Book									–	–	–
Rural Road Asset Management Systems Grant									–	–	–
Sport and Recreation									–	–	–
Terrestrial Invasive Alien Plants									–	–	–
Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Health Hygiene in Informal Settlements									–	–	–
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]									200	210	–
Water Services Infrastructure Grant									–	–	–
Public Transport Network Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Smart Connect Grant									–	–	–
Urban Settlement Development Grant									–	–	–
WiFi Grant [Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services									–	–	–
Street Lighting									–	–	–
Traditional Leaders - Imbizion									–	–	–
Department of Water and Sanitation Smart Living Handbook									–	–	–
Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant									–	–	–
Municipal Restructuring Grant									–	–	–
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant									–	–	–
Municipal Emergency Housing Grant									–	–	–
Metro Informal Settlements Partnership Grant									–	–	–
Integrated Urban Development Grant									–	–	–
Programme and Project Preparation Support Grant									–	–	–
									172 592	**181 606**	**192 629**
DoRA Capital											
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal Grant) [Schedule 5B]									19 334	9 900	9 551
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]									24 965	26 010	28 183
Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Public Transport Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Rural Household Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Rural Road Asset Management Systems Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Urban Settlement Development Grant [Schedule 4B]									–	–	–
Municipal Human Settlement									–	–	–
Community Library									–	–	–
Integrated City Development Grant [Schedule 4B]									–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant									–	–	–
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant									–	–	–
Khayelitsha Urban Renewal									–	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Public Transport Network Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Public Transport Network Operations Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (Schedule 5B)									–	–	–
Water Services Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]									8 000	12 000	–
WIFI Connectivity									–	–	–
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Aquaponic Project									–	–	–
Restition Settlement									–	–	–
Infrastructure Skills Development Grant [Schedule 5B]									–	–	–
Restructuring Seed Funding									–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant									–	–	–
Municipal Emergency Housing Grant									–	–	–
Metro Informal Settlements Partnership Grant									–	–	–
Integrated Urban Development Grant									–	–	–

Description	MFMA section	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Trend											
Change in consumer debtors (current and non-current)			33 392	22 405	20 694	(46 939)	(11 588)	–	(4 967)	(581)	(1 077)
Total Operating Revenue			1 294 494	1 429 101	1 550 896	1 676 577	1 765 885	1 765 885	1 837 261	1 892 978	1 960 958
Total Operating Expenditure			1 321 810	1 497 483	1 571 001	1 742 212	1 870 832	1 870 832	1 944 209	2 019 614	2 100 004
Operating Performance Surplus/(Deficit)			(27 316)	(68 383)	(20 106)	(65 635)	(104 948)	(104 948)	(106 948)	(126 636)	(139 046)
Cash and Cash Equivalents (30 June 2012)									–		
Revenue											
% Increase in Total Operating Revenue				10.4%	8.5%	8.1%	5.3%	0.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.6%
% Increase in Property Rates Revenue				7.3%	6.0%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	59.3%	5.9%	5.9%
% Increase in Electricity Revenue				15.8%	(3.3%)	16.5%	3.0%	0.0%	7.0%	6.0%	6.0%
% Increase in Property Rates & Services Charges				11.2%	2.9%	10.4%	3.7%	0.0%	7.7%	6.0%	6.0%
Expenditure											
% Increase in Total Operating Expenditure				13.3%	4.9%	10.9%	7.4%	0.0%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%
% Increase in Employee Costs				4.3%	5.8%	11.8%	2.2%	0.0%	6.7%	4.0%	6.7%
% Increase in Electricity Bulk Purchases				17.9%	(1.5%)	24.1%	3.3%	0.0%	9.2%	8.0%	8.0%
Average Cost Per Budgeted Employee Position (Remuneration)					432888.3096	1268658.156			1382684.432		
Average Cost Per Councillor (Remuneration)					0	0			0		
R&M % of PPE			5.5%	6.4%	6.4%	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	7.1%	7.7%	8.1%
Asset Renewal and R&M as a % of PPE			7.0%	8.3%	7.8%	8.9%	9.3%	9.3%	8.9%	9.7%	9.8%
Debt Impairment % of Total Billable Revenue			4.5%	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%	4.4%	4.9%	4.7%
Capital Revenue											
Internally Funded & Other (R'000)			45 443	65 237	34 249	95 214	95 821	95 821	93 010	90 000	70 000
Borrowing (R'000)			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grant Funding and Other (R'000)			254 800	192 377	189 321	209 409	215 227	215 227	184 628	137 910	116 734
Internally Generated funds % of Non Grant Funding			(84.4%)	(100.0%)	(88.8%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)
Borrowing % of Non Grant Funding			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grant Funding % of Total Funding			249.9%	537.7%	797.8%	1162.6%	1004.2%	1004.2%	707.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Capital Expenditure											
Total Capital Programme (R'000)			230 881	192 377	170 854	209 409	215 227	215 227	184 628	137 910	116 734
Asset Renewal			55 281	72 662	56 518	68 960	79 508	79 508	70 885	80 041	65 843
Asset Renewal % of Total Capital Expenditure			23.9%	37.8%	33.1%	32.9%	36.9%	36.9%	38.4%	58.0%	56.4%
Cash											
Cash Receipts % of Rate Payer & Other			45.9%	41.5%	39.2%	43.1%	41.8%	41.8%	41.4%	41.1%	40.7%
Cash Coverage Ratio			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borrowing											
Credit Rating (2009/10)									0		
Capital Charges to Operating			14.0%	13.5%	12.7%	11.9%	11.1%	11.1%	10.8%	15.9%	11.3%
Borrowing Receipts % of Capital Expenditure			31.5%	49.5%	65.4%	44.2%	42.6%	42.6%	54.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Reserves											
Surplus/(Deficit)			422 376	474 258	500 849	316 744	494 187	494 187	492 757	530 160	536 352
Free Services											
Free Basic Services as a % of Equitable Share			22.8%	24.8%	24.7%	23.9%	21.7%	25.3%	21.3%	21.2%	21.1%
Free Services as a % of Operating Revenue (excl operational transfers)			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%
Total Operating Revenue			1 294 494	1 429 101	1 550 896	1 676 577	1 765 885	1 765 885	1 837 261	1 892 978	1 960 958
Total Operating Expenditure			1 321 810	1 497 483	1 571 001	1 742 212	1 870 832	1 870 832	1 944 209	2 019 614	2 100 004
Surplus/(Deficit) Budgeted Operating Statement			(27 316)	(68 383)	(20 106)	(65 635)	(104 948)	(104 948)	(106 948)	(126 636)	(139 046)
Surplus/(Deficit) Considering Reserves and Cash Backing			422 376	474 258	500 849	316 744	494 187	494 187	492 757	530 160	536 352
MTREF Funded (1) / Unfunded (0)		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MTREF Funded ✓ / Unfunded ✗		15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

References

15. Subject to figures provided in Schedule.

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA11 Property rates summary

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Valuation:	1									
Date of valuation:		02/07/2015	02/07/2015	02/07/2015	02/07/2022					
Financial year valuation used		**2016/2017**	**2016/2017**	**2016/2017**	**2022/2023**			**2022/2023**		
Municipal by-laws s6 in place? (Y/N)	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		
Municipal/assistant valuer appointed? (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		
Municipal partnership s38 used? (Y/N)		No	No	No	No			No		
No. of assistant valuers (FTE)	3	**2**	**2**	**2**	2			2		
No. of data collectors (FTE)	3	6	6	6	6			6		
No. of internal valuers (FTE)	3	-	-	-	-			-		
No. of external valuers (FTE)	3	3	3	3	3			3		
No. of additional valuers (FTE)	4	-	-	-	-			-		
Valuation appeal board established? (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		
Implementation time of new valuation roll (mths)		12	60	60	12			24		
No. of properties	5	43 655	43 655	43 655	44 983					
No. of sectional title values	5	2 752	2 752	2 752	702			702		
No. of unreasonably difficult properties s7(2)		-	-	-	-			-		
No. of supplementary valuations		1	1	1	1			1		
No. of valuation roll amendments		-	15	15	-			10		
No. of objections by rate payers		-	-	-	1 888			-		
No. of appeals by rate payers		–	-	-	170			-		
No. of successful objections	8	5	-	-	1 203			-		
No. of successful objections > 10%	8	-	-	-	360			-		
Supplementary valuation		2 552	2 552	2 552	657			-		
Public service infrastructure value (Rm)	5	289	306	306	96			102		
Municipality owned property value (Rm)		876	928	928	1 160			1 230		
Valuation reductions:										
Valuation reductions-public infrastructure (Rm)		289	306	306	96	96	96	102	108	115
Valuation reductions-nature reserves/park (Rm)		411	436	436	680	680	680	721	764	810
Valuation reductions-mineral rights (Rm)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valuation reductions-R15,000 threshold (Rm)		477	505	505	511	511	511	542	575	609
Valuation reductions-public worship (Rm)		183	194	194	270	270	270	287	304	322
Valuation reductions-other (Rm)		1 103	1 169	1 169	1 185	1 185	1 185	1 257	1 332	1 412
Total valuation reductions:		**2 462**	**2 610**	**2 610**	**2 743**	**2 743**	**2 743**	**2 908**	**3 082**	**3 267**
Total value used for rating (Rm)	5	50 077	53 082	53 082	90 339	90 339	90 339	95 760	101 505	107 596
Total land value (Rm)	5	23 037	24 419	24 419	32 974	32 974	32 974	34 953	37 050	39 273
Total value of improvements (Rm)	5	29 338	31 099	31 099	57 365	57 365	57 365	60 807	64 456	68 323
Total market value (Rm)	5	52 375	53 458	53 458	92 914	92 914	92 914	98 489	104 399	110 663
Rating:										
Residential rate used to determine rate for other categories? (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes						
Differential rates used? (Y/N)	5	Yes	Yes	Yes						
Limit on annual rate increase (s20)? (Y/N)		No	No	No						
Special rating area used? (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes						
Phasing-in properties s21 (number)		No	No	No		–	–	–	–	–
Rates policy accompanying budget? (Y/N)		Yes	Yes	Yes						
Fixed amount minimum value (R'000)		–	–	–				–		
Non-residential prescribed ratio s19? (%)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.0%		
Rate revenue:										
Rate revenue budget (R '000)	6	261 559	263 562	275 384	409 443	409 443	409 443	439 026	465 071	492 667
Rate revenue expected to collect (R'000)	6	261 559	263 562	275 384	409 443	409 443	409 443	439 026	465 071	492 667
Expected cash collection rate (%)		100.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Special rating areas (R'000)	7	8 309	12 074	12 590	13 345	13 345	13 345	14 443	15 309	16 228
Rebates, exemptions - indigent (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - pensioners (R'000)		–	–	–	1 178	1 178	1 178	1 273	1 349	1 430
Rebates, exemptions - bona fide farm. (R'000)		–	–	–						
Rebates, exemptions - other (R'000)		–	–	–	67 758	67 758	67 758	75 796	80 344	85 164
Phase-in reductions/discounts (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA12a Property rates by category (current year)

Description	Ref	Business and commercial properties	Industrial properties	Mining properties	Residential properties	Agricultural properties	Public benefit organisations	Public service purpose properties	Public service infrastructure properties	Vacant land	Sport Clubs and Fields (Bitou only)	Sectional Title Garages (Drakenstein only)	Sum
Current Year 2023/24													
Valuation:													
No. of properties		1 557	-	-	35 408	176	159	-	785	4 550			43
No. of sectional title property values		323	-	-	379	-	-	-	-	-			1
No. of unreasonably difficult properties s7(2)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			–
No. of supplementary valuations		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			0
Supplementary valuation (Rm)		NOT RECEIVED YET	NOT RECEIVED YET	NOT RECEIVED YET	NOT RECEIVED YET	NOT RECEIVED YET	NOT RECEIVED YET	NOT RECEIVED YET	NOT RECEIVED YET	NOT RECEIVED YET			–
No. of valuation roll amendments		1 557	-	-	35 408	176	159	-	785	4 550			43
No. of objections by rate-payers		TOTAL 1888											–
No. of appeals by rate-payers		TOTAL 170											–
No. of appeals by rate-payers finalised		TOTAL 170											–
No. of successful objections	5	661											1
No. of successful objections > 10%	5	661											1
Estimated no. of properties not valued		TOTAL 100											–
Years since last valuation **(select)**		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Frequency of valuation **(select)**		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
Method of valuation used **(select)**		Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market			
Base of valuation **(select)**		Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land			
Phasing-in properties s21 (number)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–
Combination of rating types used? (Y/N)													
Flat rate used? (Y/N)													
Is balance rated by uniform rate/variable rate?													
Valuation reductions:													
Valuation reductions-public infrastructure (Rm)		96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			96 282
Valuation reductions-nature reserves/park (Rm)		680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			679 943
Valuation reductions-mineral rights (Rm)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			–
Valuation reductions-R15,000 threshold (Rm)		511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			511 305
Valuation reductions-public worship (Rm)		270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			270 340
Valuation reductions-other (Rm)	2	1 185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			1 185 474
Total valuation reductions:													
Total value used for rating (Rm)	6	6 806	-	-	78 889	94	-	-	-	3 662			89 450 115
Total land value (Rm)	6	2 052	-	-	26 430	794	-	-	-	3 662			32 937 790
Total value of improvements (Rm)	6	4 753	-	-	52 459	145	-	-	-	-			57 357 391
Total market value (Rm)	6	7 269	-	-	79 523	939	516	-	96	3 662			92 005 664
Rating:													
Average rate	3												
Rate revenue budget (R '000)		51 769			321 414	886		4 431		30 943			409 443
Rate revenue expected to collect (R'000)		51 769			321 414	886		4 431		30 943			409 443
Expected cash collection rate (%)	4	100.0%			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%			0
Special rating areas (R'000)													–
Rebates, exemptions - indigent (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - pensioners (R'000)		–	–	–	1 178	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 178
Rebates, exemptions - bona fide farm. (R'000)		–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - other (R'000)		–	–	–	67 758	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67 758
Phase-in reductions/discounts (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total rebates,exemptns,reductns,discs (R'000)		–	–	–	**68 936**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**68 936**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA12b Property rates by category (budget year)

Description	Ref	Business and commercial properties	Industrial properties	Mining properties	Residential properties	Agricultural properties	Public benefit organisations	Public service purpose properties	Public service infrastructure properties	Vacant land	Sport Clubs and Fields (Bitou only)	Sectional Title Garages (Drakenstein only)	Sum
Budget Year 2024/25													
Valuation:													
No. of properties		1 557	-	-	35 408	176	159	-	785	4 550			43
No. of sectional title property values		323	-	-	379	-	-	-	-	-			1
No. of unreasonably difficult properties s7(2)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			–
No. of supplementary valuations		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			0
Supplementary valuation (Rm)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			–
No. of valuation roll amendments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			–
No. of objections by rate-payers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			–
No. of appeals by rate-payers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			–
No. of appeals by rate-payers finalised		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			–
No. of successful objections	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			–
No. of successful objections > 10%	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			–
Estimated no. of properties not valued		TOTAL 100											–
Years since last valuation **(select)**		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Frequency of valuation **(select)**		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
Method of valuation used **(select)**		Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market			
Base of valuation **(select)**		Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.	Land & impr.			
Phasing-in properties s21 (number)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–
Combination of rating types used? (Y/N)													
Flat rate used? (Y/N)													
Is balance rated by uniform rate/variable rate?													
Valuation reductions:													
Valuation reductions-public infrastructure (Rm)		102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102 059
Valuation reductions-nature reserves/park (Rm)		721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720 740
Valuation reductions-mineral rights (Rm)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	–
Valuation reductions-R15,000 threshold (Rm)		542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541 983
Valuation reductions-public worship (Rm)		287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286 560
Valuation reductions-other (Rm)	2	1 257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 256 602
Total valuation reductions:													
Total value used for rating (Rm)	6	7 214	-	-	83 622	100	-	-	-	3 881			94 817 122
Total land value (Rm)	6	2 175	-	-	28 016	842	-	-	-	3 662			34 694 354
Total value of improvements (Rm)	6	5 039	-	-	55 607	154	-	-	-	-			60 798 834
Total market value (Rm)	6	7 214	-	-	83 622	995	547	-	102	3 662			96 142 175
Rating:													
Average rate	3												
Rate revenue budget (R '000)		48 260			360 771	1 129		4 289		24 576			439 026
Rate revenue expected to collect (R'000)		48 260			360 771	1 129		4 289		24 576			439 026
Expected cash collection rate (%)	4	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0
Special rating areas (R'000)													–
Rebates, exemptions - indigent (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - pensioners (R'000)		–	–	–	1 273	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 273
Rebates, exemptions - bona fide farm. (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rebates, exemptions - other (R'000)		–	–	–	75 796	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75 796
Phase-in reductions/discounts (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total rebates,exemptns,reductns,discs (R'000)		–	–	–	77 069	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77 069

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA13a Service Tariffs by category

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Property rates *(rate in the Rand)*	1								
Residential properties			0.0060	-	-	0.0042	0.0045	0.0048	0.0051
Residential properties - vacant land			0.0082	-	-	0.0063	0.0068	0.0072	0.0077
Formal/informal settlements				-	-	-			
Small holdings				-	-	-			
Farm properties - used			0.0015	-	-	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013
Farm properties - not used				-	-	-			
Industrial properties				-	-	0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
Business and commercial properties			0.0090	-	-	0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
Communal land - residential				-	-	-			
Communal land - small holdings				-	-	-			
Communal land - farm property				-	-	-			
Communal land - business and commercial				-	-	-			
Communal land - other				-	-	0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
State-owned properties			0.0090	-	-	0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
Municipal properties			-	-	-	-			
Public service infrastructure			-	-	-	0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
Privately owned towns serviced by the owner			-	-	-	-			
State trust land			-	-	-	-			
Restitution and redistribution properties			-	-	-	-			
Protected areas			-	-	-	-			
National monuments properties			-	-	-	-			
Property rates by usage									
Business and commercial properties						0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
Industrial properties						0.0074	0.0080	0.0084	0.0089
Mining properties									
Residential properties						0.0042	0.0045	0.0048	0.0051
Agricultural properties						0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013
Public benefit organisations									
Public service purpose properties									
Public service infrastructure properties									
Vacant land						0.0063	0.0068	0.0072	0.0077
Sport Clubs and Fields (Bitou only)									
Sectional Title Garages (Drakenstein only)									
Exemptions, reductions and rebates *(Rands)*									
Residential properties									
R15 000 threshhold rebate			15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000
General residential rebate			35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000
Indigent rebate or exemption			220 000	220 000	220 000				
Pensioners/social grants rebate or exemption			40-100%	40-100%	40-100%	40-100%	40 - 100%	40 - 100%	40 - 100%
Temporary relief rebate or exemption							300 000	300 000	300 000
Bona fide farmers rebate or exemption			75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Other rebates or exemptions	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water tariffs									
Domestic									
Basic charge/fixed fee *(Rands/month)*			143	148	156	166	176	186	197
Service point - vacant land *(Rands/month)*			143	148	156	166	176	186	197
Water usage - flat rate tariff *(c/kl)*									
Water usage - life line tariff									
Water usage - Block 1 (c/kl)		0 - 6 kl	6	6	6	7	7	8	8
Water usage - Block 2 (c/kl)		7 - 18 kl	12	12	13	14	15	16	17
Water usage - Block 3 (c/kl)		19 - 30 kl	19	20	21				
Water usage - Block 4 (c/kl)		31 - 45 kl	30	31	33				
Water usage - Block 5 (c/kl)		19 - 45 kl				19	31	33	35
Water usage - Block 6 (c/kl)		46 - 60 kl	39	53	55	59	62	66	70
Other	2	> 60 kl	52	70	74	78	83	88	93
Waste water tariffs									
Domestic									
Basic charge/fixed fee *(Rands/month)*			127	132	138	148	161	171	181
Service point - vacant land *(Rands/month)*			127	132	138	147	161	170	180
Waste water - flat rate tariff *(c/kl)*			1 432	1 489	1 556	1 669	1 818	1 927	2 043

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Volumetric charge - Block 1 (c/kl)		Basic charge pumps	86	89	93	99	108	115	122
Volumetric charge - Block 2 (c/kl)		Service per pump	585	608	636	677	738	782	829
Volumetric charge - Block 3 (c/kl)									
Volumetric charge - Block 4 (c/kl)									
Other	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity tariffs									
Domestic									
Basic charge/fixed fee *(Rands/month)*			356	408	439	504	616	652	692
Service point - vacant land *(Rands/month)*			356	408	439	504	616	652	692
FBE		Household income threshold of							
Life-line tariff - meter			128	146	157	157	200	212	225
Life-line tariff - prepaid		one-part							
Flat rate tariff - meter *(c/kwh)*									
Flat rate tariff - prepaid *(c/kwh)*									
Meter - IBT Block 1 (c/kwh)		Credit Meter							
Meter - IBT Block 2 (c/kwh)		0 - 350 kWh	137	157	168	194	213	225	239
Meter - IBT Block 3 (c/kwh)		351 - 600 kWh	201	230	247	285	274	290	308
Meter - IBT Block 4 (c/kwh)		> 600 kWh	247	283	304	350	341	362	383
Meter - IBT Block 5 (c/kwh)		Prepaid Meter							
Prepaid - IBT Block 1 (c/kwh)		0 - 350 kWh	126	145	155	179	200	212	225
Prepaid - IBT Block 2 (c/kwh)		351 - 600 kWh	189	217	233	268	274	290	308
Prepaid - IBT Block 3 (c/kwh)		> 600 kWh	237	272	292	336	330	350	371
Prepaid - IBT Block 4 (c/kwh)									
Prepaid - IBT Block 5 (c/kwh)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management tariffs									
Domestic									
Street cleaning charge									
Basic charge/fixed fee			194	202	213	228	253	268	284
80l bin - once a week									
250l bin - once a week			194	202	213	228	253	268	284

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA13b Service Tariffs by category - explanatory

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Exemptions, reductions and rebates *(Rands)*									
R15 000 threshhold rebate			15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000
General residential rebate			35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000
Indigent rebate or exemption					0	0	0	0	0
Pensioners/social grants rebate or exemption			220 000	220 000	220 000				
Residential Properties exemption (Residential Properties						40 - 100%	40-100%	40 - 100%	40 - 100%
Bona fide farmers rebate or exemption							300 000	300 000	300 000
Other rebates or exemptions			75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water tariffs									
			143	148	156	166	176	186	197
			143	148	156	166	176	186	197
		0 - 6 kl	6	6	6	7	7	8	8
		7 - 18 kl	12	12	13	14	15	16	17
		19 - 30 kl	19	20	21				
		31 - 45 kl	30	31	33				
		19 - 45 kl				19	31	33	35
		46 - 60 kl	39	53	55	59	62	66	70
		> 60 kl	52	70	74	78	83	88	93
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water tariffs									
			127	132	138	148	161	171	181
			127	132	138	147	161	170	180
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Basic charge pumps	86	89	93	99	108	115	122
		Service per pump	585	608	636	677	738	782	829
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity tariffs									
			356	408	439	504	616	652	692
			356	408	439	504	616	652	692
		FBE based on household income							
		one-part (cents)	128	146	157	157	200	212	225
		Credit Meter							
		0 - 350 kWh (cents)	137	157	168	194	213	225	239
		351 - 600 kWh (cents)	201	230	247	285	274	290	308
		> 600 kWh (cents)	247	283	304	350	341	362	383
		Prepaid Meter							
		0 - 350 kWh (cents)	126	145	155	179	200	212	225
		351 - 600 kWh (cents)	189	217	233	268	274	290	308

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
		> 600 kWh (cents)	237	272	292	336	330	350	371
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA14 Household bills

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
Rand/cent		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25 % incr.	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Monthly Account for Household - 'Middle Income Range'	1										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		258.27	268.67	284.70	182.43	182.43	182.43	8.0%	197.02	206.91	219.33
Electricity: Basic levy		356.20	408.17	438.66	504.46	504.46	504.46	22.0%	615.50	652.43	691.58
Electricity: Consumption		1 862.96	2 134.79	2 294.26	2 638.39	2 638.39	2 638.39	5.9%	2 793.28	2 960.88	3 138.53
Water: Basic levy		142.64	148.35	155.62	165.74	165.74	165.74	6.0%	175.68	186.22	197.39
Water: Consumption		419.04	435.81	449.88	559.86	559.86	559.86	6.0%	593.46	629.07	666.81
Sanitation		427.84	444.89	464.01	497.89	497.89	497.89	9.1%	543.19	575.78	610.33
Refuse removal		193.84	201.59	213.48	228.00	228.00	228.00	11.0%	253.08	268.26	284.36
Other		53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	–	53.54	53.54	53.54
sub-total		**3 714.33**	**4 095.81**	**4 354.15**	**4 830.31**	**4 830.31**	**4 830.31**	**8.2%**	**5 224.75**	**5 533.09**	**5 861.87**
VAT on Services		518.41	574.07	610.42	697.18	697.18	697.18	8.2%	754.16	798.93	846.38
Total large household bill:		**4 232.74**	**4 669.88**	**4 964.57**	**5 527.49**	**5 527.49**	**5 527.49**	**8.2%**	**5 978.91**	**6 332.02**	**6 708.25**
% increase/-decrease			**10.3%**	**6.3%**	**11.3%**	**–**	**–**		**8.2%**	**5.9%**	**5.9%**
Monthly Account for Household - 'Affordable Range'	2										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		178.80	186.00	197.10	126.30	126.30	126.30	8.0%	136.40	143.25	151.84
Electricity: Basic levy		356.20	408.17	438.66	504.46	504.46	504.46	22.0%	615.50	652.43	691.58
Electricity: Consumption		725.57	831.44	893.56	1 104.80	1 104.80	1 104.80	4.5%	1 154.75	1 224.04	1 297.48
Water: Basic levy		142.64	148.35	155.62	165.74	165.74	165.74	6.0%	175.68	186.22	197.39
Water: Consumption		317.47	330.17	343.78	413.46	413.46	413.46	6.0%	438.27	464.57	492.44
Sanitation		377.72	392.78	409.66	440.29	440.29	440.29	8.9%	479.56	508.33	538.83
Refuse removal		193.84	201.59	213.48	228.00	228.00	228.00	11.0%	253.08	268.26	284.36
Other		53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	53.54	–	53.54	53.54	53.54
sub-total		**2 345.78**	**2 552.04**	**2 705.40**	**3 036.59**	**3 036.59**	**3 036.59**	**8.9%**	**3 306.78**	**3 500.64**	**3 707.46**
VAT on Services		2 230.20	2 345.78	376.25	436.54	436.54	436.54	8.9%	475.56	503.61	533.34
Total small household bill:		**4 575.98**	**4 897.82**	**3 081.65**	**3 473.13**	**3 473.13**	**3 473.13**	**8.9%**	**3 782.34**	**4 004.25**	**4 240.80**
% increase/-decrease			**7.0%**	**(37.1%)**	**12.7%**	**–**	**–**		**8.9%**	**5.9%**	**5.9%**
Monthly Account for Household - 'Indigent' Household receiving free basic services	3										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		99.33	103.34	109.50	70.17	70.17	70.17		–	–	–
Electricity: Basic levy		356.20	408.17	438.66	504.46	504.46	504.46	7.2%	540.80	573.25	607.64
Electricity: Consumption		441.84	506.31	544.15	678.02	678.02	678.02	9.7%	743.85	788.48	835.79
Water: Basic levy		142.64	148.35	155.62	165.74	165.74	165.74	6.0%	175.68	186.22	197.39
Water: Consumption		220.22	229.02	210.88	267.06	267.06	267.06	6.0%	283.08	300.06	318.07
Sanitation		327.60	340.66	355.99	381.06	381.06	381.06	9.2%	415.93	440.89	467.34
Refuse removal		193.84	201.59	213.48	228.00	228.00	228.00	11.0%	253.08	268.26	284.36
Other		(935.13)	(1 016.56)	(1 154.19)	(1 356.85)	(1 356.85)	(1 356.85)	5.8%	(1 392.34)	(1 475.88)	(1 564.43)
sub-total		**846.54**	**920.88**	**874.09**	**937.66**	**937.66**	**937.66**	**8.8%**	**1 020.08**	**1 081.28**	**1 146.16**
VAT on Services		112.08	122.63	114.69	130.12	130.12	130.12	17.6%	153.01	162.19	171.92
Total small household bill:		**958.62**	**1 043.51**	**988.78**	**1 067.78**	**1 067.78**	**1 067.78**	**9.9%**	**1 173.09**	**1 243.47**	**1 318.08**
% increase/-decrease			**8.9%**	**(5.2%)**	**8.0%**	**–**	**–**		**9.9%**	**6.0%**	**6.0%**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA15 Investment particulars by type

Investment type	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Parent municipality										
Securities - National Government										
Listed Corporate Bonds										
Deposits - Bank		410 241	410 251	410 280	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000
Deposits - Public Investment Commissioners										
Deposits - Corporation for Public Deposits										
Bankers Acceptance Certificates										
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit - Banks										
Guaranteed Endowment Policies (sinking)		54 278	60 512	68 211	77 846	77 846	77 846	84 471	–	–
Repurchase Agreements - Banks										
Municipal Bonds										
Municipality sub-total	1	**464 519**	**470 763**	**478 491**	**477 846**	**477 846**	**477 846**	**484 471**	**400 000**	**400 000**
Entities										
Securities - National Government		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Listed Corporate Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deposits - Bank		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deposits - Public Investment Commissioners		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deposits - Corporation for Public Deposits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bankers Acceptance Certificates		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit - Banks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guaranteed Endowment Policies (sinking)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Repurchase Agreements - Banks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entities sub-total		**–**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consolidated total:		**464 519**	**470 763**	**478 491**	**477 846**	**477 846**	**477 846**	**484 471**	**400 000**	**400 000**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA16 Investment particulars by maturity

Investments by Maturity Name of institution & investment ID	Ref 1	Period of Investment Yrs/Months	Type of Investment	Capital Guarantee (Yes/ No)	Variable or Fixed interest rate	Interest Rate *	Commission Paid (Rands)	Commission Recipient	Expiry date of investment	Opening balance	Interest to be realised	Partial / Premature Withdrawal (4)	Investment Top Up	Closing Balance
Parent municipality														
LIBERTY 15934476		15 Years	Policy	Yes	Variable	Fair Value Adjustment			01/09/2025	23 486 626.00	1 275 272.00		1 500 000.00	**26 261 898.00**
LIBERTY 21196964		14 Years	Policy	Yes	Variable	Fair Value Adjustment			30/06/2025	41 558 600.00	1 539 569.00		3 120 000.00	**46 218 169.00**
MOMENTUM 3853776		15 Years	Policy	Yes	Variable	Fair Value Adjustment			01/07/2026	4 960 109.00	45 933.00		360 000.00	**5 366 042.00**
Deposits - Bank			Bank investments	Yes	Fixed				30/06/2024	410 280 488.00	43 573 375.00	-953 853 863.00	900 000 000.00	**400 000 000.00**
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
Municipality sub-total										**480 285 823.00**		**-953 853 863.00**	**904 980 000.00**	**477 846 109.00**
Entities														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
Entities sub-total														
TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND INTEREST	1									**480 285 823.00**		**-953 853 863.00**	**904 980 000.00**	**477 846 109.00**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA17 Borrowing

Borrowing - Categorised by type	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Parent municipality										
Annuity and Bullet Loans		330 400	329 906	379 906	321 352	321 352	321 352	231 786	360 616	358 637
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)		100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	–	–
Local registered stock		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instalment Credit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Leases		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PPP liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bankers Acceptances		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial derivatives		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipality sub-total	1	**430 400**	**429 906**	**479 906**	**421 352**	**421 352**	**421 352**	**331 786**	**360 616**	**358 637**
Entities										
Annuity and Bullet Loans		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local registered stock		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instalment Credit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Leases		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PPP liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bankers Acceptances		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial derivatives		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entities sub-total	1	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Borrowing	1	**430 400**	**429 906**	**479 906**	**421 352**	**421 352**	**421 352**	**331 786**	**360 616**	**358 637**

Unspent Borrowing - Categorised by type										
Parent municipality										
Long-Term Loans (annuity/reducing balance)		44 066	–	22 033	45 214	45 214	45 214	27 610	–	–
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local registered stock		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instalment Credit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Leases		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PPP liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bankers Acceptances		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial derivatives		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipality sub-total	1	**44 066**	**–**	**22 033**	**45 214**	**45 214**	**45 214**	**27 610**	**–**	**–**
Entities										
Long-Term Loans (annuity/reducing balance)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local registered stock		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instalment Credit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Leases		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PPP liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Marketable Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bankers Acceptances		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial derivatives		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entities sub-total	1	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Unspent Borrowing	1	**44 066**	**–**	**22 033**	**45 214**	**45 214**	**45 214**	**27 610**	**–**	**–**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA18 Transfers and grant receipts

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
RECEIPTS:	1, 2									
Operating Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		**138 372**	**127 977**	**153 762**	**167 902**	**169 123**	**169 123**	**172 592**	**181 606**	**192 629**
Operational Revenue:General Revenue:Equitable Share		134 322	123 897	141 896	157 935	157 935	157 935	168 794	179 596	190 729
Operational:Revenue:General Revenue:Fuel Levy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2014 African Nations Championship Host City Operating Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture Research and Technology		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, Conservation and Environmental		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arts and Culture Sustainable Resource Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Library		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Environmental Affairs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Tourism		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation Masibambane		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Emergency Medical Service		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy Efficiency and Demand-side [Schedule 5B]		–	–	3 000	4 200	4 200	4 200	–	–	–
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B]		2 500	2 530	2 593	3 565	3 366	3 366	1 898	–	–
HIV and Aids		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Accreditation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Top structure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure Skills Development Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated City Development Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Khayelitsha Urban Renewal		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]		1 550	1 550	1 550	1 550	1 550	1 550	1 700	1 800	1 900
Mitchell's Plain Urban Renewal		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Demarcation and Transition Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Response Grant		–	–	–	–	1 419	1 419	–	–	–
Municipal Human Settlement Capacity Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Resource Management Project		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operation Clean Audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Service Improvement Facility		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport Network Operations Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Restructuring - Seed Funding		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Enhancement Grant Debtors Book		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural Road Asset Management Systems Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Terrestrial Invasive Alien Plants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health Hygiene in Informal Settlements		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	1 144	652	652	652	200	210	–
Water Services Infrastructure Grant		–	–	3 579	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport Network Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smart Connect Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban Settlement Development Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WiFi Grant [Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Street Lighting		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traditional Leaders - Imbizion		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Water and Sanitation Smart Living Handbook		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Restructuring Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Emergency Housing Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Metro Informal Settlements Partnership Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated Urban Development Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Programme and Project Preparation Support Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:		**76 639**	**57 967**	**79 840**	**87 519**	**122 381**	**122 381**	**101 886**	**64 534**	**28 849**
Capacity Building		2 575		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Library Services Grant		7 651	6 580	8 258	8 399	8 398	8 398	8 608	8 627	9 014
Library Support Grant			2 222							
Thusong Services Centres Grant				150					146	
Resource funding for the establish & support of K9 Unit			2 420	2 420	3 345	3 345	3 345	3 772	4 100	4 220
Municipal Electricity Masterplan Grant			1 000							
Financial Management Capacity Building Grant			400							
Community Development Workers			76	75	76	76	76	76	76	76
Municipal Energy Resilience Grant			650							
LG Public Employment Grant			1 300							
Maintenance & Construction of Transport Infrastructure		145	145	140	400	400	400	450	500	523
Financial Management Capability Grant				450		200	200	160		
Municipal Service Delivery & Capacity Building Grant			244	300	–	500	500			
Municipal Intervention Grant				200						
Resource funding for the est of Law Enforcement Rural Safety Unit			6 307	2 958	4 065	4 065	4 065	4 223	4 317	4 516
Emergency Municipal Load-shedding relief grant				6 700	–					
Human Settlements Dev & Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant		66 268	36 623	58 189	70 468	104 289	104 289	84 410	46 719	10 500
Title Deeds Restoration Grant		–	–	–	766	766	766	187	49	
Library Service Replacement Funding		–	–	–	–	342	342			
District Municipality:		**–**	**90**	**35**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
All Grants		–	90	35	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grant Providers:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Government and International Organisations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Households		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Enterprises		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Corporations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Higher Educational Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parent Municipality / Entity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	5	**215 011**	**186 034**	**233 637**	**255 421**	**291 504**	**291 504**	**274 478**	**246 140**	**221 478**
Capital Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		**27 618**	**44 754**	**74 675**	**54 293**	**63 135**	**63 135**	**52 299**	**47 910**	**37 734**
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal Grant) [Schedule 5B]		6 000	18 519	27 331	24 380	24 380	24 380	19 334	9 900	9 551
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]		21 618	21 053	23 484	24 913	23 203	23 203	24 965	26 010	28 183
Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural Household Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural Road Asset Management Systems Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban Settlement Development Grant [Schedule 4B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Human Settlement		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Library		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated City Development Grant [Schedule 4B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant [Schedule 4B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Gran		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Khayelitsha Urban Renewal		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport Network Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport Network Operations Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Services Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	5 182	23 860	5 000	4 500	4 500	8 000	12 000	–
WIFI Connectivity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aquaponic Project		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Restition Settlement		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure Skills Development Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Restructuring Seed Funding		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant		–	–	–	–	11 053	11 053	–	–	–
Municipal Emergency Housing Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Metro Informal Settlements Partnership Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated Urban Development Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:		**732**	**48 419**	**28 166**	**41 890**	**33 708**	**33 708**	**13 129**	**–**	**9 000**
Capacity Building		732	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Service Delivery & Capacity Building Grant		–	–	1 250	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disaster and Emergency Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Human Settlements Dev & Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant			47 819	26 666	41 890	33 678	33 678	13 129		9 000
Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Library Service Replacement Funding		–	–	–	–	30	30	–	–	–
Municipal Intervention Grant		–	–	250	–	–	–	–	–	–
Resource funding for the establish & support of K9 Unit										
Resource funding for the est of Law Enforcement Reaction Unit										
Public Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sports and Recreation		–	600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
All Grants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grant Providers:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Government and International Organisations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Profit Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Enterprises		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Corporations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Higher Educational Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parent Municipality / Entity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Operational Revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	5	**28 350**	**93 173**	**102 841**	**96 183**	**96 843**	**96 843**	**65 428**	**47 910**	**46 734**
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS		**243 361**	**279 207**	**336 478**	**351 604**	**388 347**	**388 347**	**339 906**	**294 050**	**268 212**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA19 Expenditure on transfers and grant programme

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
EXPENDITURE:	1									
Operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		**14 184**	**5 080**	**11 665**	**9 967**	**11 388**	**11 388**	**4 098**	**2 010**	**1 900**
Operational Revenue:General Revenue:Equitable Share		10 134	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational:Revenue:General Revenue:Fuel Levy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2014 African Nations Championship Host City Operating Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture Research and Technology		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, Conservation and Environmental		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arts and Culture Sustainable Resource Management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Library		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Environmental Affairs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Tourism		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation Masibambane		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Emergency Medical Service		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy Efficiency and Demand-side [Schedule 5B]		–	–	2 799	4 200	4 401	4 401	–	–	–
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B]		2 500	2 530	2 593	3 565	3 366	3 366	1 898	–	–
HIV and Aids		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Accreditation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Top structure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure Skills Development Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated City Development Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Khayelitsha Urban Renewal		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]		1 550	1 550	1 550	1 550	1 550	1 550	1 700	1 800	1 900
Mitchell's Plain Urban Renewal		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Demarcation and Transition Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Response Grant		–	–	–	–	1 419	1 419	300	–	–
Municipal Human Settlement Capacity Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Resource Management Project		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operation Clean Audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Service Improvement Facility		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport Network Operations Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Restructuring - Seed Funding		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Enhancement Grant Debtors Book		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural Road Asset Management Systems Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Terrestrial Invasive Alien Plants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health Hygiene in Informal Settlements		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	1 000	1 144	652	652	652	200	210	–
Water Services Infrastructure Grant		–	–	3 579	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport Network Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smart Connect Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban Settlement Development Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WiFi Grant [Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Street Lighting		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traditional Leaders - Imbizion		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Department of Water and Sanitation Smart Living Handbook		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Restructuring Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Emergency Housing Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Programme and Project Preparation Support Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:		**33 402**	**57 002**	**73 992**	**87 519**	**127 526**	**127 526**	**101 886**	**64 534**	**28 849**
Capacity Building		1 597	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Library Services Grant		7 651	6 580	8 258	8 399	8 398	8 398	8 608	8 627	9 014
Library Support Grant			2 222							
Thusong Services Centres Grant				60		90	90		146	
Resource funding for the establish & support of K9 Unit			3 059	2 420	3 345	3 345	3 345	3 772	4 100	4 220
Municipal Electricity Masterplan Grant			1 000							
Financial Management Capacity Building Grant			676	24						
Community Development Workers		–	76	75	76	76	76	76	76	76
Municipal Energy Resilience Grant		–	650	–	–	–	–			
LG Public Employment Grant		–	1 300	–	–	–	–			
Maintenance & Construction of Transport Infrastructure		145	145	140	400	400	400	450	500	523
Financial Management Capability Grant		–	–	450		200	200	160		
Municipal Service Delivery & Capacity Building Grant		–	181	121	–	679	679			
Municipal Intervention Grant		–	–	200	–	–	–			
Resource funding for the est of Law Enforcement Rural Safety Unit		–	400	4 745	4 065	4 282	4 282	4 223	4 317	4 516
Emergency Municipal Load-shedding relief grant		–	–	2 042	–	4 658	4 658			
Human Settlements Dev & Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant		24 009	40 713	55 457	70 468	104 289	104 289	84 410	46 719	10 500
Title Deeds Restoration Grant		–	–	–	766	766	766	187	49	
Library Service Replacement Funding		–	–	–	–	342	342			
District Municipality:		**–**	**90**	**35**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
All Grants		–	90	35	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grant Providers:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Government and International Organisations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Private Enterprises		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Corporations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Higher Educational Institutions										
Parent Municipality / Entity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants:		**47 586**	**62 172**	**85 692**	**97 486**	**138 914**	**138 914**	**105 984**	**66 544**	**30 749**
Capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		**35 100**	**36 688**	**81 741**	**54 293**	**63 135**	**63 135**	**52 299**	**47 910**	**37 734**
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal Grant) [Schedule 5B]		6 000	11 453	34 397	24 380	24 380	24 380	19 334	9 900	9 551
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]		29 100	20 053	23 484	24 913	23 203	23 203	24 965	26 010	28 183
Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural Household Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural Road Asset Management Systems Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urban Settlement Development Grant [Schedule 4B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Human Settlement		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Library		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated City Development Grant [Schedule 4B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant [Schedule 4B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Khayelitsha Urban Renewal		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport Network Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport Network Operations Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (Schedule 5B)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Services Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	5 182	23 860	5 000	4 500	4 500	8 000	12 000	–
WIFI Connectivity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aquaponic Project		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Restition Settlement		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infrastructure Skills Development Grant [Schedule 5B]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Restructuring Seed Funding		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant		–	–	–	–	11 053	11 053	–	–	–
Municipal Emergency Housing Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Metro Informal Settlements Partnership Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated Urban Development Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Government:		**48 390**	**50 581**	**31 195**	**41 890**	**33 843**	**33 843**	**13 129**	**–**	**9 000**
Capacity Building		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Service Delivery & Capacity Building Grant		–	63	1 194	–	56	56	–	–	–
Disaster and Emergency Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Human Settlements Dev & Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Gran		46 271	49 292	26 098	41 890	33 678	33 678	13 129	–	9 000
Infrastructure		2 119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Library Service Replacement Funding		–	–	–	–	30	30	–	–	–
Municipal Intervention Grant		–	–	171	–	79	79	–	–	–
Resource funding for the establish & support of K9 Unit		–	603		–	–	–	–	–	–
Resource funding for the est of Law Enforcement Reaction Unit		–	624	3 132	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sports and Recreation		–	–	600	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
All Grants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grant Providers:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Government and International Organisations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Profit Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Enterprises		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Corporations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Higher Educational Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parent Municipality / Entity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Operational Revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants		**83 490**	**87 270**	**112 936**	**96 183**	**96 979**	**96 979**	**65 428**	**47 910**	**46 734**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF TRANSFERS AND GRANTS		**131 076**	**149 442**	**198 628**	**193 669**	**235 893**	**235 893**	**171 412**	**114 454**	**77 483**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA20 Reconciliation of transfers, grant receipts and unspent funds

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Operating transfers and grants:	1,3									
National Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	(6 870)	(4 017)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		(10 920)	(4 080)	15 573	167 902	169 123	169 123	172 592	181 606	192 629
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		4 050	10 627	(15 774)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	323	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		(6 870)	(323)	(3 895)	167 902	169 123	169 123	172 592	181 606	192 629
Provincial Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		(2 814)	(2 235)	(5 552)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		(11 103)	(21 344)	(21 651)	95 126	122 381	122 381	101 886	64 534	28 849
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		10 762	17 578	18 395	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		920	309	3 663	–	5 346	5 346	–	–	–
Closing Balance		(2 235)	(5 692)	(5 145)	95 126	127 727	127 727	101 886	64 534	28 849
District Municipality:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		–	–	(35)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grant providers:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		(187)	(187)	(187)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		(187)	(187)	(187)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total operating transfers and grants revenue		**14 812**	**28 205**	**2 655**	**263 028**	**296 849**	**296 849**	**274 478**	**246 140**	**221 478**
Total operating transfers and grants - CTBM	2	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Capital transfers and grants:	1,3									
National Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		(7 482)	–	(7 066)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		(27 618)	(44 754)	(102 114)	54 293	61 755	61 755	52 299	47 910	37 734
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		35 100	37 688	109 180	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		–	(7 066)	–	54 293	61 755	61 755	52 299	47 910	37 734
Provincial Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		(750)	–	(600)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		–	(600)	(335 231)	41 890	34 598	34 598	13 129	–	9 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		750	–	338 562	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	(3 300)	–	135	135	–	–	–
Closing Balance		–	(600)	(569)	41 890	34 734	34 734	13 129	–	9 000
District Municipality:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current year receipts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grant providers:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		(19 900)	(14 738)	(12 442)	–			105	–	–
Current year receipts		–	–	–	–			–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		5 162	2 296	12 337	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	105	105	–	–	–
Closing Balance		(14 738)	(12 442)	(105)	–	105	105	105	–	–
Total capital transfers and grants revenue		**41 012**	**39 984**	**460 079**	**96 183**	**96 594**	**96 594**	**65 533**	**47 910**	**46 734**
Total capital transfers and grants - CTBM	2	**(14 738)**	**(20 108)**	**(674)**	**96 183**	**96 594**	**96 594**	**65 533**	**47 910**	**46 734**
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS REVENUE		**55 824**	**68 190**	**462 734**	**359 211**	**393 444**	**393 444**	**340 011**	**294 050**	**268 212**
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS - CTBM		**(14 738)**	**(20 108)**	**(674)**	**96 183**	**96 594**	**96 594**	**65 533**	**47 910**	**46 734**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA21 Transfers and grants made by the municipality

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Cash Transfers to other municipalities										
Operational	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Municipalities:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Cash Transfers to Entities/Other External Mechanisms										
Operational	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Entities/Ems'		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Cash Transfers to other Organs of State										
Operational	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Other Organs Of State:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Cash Transfers to Organisations										
Operational		–	–	500	538	538	538	800	840	882
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Organisations		**–**	**–**	**500**	**538**	**538**	**538**	**800**	**840**	**882**
Cash Transfers to Groups of Individuals										
Operational		8 651	12 813	14 286	15 843	16 043	16 043	16 617	15 810	16 427
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Groups Of Individuals:		**8 651**	**12 813**	**14 286**	**15 843**	**16 043**	**16 043**	**16 617**	**15 810**	**16 427**
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	6	**8 651**	**12 813**	**14 786**	**16 380**	**16 580**	**16 580**	**17 417**	**16 650**	**17 309**
Non-Cash Transfers to other municipalities										
Operational	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Transfers To Municipalities:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Non-Cash Transfers to Entities/Other External Mechanisms										
Operational	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Transfers To Entities/Ems'		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Non-Cash Transfers to other Organs of State										
Operational	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Transfers To Other Organs Of State:		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Non-Cash Grants to Organisations										
Operational	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Grants To Organisations		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Non-Cash Transfers to Groups of Individuals										
Operational	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	1 300	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Grants To Groups Of Individuals:		**–**	**–**	**1 300**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TOTAL NON-CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS		**–**	**–**	**1 300**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	6	**8 651**	**12 813**	**16 086**	**16 380**	**16 580**	**16 580**	**17 417**	**16 650**	**17 309**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA22 Summary councillor and staff benefits

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
	1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other)										
Basic Salaries and Wages		10 116	10 454	10 979	11 360	11 744	11 744	12 643	13 219	13 817
Pension and UIF Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Aid Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Vehicle Allowance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cellphone Allowance		1 102	1 085	1 336	1 154	1 154	1 154	1 269	1 269	1 269
Housing Allowances		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other benefits and allowances		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Councillors		**11 219**	**11 538**	**12 315**	**12 514**	**12 898**	**12 898**	**13 912**	**14 488**	**15 086**
% increase	4		**2.8%**	**6.7%**	**1.6%**	**3.1%**	**–**	**7.9%**	**4.1%**	**4.1%**
Senior Managers of the Municipality	2									
Basic Salaries and Wages		12 036	12 317	12 034	13 498	13 498	13 498	13 713	14 751	15 544
Pension and UIF Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Aid Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overtime		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Performance Bonus		139	96	162	101	101	101	167	172	177
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cellphone Allowance	3	183	182	179	194	194	194	212	212	212
Housing Allowances	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other benefits and allowances	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments in lieu of leave		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long service awards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entertainment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarcity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acting and post related allowance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In kind benefits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality		**12 358**	**12 595**	**12 376**	**13 793**	**13 793**	**13 793**	**14 092**	**15 135**	**15 933**
% increase	4		**1.9%**	**(1.7%)**	**11.5%**	**–**	**–**	**2.2%**	**7.4%**	**5.3%**
Other Municipal Staff										
Basic Salaries and Wages		254 435	266 765	283 550	318 415	325 502	325 502	351 976	365 404	391 406
Pension and UIF Contributions		42 603	45 123	47 755	55 933	56 158	56 158	60 983	63 419	68 182
Medical Aid Contributions		13 951	14 510	15 638	18 074	18 047	18 047	19 652	20 432	21 968
Overtime		30 532	35 197	42 829	33 330	36 273	36 273	35 012	36 727	38 527
Performance Bonus		19 090	20 532	21 761	25 233	25 468	25 468	27 554	28 688	30 839
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	8 115	8 136	7 976	8 869	8 939	8 939	8 869	8 869	8 869
Cellphone Allowance	3	1 967	2 003	1 976	2 299	2 370	2 370	2 374	2 378	2 380
Housing Allowances	3	2 741	1 707	1 774	1 985	2 006	2 006	1 996	1 997	1 998
Other benefits and allowances	3	19 489	24 133	29 364	27 863	29 052	29 052	29 815	30 873	32 232
Payments in lieu of leave		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long service awards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	25 495	16 302	10 362	25 807	25 698	25 698	27 240	28 874	30 606
Entertainment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarcity		3 121	3 575	3 796	4 061	4 061	4 061	4 367	4 545	4 894
Acting and post related allowance		2 131	2 074	1 781	2 249	2 279	2 279	2 329	2 424	2 609
In kind benefits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff		**423 671**	**440 056**	**468 563**	**524 118**	**535 852**	**535 852**	**572 167**	**594 630**	**634 510**
% increase	4		**3.9%**	**6.5%**	**11.9%**	**2.2%**	**–**	**6.8%**	**3.9%**	**6.7%**
Total Parent Municipality		**447 248**	**464 190**	**493 254**	**550 425**	**562 543**	**562 543**	**600 170**	**624 253**	**665 529**
			3.8%	**6.3%**	**11.6%**	**2.2%**	**–**	**6.7%**	**4.0%**	**6.6%**
Board Members of Entities										
Basic Salaries and Wages		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pension and UIF Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Aid Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overtime		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Performance Bonus		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cellphone Allowance	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Allowances	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other benefits and allowances	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Board Fees		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments in lieu of leave		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long service awards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entertainment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarcity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acting and post related allowance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In kind benefits	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Sub Total - Board Members of Entities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
% increase	4		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senior Managers of Entities										
Basic Salaries and Wages		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pension and UIF Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Aid Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overtime		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Performance Bonus		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cellphone Allowance	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Allowances	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other benefits and allowances	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments in lieu of leave		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long service awards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entertainment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarcity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acting and post related allowance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In kind benefits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Entities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
% increase	4		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Staff of Entities										
Basic Salaries and Wages		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pension and UIF Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Aid Contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overtime		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Performance Bonus		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cellphone Allowance	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Allowances	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other benefits and allowances	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments in lieu of leave		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long service awards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entertainment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarcity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acting and post related allowance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In kind benefits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Other Staff of Entities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
% increase	4		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Municipal Entities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL SALARY, ALLOWANCES & BENEFITS		447 248	464 190	493 254	550 425	562 543	562 543	600 170	624 253	665 529
% increase	4		3.8%	6.3%	11.6%	2.2%	–	6.7%	4.0%	6.6%
TOTAL MANAGERS AND STAFF	5,7	436 029	452 651	480 939	537 911	549 645	549 645	586 258	609 765	650 443

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA23 Salaries, allowances & benefits (political office bearers/councillors/senior managers)

Disclosure of Salaries, Allowances & Benefits 1. Rand per annum	Ref	No.	Salary 1.	Contributions	Allowances	Performance Bonuses	In-kind benefits	Total Package 2.
Councillors	3							
Speaker	4	1	820 300	–	47 004	–	–	867 304
Chief Whip		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executive Mayor		1	1 011 550	–	47 004	–	–	1 058 554
Deputy Executive Mayor		1	808 256	–	47 004	–	–	855 260
Executive Committee		5	3 793 321	–	235 020	–	–	4 028 341
Total for all other councillors		19	6 209 138	–	893 076	–	–	7 102 214
Total Councillors	8	**27**	**12 642 565**	**–**	**1 269 108**			**13 911 673**
Senior Managers of the Municipality	5							
Municipal Manager (MM)		1	2 216 996	–	47 004	167 307	–	2 431 307
Chief Finance Officer		1	2 108 386	–	25 920	–	–	2 134 306
Corporate Services		1	2 007 837	–	25 920	–	–	2 033 757
Infrastructure services		1	2 099 334	–	28 980	–	–	2 128 314
Public Safety		1	1 925 641	–	28 980	–	–	1 954 621
Planning & Development		1	1 962 271	–	25 920	–	–	1 988 191
List of each offical with packages >= senior manager								
Community Services		1	1 392 149	–	28 980	–	–	1 421 129
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Senior Managers of the Municipality	8,10	**7**	**13 712 614**	**–**	**211 704**	**167 307**		**14 091 625**
A Heading for Each Entity	6,7							
List each member of board by designation								
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total for municipal entities	8,10	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**		**–**
TOTAL COST OF COUNCILLOR, DIRECTOR and EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION	10	**34**	**26 355 179**	**–**	**1 480 812**	**167 307**		**28 003 298**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA24 Summary of personnel numbers

Summary of Personnel Numbers	Ref	2022/23			Current Year 2023/24			Budget Year 2024/25		
Number	1,2	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees
Municipal Council and Boards of Municipal Entities										
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other Councillors)		27	7		27	7		27	8	
Board Members of municipal entities	4									
Municipal employees	5									
Municipal Manager and Senior Managers	3	7	7		7	6		7	6	
Other Managers	7	52	49		52	47		53	47	
Professionals		*30*	*22*	*13*	*30*	*24*	*123*	*30*	*25*	*99*
Finance		24	17	5	24	19	13	24	21	5
Spatial/town planning		2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	–
Information Technology		1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
Roads				–			–			–
Electricity				–			–			–
Water				–			–			–
Sanitation				–			–			–
Refuse				–			–			–
Other		3	2	6	3	2	107	3	1	94
Technicians		*198*	*176*	*3*	*186*	*177*	*4*	*197*	*181*	*6*
Finance							–			5
Spatial/town planning		11	11	2	11	10	–	11	11	–
Information Technology		6	5	1	6	5	1	6	4	1
Roads		10	10	–	10	10	2	10	10	–
Electricity		30	26	–	30	27	–	30	28	–
Water		21	18	–	21	18	–	20	18	–
Sanitation		2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–
Refuse		5	5	–	5	4	–	5	5	–
Other		113	99		101	101	1	114	104	–
Clerks (Clerical and administrative)		279	243		277	245	–	279	250	–
Service and sales workers		143	125	–	150	129	–	148	128	–
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers				–			–			–
Craft and related trades				–			–			–
Plant and Machine Operators		60	60	–	62	54	–	62	56	–
Elementary Occupations		428	406	–	424	403	–	424	402	–
TOTAL PERSONNEL NUMBERS	9	**1 224**	**1 095**	**16**	**1 215**	**1 092**	**127**	**1 227**	**1 103**	**105**
% increase					(0.7%)	(0.3%)	693.8%	1.0%	1.0%	(17.3%)
Total municipal employees headcount	6, 10	**1 199**	**1 095**		**1 200**	**1 085**		**1 200**	**1 095**	
Finance personnel headcount	8, 10	**114**	**101**		**114**	**101**		**114**	**103**	
Human Resources personnel headcount	8, 10	**22**	**17**		**20**	**17**		**20**	**19**	

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA25 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2024/25												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue																
Exchange Revenue																
Service charges - Electricity		53 062	53 062	53 062	53 062	53 062	53 062	53 062	53 062	53 062	53 062	53 062	53 062	636 747	674 952	715 449
Service charges - Water		14 727	14 727	14 727	14 727	14 727	14 727	14 727	14 727	14 727	14 727	14 727	14 727	176 718	187 321	198 560
Service charges - Waste Water Management		9 873	9 873	9 873	9 873	9 873	9 873	9 873	9 873	9 873	9 873	9 873	9 873	118 479	125 588	133 123
Service charges - Waste Management		9 079	9 079	9 079	9 079	9 079	9 079	9 079	9 079	9 079	9 079	9 079	9 079	108 946	115 482	122 411
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		8 563	8 563	8 563	8 563	8 563	8 563	8 563	8 563	8 563	8 563	8 563	8 564	102 760	66 165	31 109
Agency services		592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	7 103	7 529	7 981
Interest		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest earned from Receivables		783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	9 400	9 964	10 562
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets		4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	51 250	51 915	52 593
Dividends		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rent on Land		157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	1 889	2 001	2 120
Rental from Fixed Assets		473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	5 676	6 015	6 375
Licence and permits		65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	779	826	875
Operational Revenue		712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	712	8 539	9 029	9 549
Non-Exchange Revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property rates		30 163	30 163	30 163	30 163	30 163	30 163	30 163	30 163	30 163	30 163	30 163	30 163	361 957	383 378	406 073
Surcharges and Taxes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits		3 741	3 741	3 741	3 741	3 741	3 741	3 741	3 741	3 741	3 741	3 741	3 741	44 889	44 983	45 083
Licences or permits		167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	2 000	2 120	2 247
Transfer and subsidies - Operational		15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	190 368	199 421	210 978
Interest		176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	2 110	2 237	2 371
Fuel Levy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gains on disposal of Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Gains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 650	7 650	4 050	3 500
Discontinued Operations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		**152 468**	**152 468**	**152 468**	**152 468**	**152 468**	**152 468**	**152 468**	**152 468**	**152 468**	**152 468**	**152 468**	**160 118**	**1 837 261**	**1 892 978**	**1 960 958**
Expenditure																
Employee related costs		48 478	48 478	48 478	48 478	48 478	48 478	48 478	48 478	48 478	48 478	48 478	53 002	586 258	609 765	650 443
Remuneration of councillors		1 159	1 159	1 159	1 159	1 159	1 159	1 159	1 159	1 159	1 159	1 159	1 159	13 912	14 488	15 086
Bulk purchases - electricity		40 373	40 373	40 373	40 373	40 373	40 373	40 373	40 373	40 373	40 373	40 373	40 373	484 477	523 235	565 093
Inventory consumed		4 494	4 494	6 286	4 494	4 494	6 286	4 494	4 494	6 286	4 494	4 494	6 287	61 092	73 043	73 524
Debt impairment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53 394	53 394	56 598	59 994
Depreciation and amortisation		13 203	13 203	13 203	13 203	13 203	13 203	13 203	13 203	13 203	13 203	13 203	13 205	158 441	167 237	176 574
Interest		–	–	–	–	–	24 907	–	–	–	–	–	24 907	49 814	51 810	46 707
Contracted services		24 128	24 128	30 831	24 128	24 128	30 831	24 128	24 128	30 831	24 128	24 128	30 833	316 348	334 743	351 451
Transfers and subsidies		1 451	1 451	1 451	1 451	1 451	1 451	1 451	1 451	1 451	1 451	1 451	1 451	17 417	16 650	17 309
Irrecoverable debts written off		892	892	892	892	892	892	892	892	892	892	892	892	10 709	10 709	10 709
Operational costs		16 029	16 029	16 029	16 029	16 029	16 029	16 029	16 029	16 029	16 029	16 029	16 031	192 347	161 335	133 113
Losses on disposal of Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Losses		3 812	3 812	3 812	3 812	3 812	3 812	3 812	3 812	3 812	3 812	3 812	(41 932)	–	–	–
Total Expenditure		**154 020**	**154 020**	**162 514**	**154 020**	**154 020**	**187 421**	**154 020**	**154 020**	**162 514**	**154 020**	**154 020**	**199 602**	**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**
Surplus/(Deficit)		**(1 552)**	**(1 552)**	**(10 047)**	**(1 552)**	**(1 552)**	**(34 954)**	**(1 552)**	**(1 552)**	**(10 047)**	**(1 552)**	**(1 552)**	**(39 484)**	**(106 948)**	**(126 636)**	**(139 046)**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)		5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	65 533	47 910	46 734
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(41 415)	(41 415)	(78 726)	(92 312)
Income Tax		**3 909**	**3 909**	**(4 586)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(29 493)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(4 586)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(75 437)**	**(82 829)**	**(157 452)**	**(184 625)**
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(41 415)	(41 415)	(78 726)	(92 312)
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(4 586)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(29 493)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(4 586)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(34 023)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA26 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (municipal vote)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2024/25												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue by Vote																
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		7 652	7 652	7 652	7 652	7 652	7 652	7 652	7 652	7 652	7 652	7 652	7 652	91 820	98 003	104 240
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	1 364	1 446	1 533
Vote 4 - Financial Services		36 422	36 422	36 422	36 422	36 422	36 422	36 422	36 422	36 422	36 422	36 422	36 422	437 064	456 560	480 618
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		105 001	105 001	105 001	105 001	105 001	105 001	105 001	105 001	105 001	105 001	105 001	105 001	1 260 015	1 265 982	1 300 423
Vote 6 - Public Safety		5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	61 852	62 906	63 896
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		1 309	1 309	1 309	1 309	1 309	1 309	1 309	1 309	1 309	1 309	1 309	1 309	15 707	14 572	15 080
Vote 8 - Community Services		2 914	2 914	2 914	2 914	2 914	2 914	2 914	2 914	2 914	2 914	2 914	2 915	34 972	41 418	41 902
Vote 9 - Costing Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue by Vote		**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 567**	**1 902 794**	**1 940 888**	**2 007 692**
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated																
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		4 527	4 527	4 527	4 527	4 527	4 527	4 527	4 527	4 527	4 527	4 527	4 528	54 329	56 054	59 045
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		2 133	2 133	2 133	2 133	2 133	2 133	2 133	2 133	2 133	2 133	2 133	2 133	25 593	25 992	27 622
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		5 917	5 917	6 246	5 917	5 917	6 246	5 917	5 917	6 246	5 917	5 917	6 246	72 318	75 155	80 087
Vote 4 - Financial Services		10 057	10 057	13 485	10 057	10 057	13 488	10 057	10 057	13 485	10 057	10 057	18 012	138 929	145 436	154 520
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		95 950	95 950	98 390	95 950	95 950	123 282	95 950	95 950	98 390	95 950	95 950	123 284	1 210 945	1 257 315	1 298 832
Vote 6 - Public Safety		14 383	14 383	15 160	14 383	14 383	15 160	14 383	14 383	15 160	14 383	14 383	15 161	175 704	184 344	192 352
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		5 921	5 921	6 617	5 921	5 921	6 617	5 921	5 921	6 617	5 921	5 921	6 618	73 840	67 011	70 946
Vote 8 - Community Services		15 769	15 769	16 593	15 769	15 769	16 606	15 769	15 769	16 593	15 769	15 769	16 608	192 551	208 306	216 600
Vote 9 - Costing Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure by Vote		**154 657**	**154 657**	**163 152**	**154 657**	**154 657**	**188 059**	**154 657**	**154 657**	**163 152**	**154 657**	**154 657**	**192 590**	**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**
Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.		**3 909**	**3 909**	**(4 586)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(29 493)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(4 586)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(34 023)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(41 415)	(41 415)	(78 726)	(92 312)
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(4 586)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(29 493)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(4 586)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(34 023)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA27 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (functional classification)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2024/25												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue - Functional																
Governance and administration		**44 558**	**44 558**	**44 558**	**44 558**	**44 558**	**44 558**	**44 558**	**44 558**	**44 558**	**44 558**	**44 558**	**44 558**	**534 699**	**560 512**	**590 948**
Executive and council		7 659	7 659	7 659	7 659	7 659	7 659	7 659	7 659	7 659	7 659	7 659	7 659	91 905	98 093	104 335
Finance and administration		36 899	36 899	36 899	36 899	36 899	36 899	36 899	36 899	36 899	36 899	36 899	36 900	442 794	462 419	486 613
Internal audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety		**16 129**	**16 129**	**16 129**	**16 129**	**16 129**	**16 129**	**16 129**	**16 129**	**16 129**	**16 129**	**16 129**	**16 130**	**193 553**	**150 336**	**124 399**
Community and social services		763	763	763	763	763	763	763	763	763	763	763	763	9 154	9 349	9 622
Sport and recreation		2 042	2 042	2 042	2 042	2 042	2 042	2 042	2 042	2 042	2 042	2 042	2 042	24 504	30 977	31 026
Public safety		5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	5 154	61 852	62 906	63 896
Housing		8 170	8 170	8 170	8 170	8 170	8 170	8 170	8 170	8 170	8 170	8 170	8 170	98 043	47 104	19 856
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		**1 184**	**1 184**	**1 184**	**1 184**	**1 184**	**1 184**	**1 184**	**1 184**	**1 184**	**1 184**	**1 184**	**1 184**	**14 207**	**14 865**	**18 350**
Planning and development		1 030	1 030	1 030	1 030	1 030	1 030	1 030	1 030	1 030	1 030	1 030	1 030	12 358	11 084	11 525
Road transport		150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	1 802	3 732	6 773
Environmental protection		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	49	52
Trading services		**96 695**	**96 695**	**96 695**	**96 695**	**96 695**	**96 695**	**96 695**	**96 695**	**96 695**	**96 695**	**96 695**	**96 695**	**1 160 336**	**1 215 175**	**1 273 995**
Energy sources		57 446	57 446	57 446	57 446	57 446	57 446	57 446	57 446	57 446	57 446	57 446	57 446	689 348	720 115	762 379
Water management		17 041	17 041	17 041	17 041	17 041	17 041	17 041	17 041	17 041	17 041	17 041	17 041	204 493	213 075	213 139
Waste water management		11 896	11 896	11 896	11 896	11 896	11 896	11 896	11 896	11 896	11 896	11 896	11 896	142 748	150 926	159 554
Waste management		10 312	10 312	10 312	10 312	10 312	10 312	10 312	10 312	10 312	10 312	10 312	10 312	123 746	131 060	138 923
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue - Functional		**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 566**	**158 567**	**1 902 794**	**1 940 888**	**2 007 692**
Expenditure - Functional																
Governance and administration		**29 080**	**29 080**	**30 156**	**29 080**	**29 080**	**30 158**	**29 080**	**29 080**	**30 156**	**29 080**	**29 080**	**(75 927)**	**247 182**	**257 301**	**270 184**
Executive and council		7 376	7 376	7 376	7 376	7 376	7 376	7 376	7 376	7 376	7 376	7 376	(9 551)	71 584	77 002	81 058
Finance and administration		21 275	21 275	22 351	21 275	21 275	22 353	21 275	21 275	22 351	21 275	21 275	(66 805)	170 452	175 482	183 976
Internal audit		429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	5 145	4 817	5 151
Community and public safety		**29 173**	**29 173**	**30 655**	**29 173**	**29 173**	**30 667**	**29 173**	**29 173**	**30 655**	**29 173**	**29 173**	**28 012**	**353 370**	**330 270**	**303 189**
Community and social services		2 011	2 011	2 297	2 011	2 011	2 297	2 011	2 011	2 297	2 011	2 011	2 298	25 282	27 392	27 709
Sport and recreation		5 734	5 734	5 859	5 734	5 734	5 872	5 734	5 734	5 859	5 734	5 734	5 872	69 335	73 307	73 980
Public safety		13 804	13 804	14 875	13 804	13 804	14 875	13 804	13 804	14 875	13 804	13 804	12 218	167 271	175 701	183 511
Housing		7 624	7 624	7 624	7 624	7 624	7 624	7 624	7 624	7 624	7 624	7 624	7 624	91 482	53 870	17 989
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		**18 040**	**18 040**	**19 829**	**18 040**	**18 040**	**19 932**	**18 040**	**18 040**	**19 829**	**18 040**	**18 040**	**15 190**	**219 096**	**229 485**	**243 876**
Planning and development		4 788	4 788	5 027	4 788	4 788	5 027	4 788	4 788	5 027	4 788	4 788	285	53 667	52 580	55 422
Road transport		11 306	11 306	12 390	11 306	11 306	12 493	11 306	11 306	12 390	11 306	11 306	12 493	140 211	158 178	168 604
Environmental protection		1 946	1 946	2 411	1 946	1 946	2 411	1 946	1 946	2 411	1 946	1 946	2 412	25 218	18 727	19 851
Trading services		**78 038**	**78 038**	**82 185**	**78 038**	**78 038**	**106 975**	**78 038**	**78 038**	**82 185**	**78 038**	**78 038**	**224 989**	**1 120 638**	**1 198 430**	**1 278 337**
Energy sources		47 157	47 157	48 454	47 157	47 157	55 624	47 157	47 157	48 454	47 157	47 157	125 622	655 407	705 283	759 618
Water management		11 392	11 392	12 371	11 392	11 392	22 203	11 392	11 392	12 371	11 392	11 392	41 437	179 516	191 468	200 800
Waste water management		10 468	10 468	11 305	10 468	10 468	18 973	10 468	10 468	11 305	10 468	10 468	34 239	159 566	167 787	174 605
Waste management		9 021	9 021	10 056	9 021	9 021	10 175	9 021	9 021	10 056	9 021	9 021	23 691	126 149	133 892	143 313
Other		**327**	**327**	**327**	**327**	**327**	**327**	327	327	327	327	327	327	3 923	4 127	4 418
Total Expenditure - Functional		**154 657**	**154 657**	**163 152**	**154 657**	**154 657**	**188 059**	**154 657**	**154 657**	**163 152**	**154 657**	**154 657**	**192 590**	**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**
Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.		**3 909**	**3 909**	**(4 586)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(29 493)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(4 586)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(34 023)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(4 586)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(29 493)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(4 586)**	**3 909**	**3 909**	**(34 023)**	**(41 415)**	**(78 726)**	**(92 312)**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA28 Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (municipal vote)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2024/25												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Multi-year expenditure *to be appropriated*	1															
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		55	–	–	500	–	83	–	–	100	–	–	28	765	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services		–	–	125	–	–	655	–	–	125	–	–	655	1 560	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		3 308	3 308	17 662	11 908	9 908	26 587	4 808	9 208	24 112	8 308	9 871	25 397	154 385	137 910	109 734
Vote 6 - Public Safety		–	–	250	–	–	400	–	–	250	–	–	400	1 300	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	8	30	–	–
Vote 8 - Community Services		–	–	–	–	35	350	–	–	–	350	–	–	735	–	–
Vote 9 - Costing Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	2	**3 363**	**3 308**	**18 044**	**12 408**	**9 943**	**28 082**	**4 808**	**9 208**	**24 594**	**8 658**	**9 871**	**26 487**	**158 775**	**137 910**	**109 734**
Single-year expenditure *to be appropriated*																
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		–	–	4	–	–	229	–	–	4	–	–	229	465	–	–
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		–	–	200	–	–	–	500	500	500	500	–	–	2 200	–	–
Vote 4 - Financial Services		200	–	2 500	–	900	950	500	250	100	–	–	250	5 650	–	–
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		58	148	583	458	58	3 683	3 058	58	583	58	3 058	2 884	14 689	–	7 000
Vote 6 - Public Safety		–	–	188	–	–	738	–	–	188	–	–	738	1 850	–	–
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 8 - Community Services		–	–	250	–	–	250	–	–	250	–	–	250	1 000	–	–
Vote 9 - Costing Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	2	**258**	**148**	**3 725**	**458**	**958**	**5 850**	**4 058**	**808**	**1 625**	**558**	**3 058**	**4 350**	**25 854**	**–**	**7 000**
Total Capital Expenditure	2	**3 621**	**3 456**	**21 769**	**12 866**	**10 901**	**33 931**	**8 866**	**10 016**	**26 219**	**9 216**	**12 929**	**30 836**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA29 Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (functional classification)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2024/25												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital Expenditure - Functional	1															
Governance and administration		**55**	**–**	**204**	**500**	**–**	**341**	**500**	**500**	**604**	**500**	**–**	**286**	**3 490**	**–**	**–**
Executive and council		–	–	4	–	–	256	–	–	4	–	–	256	520	–	–
Finance and administration		55	–	200	500	–	85	500	500	600	500	–	30	2 970	–	–
Internal audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety		**256**	**56**	**4 382**	**3 056**	**691**	**6 832**	**56**	**56**	**7 382**	**406**	**3 056**	**6 482**	**32 711**	**16 029**	**24 183**
Community and social services		–	–	250	–	35	850	–	–	250	350	–	500	2 235	–	–
Sport and recreation		56	56	412	3 056	56	1 562	56	56	3 412	56	3 056	1 562	13 397	16 029	15 183
Public safety		200	–	438	–	600	1 138	–	–	438	–	–	1 138	3 950	–	–
Housing		–	–	3 282	–	–	3 282	–	–	3 282	–	–	3 282	13 129	–	9 000
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		**–**	**–**	**246**	**–**	**250**	**1 093**	**–**	**250**	**346**	**–**	**–**	**1 093**	**3 277**	**2 981**	**6 000**
Planning and development		–	–	8	–	250	180	–	250	108	–	–	180	975	–	–
Road transport		–	–	238	–	–	913	–	–	238	–	–	913	2 302	2 981	6 000
Environmental protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services		**3 310**	**3 400**	**16 938**	**9 310**	**9 960**	**25 665**	**8 310**	**9 210**	**17 888**	**8 310**	**9 873**	**22 975**	**145 151**	**118 900**	**86 551**
Energy sources		1 490	1 490	9 823	1 490	1 540	9 023	2 990	1 990	7 323	4 490	3 990	7 823	53 461	46 900	37 551
Water management		–	–	3 069	2 900	5 500	7 869	3 000	1 300	5 469	500	3 000	10 969	43 575	42 200	16 660
Waste water management		1 818	1 818	3 543	4 818	2 918	7 818	1 818	5 818	5 093	3 318	2 781	3 968	45 534	25 300	28 500
Waste management		2	92	502	102	2	955	502	102	2	2	102	215	2 580	4 500	3 840
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	2	**3 621**	**3 456**	**21 769**	**12 866**	**10 901**	**33 931**	**8 866**	**10 016**	**26 219**	**9 216**	**12 929**	**30 836**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**
Funded by:																
National Government		–	–	5 034	6 400	–	12 134	3 000	1 000	8 034	–	6 963	**9 734**	**52 299**	**47 910**	**37 734**
Provincial Government		–	–	3 282	–	–	3 282	–	–	3 282	–	–	3 282	13 129	–	9 000
District Municipality		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers and grants		–	–	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	53	105	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital		**–**	**–**	**8 316**	**6 400**	**–**	**15 469**	**3 000**	**1 000**	**11 316**	**–**	**6 963**	**13 069**	**65 533**	**47 910**	**46 734**
Public contributions & donations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing		3 107	3 197	9 276	5 707	9 707	11 226	4 607	8 007	12 726	8 107	5 707	11 636	93 010	90 000	70 000
Internally generated funds		514	259	4 177	759	1 194	7 237	1 259	1 009	2 177	1 109	259	6 132	26 085	–	–
Total Capital Funding		**3 621**	**3 456**	**21 769**	**12 866**	**10 901**	**33 931**	**8 866**	**10 016**	**26 219**	**9 216**	12 929	30 836	184 628	137 910	116 734

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA30 Budgeted monthly cash flow

MONTHLY CASH FLOWS	Budget Year 2024/25												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Cash Receipts By Source													1		
Property rates	29 841	29 841	29 841	29 841	29 841	29 841	29 841	29 841	29 841	29 841	29 841	29 841	358 095	379 864	402 353
Service charges - electricity revenue	52 986	52 986	52 986	52 986	52 986	52 986	52 986	52 986	52 986	52 986	52 986	52 986	635 836	674 809	715 297
Service charges - water revenue	14 451	14 451	14 451	14 451	14 451	14 451	14 451	14 451	14 451	14 451	14 451	14 451	173 408	184 131	195 179
Service charges - sanitation revenue	9 686	9 686	9 686	9 686	9 686	9 686	9 686	9 686	9 686	9 686	9 686	9 686	116 232	122 943	130 351
Service charges - refuse revenue	8 907	8 907	8 907	8 907	8 907	8 907	8 907	8 907	8 907	8 907	8 907	8 907	106 878	113 970	120 777
Rental of facilities and equipment	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	631	7 565	8 016	8 494
Interest earned - external investments	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	4 271	51 250	51 915	52 593
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends received	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	2 489	39	(2 558)
Licences and permits	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	2 779	2 946	3 122
Agency services	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	7 103	7 529	7 981
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	15 864	190 368	199 421	210 978
Other revenue	8 370	8 370	8 370	8 370	8 370	8 370	8 370	8 370	8 370	8 370	8 370	8 371	100 443	72 811	39 409
Cash Receipts by Source	**146 037**	**146 037**	**146 037**	**146 037**	**146 037**	**146 037**	**146 037**	**146 037**	**146 037**	**146 037**	**146 037**	**146 038**	**1 752 447**	**1 818 395**	**1 883 976**
Other Cash Flows by Source															
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	5 461	65 533	47 910	46 734
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proceeds on Disposal of Fixed and Intangible Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Short term loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing long term/refinancing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65 000	65 000	90 000	70 000
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(550)	(6 600)	(2 000)	(2 000)
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(415)	(4 980)	87 782	–
Total Cash Receipts by Source	**150 533**	**150 533**	**150 533**	**150 533**	**150 533**	**150 533**	**150 533**	**150 533**	**150 533**	**150 533**	**150 533**	**215 534**	**1 871 400**	**2 042 088**	**1 998 710**
Cash Payments by Type															
Employee related costs	(47 257)	(47 257)	(47 257)	(47 257)	(47 257)	(47 257)	(47 257)	(47 257)	(47 257)	(47 257)	(47 257)	(51 781)	(571 607)	(595 175)	(634 879)
Remuneration of councillors	(1 159)	(1 159)	(1 159)	(1 159)	(1 159)	(1 159)	(1 159)	(1 159)	(1 159)	(1 159)	(1 159)	(1 159)	(13 912)	(14 488)	(15 086)
Finance charges	–	–	–	–	–	(24 907)	–	–	–	–	–	(24 907)	(49 814)	(51 810)	(46 707)
Bulk purchases - Electricity	(40 373)	(40 373)	(40 373)	(40 373)	(40 373)	(40 373)	(40 373)	(40 373)	(40 373)	(40 373)	(40 373)	(40 373)	(484 477)	(523 235)	(565 093)
Bulk purchases - Water & Sewer													–		
Other materials	(4 494)	(4 494)	(6 286)	(4 494)	(4 494)	(6 286)	(4 494)	(4 494)	(6 286)	(4 494)	(4 494)	(6 287)	(61 092)	(73 043)	(73 524)
Contracted services	(24 128)	(24 128)	(30 831)	(24 128)	(24 128)	(30 831)	(24 128)	(24 128)	(30 831)	(24 128)	(24 128)	(30 833)	(316 348)	(334 743)	(351 451)
Transfers and grants - other municipalities													–		
Transfers and grants - other	(1 451)	(1 451)	(1 451)	(1 451)	(1 451)	(1 451)	(1 451)	(1 451)	(1 451)	(1 451)	(1 451)	(1 451)	(17 417)	(16 650)	(17 309)
Other expenditure	(13 498)	(13 498)	(13 498)	(13 498)	(13 498)	(13 498)	(13 498)	(13 498)	(13 498)	(13 498)	(13 498)	(13 500)	(161 974)	(122 680)	(109 445)
Cash Payments by Type	**(132 360)**	**(132 360)**	**(140 854)**	**(132 360)**	**(132 360)**	**(165 762)**	**(132 360)**	**(132 360)**	**(140 854)**	**(132 360)**	**(132 360)**	**(170 291)**	**(1 676 639)**	**(1 731 825)**	**(1 813 493)**
Other Cash Flows/Payments by Type															
Capital assets	(3 621)	(3 456)	(21 769)	(12 866)	(10 901)	(33 931)	(8 866)	(10 016)	(26 219)	(9 216)	(12 929)	(30 836)	(184 628)	(137 910)	(116 734)
Repayment of borrowing	–	–	(2 848)	(4 403)	(1 368)	(18 149)	–	(1 343)	(1 698)	–	(1 439)	(19 358)	(50 605)	(154 566)	(61 170)
Other Cash Flows/Payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Payments by Type	**(135 981)**	**(135 816)**	**(165 472)**	**(149 629)**	**(144 628)**	**(217 841)**	**(141 226)**	**(143 719)**	**(168 771)**	**(141 576)**	**(146 728)**	**(220 485)**	**(1 911 873)**	**(2 024 301)**	**(1 991 397)**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	**14 552**	**14 717**	**(14 938)**	**904**	**5 905**	**(67 308)**	**9 307**	**6 814**	**(18 238)**	**8 957**	**3 805**	**(4 951)**	**(40 473)**	**17 787**	**7 313**
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year begin:	700 851	715 404	730 121	715 182	716 087	721 991	654 683	663 990	670 805	652 567	661 524	665 329	700 851	660 378	678 165
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year end:	715 404	730 121	715 182	716 087	721 991	654 683	663 990	670 805	652 567	661 524	665 329	660 378	660 378	678 165	685 478

WC032 Overstrand - NOT REQUIRED - municipality does not have entities

Description R million	Ref	2020/21 Audited Outcome	2021/22 Audited Outcome	2022/23 Audited Outcome	Current Year 2023/24 Original Budget	 Adjusted Budget	 Full Year Forecast	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework Budget Year 2024/25	 Budget Year +1 2025/26	 Budget Year +2 2026/27
Financial Performance										
Property rates		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer and subsidies - Operational		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other own revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employee costs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remuneration of Board Members		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation and amortisation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenditure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure										
Transfers recognised - capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public contributions & donations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Internally generated funds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total sources		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial position										
Total current assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total non current assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total current liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total non current liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community wealth/Equity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net cash from (used) investing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net cash from (used) financing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA32 List of external mechanisms

External mechanism Name of organisation	Yrs/ Mths	Period of agreement 1. Number	Service provided	Expiry date of service delivery agreement or contract	Monetary value of agreement 2. R thousand
Outsourcing of sub function water and waste water treatm	Yrs	15	Outsourcing of sub function water and waste water treatm	07 December 2033	1 242 710
Outsourcing of sub function operation of landfil site	Yrs	13	Outsourcing of sub function operation of landfil site	30 November 2032	108 587
Note: Overstrand make use of contractual agreements to support the implementation of core function, but the definition of outsourcing do not apply to the other contracts entered into, due to ownership that is kept within the organisation					

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA33 Contracts having future budgetary implications

Description	Ref	Preceding Years	Current Year 2023/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			Forecast 2027/28	Forecast 2028/29	Forecast 2029/30	Forecast 2030/31	Forecast 2031/32	Forecast 2032/33	Forecast 2033/34	Total Contract Value
R thousand	1,3	Total	Original Budget	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Parent Municipality:														
Revenue Obligation By Contract	2													
Contract 1														–
Contract 2														–
Contract 3														–
Contract 4														–
Contract 5														–
Contract 6														–
Contract 7														–
Contract 8														–
Contract 9														–
Contract 10														–
Contract 11														–
Contract 12														–
Contract 13														–
Contract 14														–
Contract 15														–
Contract 16														–
Contract 17														–
Contract 18														–
Contract 19														–
Contract 20														–
Total Operating Revenue Implication		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Expenditure Obligation By Contract	2													
Contract 1: SC1890/2018: WATER & WASTE WATER TREATMENT OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT CONTRACT.		219 322	73 718	78 038	82 618	87 474	92 624	98 085	103 877	110 020	116 538	123 452	56 947	1 242 710
Contract 2: SC1892/2018: THE OPERATION OF THE GANSBAAI LANDFILL SITE, THE STANFORD PUBLIC WASTE DROP-OFF FACILITY, AND THE PEARLY BEACH PUBLIC WASTE DROP-OFF FACILITY		20 030	7 273	7 708	8 196	8 726	9 276	9 863	10 390	10 872	11 419	4 834		108 587
Contract 3 SC1933/2018: PROVISION FOR BANKING SERVICES		5 856	1 675											7 530
Contract 4														–
Contract 5														–
Contract 6														–
Contract 7														–
Contract 8														–
Contract 9														–
Contract 10														–
Contract 11														–
Contract 12														–
Contract 13														–
Contract 14														–
Contract 15														–
Contract 16														–
Contract 17														–
Contract 18														–
Contract 19														–
Contract 20														–
Total Operating Expenditure Implication		245 207	82 665	85 746	90 813	96 200	101 899	107 947	114 267	120 892	127 957	128 286	56 947	1 358 827
Capital Expenditure Obligation By Contract	2													
Contract 1														–
Contract 2														–
Contract 3														–
Contract 4														–
Contract 5														–
Contract 6														–
Contract 7														–
Contract 8														–
Contract 9														–
Contract 10														–
Contract 11														–
Contract 12														–
Contract 13														–
Contract 14														–
Contract 15														–
Contract 16														–
Contract 17														–
Contract 18														–
Contract 19														–
Contract 20														–
Total Capital Expenditure Implication		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Parent Expenditure Implication		**245 207**	**82 665**	**85 746**	**90 813**	**96 200**	**101 899**	**107 947**	**114 267**	**120 892**	**127 957**	**128 286**	**56 947**	1 358 827

Description	Ref	Preceding Years	Current Year 2023/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			Forecast 2027/28	Forecast 2028/29	Forecast 2029/30	Forecast 2030/31	Forecast 2031/32	Forecast 2032/33	Forecast 2033/34	Total Contract Value
R thousand	1,3	Total	Original Budget	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Entities:														
Revenue Obligation By Contract	2													
Contract 1														–
Contract 2														–
Contract 3														–
Contract 4														–
Contract 5														–
Contract 6														–
Contract 7														–
Contract 8														–
Contract 9														–
Contract 10														–
Contract 11														–
Contract 12														–
Contract 13														–
Contract 14														–
Contract 15														–
Contract 16														–
Contract 17														–
Contract 18														–
Contract 19														–
Contract 20														–
Total Operating Revenue Implication		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Expenditure Obligation By Contract	2													
Contract 1														–
Contract 2														–
Contract 3														–
Contract 4														–
Contract 5														–
Contract 6														–
Contract 7														–
Contract 8														–
Contract 9														–
Contract 10														–
Contract 11														–
Contract 12														–
Contract 13														–
Contract 14														–
Contract 15														–
Contract 16														–
Contract 17														–
Contract 18														–
Contract 19														–
Contract 20														–
Total Operating Expenditure Implication		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Expenditure Obligation By Contract	2													
Contract 1														–
Contract 2														–
Contract 3														–
Contract 4														–
Contract 5														–
Contract 6														–
Contract 7														–
Contract 8														–
Contract 9														–
Contract 10														–
Contract 11														–
Contract 12														–
Contract 13														–
Contract 14														–
Contract 15														–
Contract 16														–
Contract 17														–
Contract 18														–
Contract 19														–
Contract 20														–
Total Capital Expenditure Implication		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Entity Expenditure Implication		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA34a Capital expenditure on new assets by asset class

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital expenditure on new assets by Asset Class/Sub-class										
Infrastructure		**91 712**	**45 748**	**85 627**	**85 007**	**84 849**	**84 849**	**77 878**	**50 581**	**33 891**
Roads Infrastructure		20 553	7 714	16 799	4 640	5 080	5 080	952	2 981	6 000
Roads		20 553	7 714	16 799	4 640	5 080	5 080	952	2 981	6 000
Road Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure		14 169	4 724	1 113	12 358	7 420	7 420	10 213	–	–
Drainage Collection		557	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		13 612	4 724	1 113	12 358	7 420	7 420	10 213	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		9 392	18 244	53 049	48 795	48 898	48 898	32 748	24 900	22 551
Power Plants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Switching Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Transmission Conductors		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		693	16 453	32 685	21 415	21 383	21 383	7 414	14 900	15 551
MV Switching Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Networks		8 699	1 791	20 365	27 380	27 515	27 515	25 334	10 000	7 000
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		22 404	3 171	9 484	11 313	16 129	16 129	24 900	20 700	–
Dams and Weirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boreholes		3 808	2 180	3 961	7 000	7 107	7 107	10 100	14 700	–
Reservoirs		15 728	–	–	360	360	360	–	–	–
Pump Stations		–	–	5 431	–	70	70	–	–	–
Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	3 000	2 655	2 655	8 000	6 000	–
Bulk Mains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution		2 868	991	92	953	5 937	5 937	6 800	–	–
Distribution Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRV Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		12 940	8 923	3 956	7 500	6 817	6 817	8 500	1 500	4 500
Pump Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reticulation		12 940	8 923	3 956	–	5 769	5 769	500	200	4 200
Waste Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	7 500	1 049	1 049	8 000	1 300	300
Outfall Sewers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toilet Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		12 254	2 972	1 226	400	505	505	565	500	840
Landfill Sites		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	840
Waste Transfer Stations		–	2 972	1 226	400	505	505	505	500	–
Waste Processing Facilities		12 254	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Drop-off Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Separation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity Generation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Lines		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sand Pumps		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revetments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Promenades		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Core Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		**25 999**	**9 187**	**7 742**	**7 352**	**2 352**	**2 352**	**6 297**	**5 788**	**8 000**
Community Facilities		10 999	4 140	2 674	6 213	707	707	3 350	–	–
Halls		4 759	1 564	–	–	–	–	1 450	–	–
Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crèches		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clinics/Care Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire/Ambulance Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Testing Stations		–	1 046	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Museums		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galleries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theatres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libraries		295	–	914	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cemeteries/Crematoria		1 232	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Police		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parks		49	–	86	–	–	–	550	–	–
Public Open Space		3 902	206	1 079	5 618	112	112	–	–	–
Nature Reserves		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Ablution Facilities		140	918	595	595	595	595	–	–	–
Markets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stalls		278	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Abattoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Airports		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals		345	406	–	–	–	–	1 350	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities		15 000	5 047	5 068	1 139	1 645	1 645	2 947	5 788	8 000
Indoor Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outdoor Facilities		15 000	5 047	5 068	1 139	1 645	1 645	2 947	5 788	8 000
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monuments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Historic Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Works of Art		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conservation Areas		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Heritage		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets		**54 179**	**50 440**	**28 734**	**41 990**	**34 751**	**34 751**	**15 379**	**1 500**	**9 000**
Operational Buildings		4 581	1 410	2 211	100	1 073	1 073	2 250	1 500	–
Municipal Offices		4 581	1 410	2 211	100	1 073	1 073	750	–	–
Pay/Enquiry Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Building Plan Offices		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops		–	–	–	–	–	–	1 500	1 500	–
Yards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stores		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laboratories		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Training Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing Plant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depots		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		49 598	49 031	26 523	41 890	33 678	33 678	13 129	–	9 000
Staff Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social Housing		49 598	49 031	26 523	41 890	33 678	33 678	13 129	–	9 000
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	21	–	–	–	–	700	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	21	–	–	–	–	700	–	–
Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–
Water Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Effluent Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Software and Applications		–	–	–	–	71	71	–	–	–
Load Settlement Software Applications		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		5 152	3 240	2 212	4 000	4 575	4 575	3 250	–	–
Computer Equipment		5 152	3 240	2 212	4 000	4 575	4 575	3 250	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		802	2 910	715	765	748	748	865	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		802	2 910	715	765	748	748	865	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		486	1 363	729	1 335	3 945	3 945	1 225	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		486	1 363	729	1 335	3 945	3 945	1 225	–	–
Transport Assets		21 189	6 806	7 043	–	4 427	4 427	8 150	–	–
Transport Assets		21 189	6 806	7 043	–	4 427	4 427	8 150	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoological plants and animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Immature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoological plants and animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure on new assets	1	**199 520**	**119 714**	**132 803**	**140 449**	**135 719**	**135 719**	**113 744**	**57 869**	**50 891**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA34b Capital expenditure on the renewal of existing assets by asset class

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital expenditure on renewal of existing assets by Asset Class/Sub-class										
Infrastructure		15 499	30 964	17 393	16 300	17 245	17 245	19 375	27 700	19 160
Roads Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roads		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		915	1 000	1 042	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	2 000	–
Power Plants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Switching Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Transmission Conductors		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Switching Stations		915	1 000	1 042	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	2 000	–
MV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		11 297	29 964	15 725	14 100	14 445	14 445	17 175	21 000	16 160
Dams and Weirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boreholes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reservoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pump Stations		1 327	–	1 262	500	523	523	500	500	500
Water Treatment Works		–	9 309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Mains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution		9 970	20 655	14 462	13 600	13 922	13 922	16 675	20 500	15 660
Distribution Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRV Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		3 287	–	626	700	1 300	1 300	700	700	–
Pump Station		–	–	626	700	1 300	1 300	700	700	–
Reticulation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outfall Sewers		3 287	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toilet Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 000	3 000
Landfill Sites		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 000	3 000
Waste Transfer Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Processing Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Drop-off Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Separation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity Generation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Lines		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sand Pumps		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revetments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Promenades		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Core Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Halls		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crèches		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clinics/Care Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire/Ambulance Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Testing Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Museums		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galleries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theatres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libraries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cemeteries/Crematoria		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Police		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Open Space		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nature Reserves		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Ablution Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Markets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stalls		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Abattoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Airports		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indoor Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outdoor Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monuments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Historic Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Works of Art		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conservation Areas		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Heritage		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Offices		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pay/Enquiry Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Building Plan Offices		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stores		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laboratories		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Training Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing Plant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depots		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Staff Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Effluent Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Software and Applications		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Load Settlement Software Applications		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoological plants and animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Immature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoological plants and animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure on renewal of existing assets	1	**15 499**	**30 964**	**17 393**	**16 300**	**17 245**	**17 245**	**19 375**	**27 700**	**19 160**
Renewal of Existing Assets as % of total capex		*39.0%*	*16.1%*	*9.2%*	*7.8%*	*8.0%*	*8.0%*	*10.5%*	*20.1%*	*16.4%*
Renewal of Existing Assets as % of deprecn"		*11.2%*	*21.1%*	*11.7%*	*10.9%*	*11.6%*	*11.6%*	*12.2%*	*16.6%*	*10.9%*

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA34c Repairs and maintenance expenditure by asset class

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Repairs and maintenance expenditure by Asset Class/Sub-class										
Infrastructure		**140 742**	**141 079**	**137 671**	**168 080**	**173 326**	**173 326**	**173 170**	**191 021**	**202 996**
Roads Infrastructure		67 439	64 340	54 418	75 266	80 626	80 626	78 769	92 481	98 202
Roads		64 190	64 340	54 418	75 266	80 626	80 626	78 769	92 481	98 202
Road Structures		3 249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure		5 584	6 870	6 157	6 469	6 265	6 265	6 361	6 573	6 943
Drainage Collection		2 515	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		3 069	6 870	6 157	6 469	6 265	6 265	6 361	6 573	6 943
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		31 045	30 721	35 380	41 404	41 892	41 892	40 144	42 117	45 114
Power Plants		436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Switching Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Transmission Conductors		25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Switching Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Networks		28 149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		2 435	30 721	35 380	41 404	41 892	41 892	40 144	42 117	45 114
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		21 046	21 088	20 432	23 527	21 800	21 800	24 954	26 031	27 625
Dams and Weirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boreholes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reservoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pump Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Treatment Works		–	272	33	312	312	312	331	346	367
Bulk Mains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution		21 046	18 916	18 708	20 317	18 590	18 590	21 542	22 460	23 826
Distribution Points		–	1 900	1 691	2 898	2 898	2 898	3 081	3 224	3 431
PRV Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		12 980	11 710	12 634	13 718	14 008	14 008	14 322	14 738	15 395
Pump Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reticulation		–	6 507	6 759	7 815	7 815	7 815	8 338	8 693	9 285
Waste Water Treatment Works		12 980	5 203	5 875	5 903	6 193	6 193	5 984	6 046	6 110
Outfall Sewers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toilet Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		2 535	6 351	8 650	7 697	8 734	8 734	8 620	9 081	9 717
Landfill Sites		61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Transfer Stations		1 186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Processing Facilities		272	1 574	2 662	2 517	2 817	2 817	3 100	3 333	3 583
Waste Drop-off Points		1 009	4 777	5 988	5 180	5 917	5 917	5 520	5 748	6 134
Waste Separation Facilities		7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity Generation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Lines		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sand Pumps		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revetments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Promenades		110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data Centres		1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Core Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		**44 371**	**50 376**	**53 486**	**62 076**	**62 395**	**62 395**	**66 438**	**72 474**	**72 201**
Community Facilities		37 364	37 455	40 568	47 427	48 124	48 124	49 396	52 852	55 009
Halls		5 332	4 464	5 950	7 463	6 325	6 325	7 405	9 210	8 716
Centres		67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crèches		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clinics/Care Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire/Ambulance Stations		440	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Testing Stations		54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Museums		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galleries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theatres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libraries		121	–	14	1 785	1 785	1 785	1 800	2 001	2 121
Cemeteries/Crematoria		967	1 037	943	948	902	902	994	1 025	1 079
Police		358	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parks		25 542	27 586	28 619	32 063	33 945	33 945	33 755	34 981	37 156
Public Open Space		4 304	3 886	4 553	4 187	4 185	4 185	4 401	4 557	4 793
Nature Reserves		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Ablution Facilities		178	482	488	982	982	982	1 041	1 078	1 145
Markets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stalls		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Abattoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Airports		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities		7 007	12 921	12 919	14 649	14 270	14 270	17 042	19 622	17 192
Indoor Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outdoor Facilities		7 007	12 921	12 919	14 649	14 270	14 270	17 042	19 622	17 192
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monuments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Historic Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Works of Art		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conservation Areas		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Heritage		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets		**2 137**	**15 056**	**16 833**	**18 438**	**15 005**	**15 005**	**13 758**	**8 069**	**8 381**
Operational Buildings		2 136	15 056	16 833	18 438	15 005	15 005	13 758	8 069	8 381
Municipal Offices		2 086	15 048	16 773	18 400	14 887	14 887	13 720	8 031	8 343
Pay/Enquiry Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Building Plan Offices		35	–	25	–	80	80	–	–	–
Workshops		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stores		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laboratories		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Training Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing Plant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depots		16	8	34	38	38	38	38	38	38
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Staff Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social Housing		1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		5 672	5 915	6 829	8 331	8 073	8 073	8 967	9 720	10 707
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		5 672	5 915	6 829	8 331	8 073	8 073	8 967	9 720	10 707
Water Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Effluent Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Software and Applications		5 672	5 915	6 829	8 331	8 073	8 073	8 967	9 720	10 707
Load Settlement Software Applications		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		1 947	2 490	2 157	2 423	2 423	2 423	2 566	2 717	2 878
Computer Equipment		1 947	2 490	2 157	2 423	2 423	2 423	2 566	2 717	2 878
Furniture and Office Equipment		1 128	5 004	8 206	11 697	13 834	13 834	7 747	7 935	8 389
Furniture and Office Equipment		1 128	5 004	8 206	11 697	13 834	13 834	7 747	7 935	8 389
Machinery and Equipment		–	4 059	4 163	6 036	7 353	7 353	5 983	6 310	6 530
Machinery and Equipment		–	4 059	4 163	6 036	7 353	7 353	5 983	6 310	6 530
Transport Assets		15 521	21 406	20 160	16 214	18 441	18 441	17 145	18 132	19 178
Transport Assets		15 521	21 406	20 160	16 214	18 441	18 441	17 145	18 132	19 178
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoological plants and animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Immature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoological plants and animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	1	**211 518**	**245 386**	**249 505**	**293 296**	**300 849**	**300 849**	**295 774**	**316 378**	**331 260**
R&M as a % of PPE		*5.9%*	*6.8%*	*6.8%*	*7.6%*	*7.8%*	*7.8%*	*7.6%*	*8.2%*	*8.7%*
R&M as % Operating Expenditure		*16.0%*	*16.4%*	*15.9%*	*16.8%*	*16.1%*	*16.1%*	*15.2%*	*15.7%*	*15.8%*

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA34d Depreciation by asset class

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Depreciation by Asset Class/Sub-class										
Infrastructure		**102 449**	**123 129**	**122 707**	**123 442**	**123 442**	**123 442**	**132 242**	**138 843**	**145 765**
Roads Infrastructure		**34 090**	**36 312**	**39 206**	**39 180**	**39 180**	**39 180**	**46 014**	**49 695**	**53 671**
Roads		34 090	36 312	39 206	39 180	39 180	39 180	46 014	49 695	53 671
Road Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure		6 781	7 231	8 446	8 480	8 480	8 480	8 725	8 899	9 077
Drainage Collection		6 781	7 231	8 446	8 480	8 480	8 480	8 725	8 899	9 077
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		12 375	28 582	26 923	27 408	27 408	27 408	27 643	28 196	28 760
Power Plants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Switching Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Transmission Conductors		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Switching Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		11 939	26 305	26 420	27 408	27 408	27 408	27 643	28 196	28 760
Capital Spares		436	2 277	503	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		28 367	28 222	24 404	24 455	24 455	24 455	25 050	26 052	27 094
Dams and Weirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boreholes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reservoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pump Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Mains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution		28 367	27 021	24 055	24 455	24 455	24 455	25 050	26 052	27 094
Distribution Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRV Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	1 201	349	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		17 989	19 712	20 394	20 619	20 619	20 619	21 502	22 577	23 706
Pump Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reticulation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Treatment Works		17 989	19 448	20 389	20 619	20 619	20 619	21 502	22 577	23 706
Outfall Sewers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toilet Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	264	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		2 846	3 070	3 334	3 301	3 301	3 301	3 307	3 423	3 457
Landfill Sites		2 846	2 898	3 280	3 301	3 301	3 301	3 307	3 423	3 457
Waste Transfer Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Processing Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Drop-off Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Separation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity Generation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	172	54	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Lines		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sand Pumps		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revetments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Promenades		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Core Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		10 055	10 888	13 075	–	–	–	13 817	15 199	16 720
Community Facilities		**10 055**	**10 888**	**13 075**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**13 817**	**15 199**	**16 720**
Halls		–	10 888	13 075	–	–	–	13 817	15 199	16 720
Centres		10 055	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crèches		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clinics/Care Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire/Ambulance Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Testing Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Museums		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galleries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theatres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libraries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cemeteries/Crematoria		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Police		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Open Space		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nature Reserves		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Ablution Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Markets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stalls		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abattoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Airports		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indoor Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outdoor Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monuments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Historic Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Works of Art		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conservation Areas		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Heritage		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets		3 628	3 567	3 526	16 874	16 874	16 874	3 538	3 538	3 538
Operational Buildings		**3 628**	**3 567**	**3 526**	**16 874**	**16 874**	**16 874**	**3 538**	**3 538**	**3 538**
Municipal Offices		3 628	3 567	3 526	16 874	16 874	16 874	3 538	3 538	3 538
Pay/Enquiry Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Building Plan Offices		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stores		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laboratories		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Training Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing Plant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depots		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Staff Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	68	68	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	68	68	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		431	290	253	294	294	294	271	290	311
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		431	290	253	294	294	294	271	290	311
Water Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Effluent Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Software and Applications		431	290	253	294	294	294	271	290	311
Load Settlement Software Applications		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		**–**	**22**	**100**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Computer Equipment		–	22	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		2 060	2 067	2 207	2 610	2 610	2 610	2 316	2 547	2 802
Furniture and Office Equipment		2 060	2 067	2 207	2 610	2 610	2 610	2 316	2 547	2 802
Machinery and Equipment		15 524	925	1 314	1 188	1 188	1 188	1 473	1 621	1 783
Machinery and Equipment		15 524	925	1 314	1 188	1 188	1 188	1 473	1 621	1 783
Transport Assets		4 049	6 048	5 071	4 679	4 679	4 679	4 716	5 131	5 587
Transport Assets		4 049	6 048	5 071	4 679	4 679	4 679	4 716	5 131	5 587
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources		–	–	–	68	68	68	68	68	68
Mature		**-**	**-**	**-**	**68**	**68**	**68**	**68**	**68**	**68**
Policing and Protection		-	-	-	68	68	68	68	68	68
Zoological plants and animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Immature		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Policing and Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoological plants and animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Depreciation	1	138 195	147 004	148 321	149 087	149 087	149 087	158 373	167 170	176 506

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA34e Capital expenditure on the upgrading of existing assets by asset class

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital expenditure on upgrading of existing assets by Asset Class/Sub-class										
Infrastructure		**31 980**	**41 698**	**38 606**	**48 758**	**60 071**	**60 071**	**41 609**	**42 100**	**39 500**
Roads Infrastructure		181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roads		181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure		12 258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		12 258	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		120	7 173	1 600	9 231	9 231	9 231	15 464	18 500	15 000
Power Plants		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Switching Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Transmission Conductors		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Switching Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Networks		120	7 173	1 600	9 231	9 231	9 231	15 464	18 500	15 000
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		1 873	3 586	6 928	550	550	550	500	500	500
Dams and Weirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boreholes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reservoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pump Stations		–	–	1 000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Mains		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution		1 873	3 586	5 928	550	550	550	500	500	500
Distribution Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRV Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		14 286	30 939	28 219	38 887	50 200	50 200	25 621	23 100	24 000
Pump Station		5 074	23 626	17 291	4 800	9 534	9 534	11 026	10 000	7 000
Reticulation		8 802	4 790	350	800	117	117	600	600	–
Waste Water Treatment Works		410	2 524	10 578	33 287	40 548	40 548	13 995	12 500	17 000
Outfall Sewers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toilet Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		3 262	–	1 859	90	90	90	25	–	–
Landfill Sites		1 851	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Transfer Stations		1 412	–	1 859	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Processing Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Drop-off Points		–	–	–	90	90	90	25	–	–
Waste Separation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity Generation Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Lines		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sand Pumps		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revetments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Promenades		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Core Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		**7 801**	**–**	**519**	**3 902**	**2 192**	**2 192**	**9 900**	**10 241**	**7 183**
Community Facilities		830	–	319	–	–	–	–	–	–
Halls		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crèches		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clinics/Care Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire/Ambulance Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Testing Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Museums		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galleries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theatres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libraries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cemeteries/Crematoria		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Police		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parks		322	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Open Space		482	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nature Reserves		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Ablution Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Markets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stalls		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24			2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Abattoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Airports		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals		26	–	319	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities		6 971	–	200	3 902	2 192	2 192	9 900	10 241	7 183
Indoor Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outdoor Facilities		6 971	–	200	3 902	2 192	2 192	9 900	10 241	7 183
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monuments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Historic Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Works of Art		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conservation Areas		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Heritage		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Offices		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pay/Enquiry Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Building Plan Offices		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stores		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laboratories		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Training Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing Plant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depots		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Staff Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences and Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Effluent Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Software and Applications		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Load Settlement Software Applications		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoological plants and animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Immature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zoological plants and animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure on upgrading of existing assets	1	**39 781**	**41 698**	**39 125**	**52 660**	**62 263**	**62 263**	**51 509**	**52 341**	**46 683**
Upgrading of Existing Assets as % of total capex		*0.0%*	*21.7%*	*20.7%*	*25.1%*	*28.9%*	*28.9%*	*27.9%*	*38.0%*	*40.0%*
Upgrading of Existing Assets as % of deprecn"		*28.8%*	*28.4%*	*26.4%*	*35.3%*	*41.8%*	*41.8%*	*32.5%*	*31.3%*	*26.4%*

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA35 Future financial implications of the capital budget

Vote Description	Ref	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			Forecasts			
R thousand		Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27	Forecast 2027/28	Forecast 2028/29	Forecast 2029/30	Present value
Capital expenditure	1							
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		–	–	–				
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		465	–	–				
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		2 965	–	–				
Vote 4 - Financial Services		7 210	–	–				
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		169 073	137 910	116 734	123 738	131 162	139 032	147 374
Vote 6 - Public Safety		3 150	–	–				
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		30	–	–				
Vote 8 - Community Services		1 735	–	–				
Vote 9 - Costing Services		–	–	–				
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services		–	–	–				
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]		–	–	–				
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]		–	–	–				
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]		–	–	–				
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]		–	–	–				
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]		–	–	–				
List entity summary if applicable								
Total Capital Expenditure		**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**	**123 738**	**131 162**	**139 032**	**147 374**
Future operational costs by vote	2							
Vote 1 - Municipal Council		54 329	56 054	59 045	62 588	66 343	70 324	74 543
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager		25 128	25 992	27 622	21 226	22 500	23 850	25 281
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		69 353	75 155	80 087	84 893	89 986	95 385	101 109
Vote 4 - Financial Services		131 719	145 436	154 520	167 740	177 804	188 472	199 781
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services		1 041 871	1 119 405	1 182 098	1 303 309	1 381 507	1 464 398	1 552 262
Vote 6 - Public Safety		172 554	184 344	192 352	203 893	216 127	229 094	242 840
Vote 7 - Planning and Development		73 810	67 011	70 946	75 203	79 715	84 498	89 568
Vote 8 - Community Services		190 816	208 306	216 600	237 641	251 899	267 013	283 034
Vote 9 - Costing Services								
Vote 10 - Main Ledger Services								
Vote 11 - [NAME OF VOTE 11]								
Vote 12 - [NAME OF VOTE 12]								
Vote 13 - [NAME OF VOTE 13]								
Vote 14 - [NAME OF VOTE 14]								
Vote 15 - [NAME OF VOTE 15]								
List entity summary if applicable								
Total future operational costs		1 759 580	1 881 704	1 983 270	2 156 493	2 285 882	2 423 035	2 568 417
Future revenue by source	3							
Exchange Revenue		134 610	674 952	715 449	758 375	803 878	852 111	903 237
Service charges - Electricity		636 747	674 952	715 449	758 375	803 878	852 111	903 237
Service charges - Water		176 718	187 321	198 560	210 474	223 102	236 488	250 678
Service charges - Waste Water Management		118 479	125 588	133 123	141 110	149 577	158 552	168 065
Service charges - Waste Management		108 946	115 482	122 411	129 756	137 541	145 794	154 541
Agency services		7 103	7 529	7 981	8 460	8 967	9 505	10 076
List other revenues sources if applicable								
List entity summary if applicable								
Total future revenue		1 182 604	1 785 825	1 892 973	2 006 551	2 126 944	2 254 561	2 389 834
Net Financial Implications		**761 605**	**233 789**	**207 032**	**273 680**	**290 101**	**307 507**	**325 957**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA36 Detailed capital budget

R thousand

Function	Project Description	Type	MTSF Service Outcome	IUDF	Own Strategic Objectives	Asset Class	Asset Sub-Class	Ward Location	GPS Longitude	GPS Lattitude	Audited Outcome 2022/23	Current Year 2023/24 Full Year Forecast	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Parent municipality:															
List all capital projects grouped by Function															
EXECUTIVE & COUNCIL											5	7			
	MINOR ASSETS COUNCIL	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			55		
	COMMUNITY PROJECTS	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Community Facilities*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			450		
	MINOR ASSETS-OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			15		
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION											2 223	7 357			
	DELL EMC STARAOGE ARRAY REPLACEMENT - EOL	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Computer Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			2 200		
	MINOR ASSETS FINANCIAL SERVICES	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			60		
	MINOR ASSETS CORPORATE SERVICES	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			60		
	MINOR ASSETS ICT ORGANIZATION WIDE	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Governance*	1	*Computer Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			650		
PUBLIC SAFETY											5 007	3 450			
	VEHICLES-PUBLIC SAFETY	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Transport Assets*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			800		
	PURCHASE OF DOGS -EXPLOSIVE & ROAD OPERATIONS	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Biological or Cultivated Assets*	*Police*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			350		
	VEHICLES-SQUATTER CONTROL FOR ANTI-LAND INVASION (R	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Transport Assets*	*Police*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			1 000		
	REPLACEMENT OF 3XDOGS	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Biological or Cultivated Assets*	*Police*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			350		
	DRONES - ANTI-LAND INVASION MONITORING	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Computer Equipment*	*Police*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			400		
	UPGRADING OF GANSBAAI FIRE STATION	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Operational Buildings*	*Other*	Multi-ward Gb Area	34°35'54.86"S Degrees	*19°20'49.51"E Degrees*			750		
	MINOR ASSETS PROTECTION SERVICES	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			300		
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT											3 719	825			
	MINOR ASSETS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			30		
	VEHICLES-PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Transport Assets*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			600		
	MINOR ASSETS INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			345		
COMMUNITY SERVICES											3 890	1 360			
	VEHICLES-COMMUNITY SERVICES	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Inclusion and access*	3	*Transport Assets*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			500		
	UPGRADING OF COMMUNITY HALLS-OVERSTRAND	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Inclusion and access*	3	*Other*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			1 000		
	MINOR ASSETS COMMUNITY SERVICES	New	*A capable, ethical and developmental state*	*Inclusion and access*	3	*Furniture and Office Equipment*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			735		
SPORT & RECREATION											3 318	3 837			
	UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX (NEW STADIUM)(F1/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 08	19.219 Degrees	*34.419 Degrees*			9 000	5 241	3 000
	UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX(NEW STADIUM)(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 08	19.219 Degrees	*34.419 Degrees*			900		
	UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX (F3/3)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 08	19.219 Degrees	*34.419 Degrees*			166		
	UPGRADE MOUNT PLEASANT SPORT GROUNDS	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 04	19°07'56.01"E Degrees	*34°23'09.91"S Degrees*				2 000	4 183
	UPGRADING OF PLAYGROUNDS-GANSBAAI	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Multi-ward Gansbaai b Area	34°375.14"S Degrees	*19°203.08"E Degrees*			275		
	UPGRADING OF PLAYGROUNDS-KLEINMOND	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Multi-ward Kleinmond Area	19.019° E Degrees	*34.329° S Degrees*			275		
	UPGRADE OF KLEINMOND SPORT FACILITIES	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 09	34°20'31" S 19°01'17"E	*34°20'31" S 19°01'17"E*			1 400	2 788	3 000
	UPGRADE OF KLEINMOND SPORT FACILITIES	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 09	34°20'31" S 19°01'17"E	*34°20'31" S 19°01'17"E*			506		
	REFURBISHMENT OF OVERHILLS SOCCER COMPLEX	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 10	34°-2007.1"S Degrees	*18°59'47.1"E Degrees*			875		
	MOOIUITSIG SPORTS GROUNDS	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 10	18°52'51,6"E	*34°21'16,2"S*					2 000
	UPGRADE SPORTGROUNDS	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 06	19.212, Degrees	*34.427 Degrees*				3 000	3 000
	UPGRADE HAWSTON SWIMMING POOL	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 08	34°23'09.91"S Degrees	*19°07'56.01"E Degrees*				3 000	
HOUSING											28 623	33 678			
	LCH SERVICES CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS	New	*Spatial integration, human settlements and local governn*	*Spatial integration*	4	*Housing*	*Social Housing*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			13 129		9 000
ROADS											16 799	5 000			
	REHABILITATE ROADS AND SIDEWALKS MASAKHANE	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Roads Infrastructure*	*Roads*	Ward 02	19°21'39"E Degrees	*34°35'30"S Degrees*				2 981	2 000
	REHABILITATE ROADS & STORMWATER	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Roads Infrastructure*	*Roads*	Ward 06	19.212 Degrees	*34.429 Degrees*			802		
	HAWSTON ALMAR CIRCLE	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Roads Infrastructure*	*Roads*	Ward 08	34°23'09.91"S Degrees	*19°07'56.01"E Degrees*			150		
	TAXI HOLDING FACILTY	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Roads Infrastructure*	*Roads*	Ward 04	19.219 Degrees	*34.419 Degrees*			1 350		
	REHABILITATE ROADS	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	5	*Roads Infrastructure*	*Roads*	Ward 04	19.219 Degrees	*34.419 Degrees*					4 000
ELECTRICITY											55 692	59 629			
	GANSBAAI STANFORD MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Multi-ward Gansbaai b Area	34°35'54.86"S Degrees	*19°20'49.51"E Degrees*			3 000	5 000	
	FKRAAL KBAAI MV/LV UPGRADE AS PER RETICMASTER	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Multi-ward Gansbaai b Area	34°375.14"S Degrees	*19°203.08"E Degrees*					3 000
	ELECTRIFICATION OF LOW COST HOUSING AREAS (F1/2)	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			19 334	5 000	4 000
	ELECTRIFICATION OF LOW COST HOUSING AREAS (F1/2)	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			3 000		
	FKRAAL KBAAI BHEAD NEW 66 11KV SUBSTATION	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			2 414		
	HERMANUS MV/LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Ward 03	34°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°1300.62"E Degrees*			5 000	10 000	10 000
	HERMANUS MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F2/3)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Ward 03	34°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°1300.62"E Degrees*			2 600		
	HERMANUS MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F3/3)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Ward 03	34°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°1300.62"E Degrees*			92		
	KLEINMOND MV/LV NETWORK UPGRADE	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 09	34°20'18.35"S Degrees	*19°01'35.31"E Degrees*			2 000	5 000	2 000
	KLEINMOND MV LV NETWORK UPGRADE(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 09	34°20'18.35"S Degrees	*19°01'35.31"E Degrees*			1 886		
	HAWSTON MV/LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 08	34°23'09.91"S Degrees	*19°07'56.01"E Degrees*			2 000	3 500	3 000
	HAWSTON MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 08	34°23'09.91"S Degrees	*19°07'56.01"E Degrees*			1 885		
	VEHICLES-ELECTRICITY	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Transport Assets*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			2 250		
	ADDITIONAL WORKSPACE AT ELECTRICAL DEPOT-ONRUS	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 13	34°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°1300.62"E Degrees*			1 500	1 500	
	NEW STILL STREET 66KV 11KV SUBSTATION	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 03	34°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°1300.62"E Degrees*			5 000	14 900	15 551
	ELECTRICITY TRANSFORMERS CAPITAL REPLACEMENT CONT	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			1 500	2 000	
WATER											31 608	31 124			
	REFURBISHMENT OF BULK WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Reticulation*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			1 000	1 000	1 000
	FENCING AT WATER INSTALLATIONS	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Reticulation*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			500	500	500
	REPLACEMENT OF OVERSTRAND WATER PIPES	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Reticulation*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			7 000	9 500	7 660
	REPLACEMENT OF OVERSTRAND WATER PIPES(F2/2)	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Reticulation*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			1 875		
	WATER FACILITIES CONTINGENCY	Renewal	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Reticulation*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			500	500	500
	REFURBISHMENT OF BUFFELS RIVER WTW	Renewal	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Pump Stations*	Multi-ward Kleinmond Area	19.019° E Degrees	*34.329° S Degrees*			5 000	10 000	7 000
	UPGRADE HERMANUS WELL FIELDS PHASE 2(F1/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Water Treatment Works*	Multi-ward Hermanus Area	19.237° E Degrees	*34.376° S Degrees*			2 100	2 700	
	UPGRADE HERMANUS WELL FIELDS PHASE 2(F1/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Water Treatment Works*	Multi-ward Hermanus Area	19.237° E Degrees	*34.376° S Degrees*			8 000	12 000	
	REPLACEMENT OF WATER PIPES PROTEADORP	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Distribution*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			6 800		
	DE KELDERS WTW MEMBRANE REPLACEMENT	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Distribution*	Ward 14	19.370° E / -34.556° S	*19.370° E / -34.556° S*			800		
	PEARLY BEACH WATER TOWER REFURBISH	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Distribution*	Ward 11	34°18'25,2"S Degrees	*34°18'25,2"S Degrees*			1 000		
	NEW RESERVOIR ONRUS RIVER	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Distribution*	Ward 13	34°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°1300.62"E Degrees*			–		
	NEW RESERVOIR VOORBERG	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Distribution*	Ward 10	18°52'51,6"E	*34°21'16,2"S*			–		
	PEARLY BEACH WTW PROCESS UPGRADE	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Water Treatment Works*	Ward 11	34°18'25,2"S Degrees	*34°18'25,2"S Degrees*			5 000		
	NEW DISINFECTION SYSTEM AT PREEKSTOEL WTW	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Water Treatment Works*	Multi-ward Hermanus	19.207° E / -34.408° S	*19.207° E / -34.408° S*			3 000	6 000	
	VEHICLES-WATER	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Transport Assets*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			1 000		
	TELEMETRY SYSTEM UPGRADE-WATER	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Reticulation*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*				300	300
SEWERAGE											31 688	60 944			
	SEWERAGE FACILITIES CONTINGENCY	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			700	700	
	KLEINMOND SEWER NETWORK EXTENSION	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Ward 09	34°20'18.35"S Degrees	*19°01'35.31"E Degrees*					2 000
	GANSBAAI CBD SEWER NETWORK EXTENSION	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Ward 02	19°21'39"E Degrees	*34°35'30"S Degrees*					2 000
	FENCING AT SEWERAGE INSTALLATIONS	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			600	600	
	UPGRADING OF PUMPSTATIONS & RISING MAINS	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			2 550	10 000	7 000
	UPGRADING OF PUMPSTATIONS & RISING MAINS(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			8 476		
	HERMANUS WWTW UPGRADE SCREENS RAS SLUDGE DEWAT	Replacement	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Multi-ward Hermanus Area	19.209° E Degrees	*34.427° S Degrees*			3 200	1 500	
	HAWSTON WWTW REFURBISH AND UPGRADE(F1/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Ward 08	34°23'09.91"S Degrees	*19°07'56.01"E Degrees*				7 000	17 000
	HAWSTON WWTW REFURBISH AND UPGRADE(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Ward 08	34°23'09.91"S Degrees	*19°07'56.01"E Degrees*				4 000	
	KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE (F1/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Multi-ward Kleinmond Area	18.986° E Degrees	*34.342° S Degrees*			8 900		
	KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE (F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Multi-ward Kleinmond Area	18.986° E Degrees	*34.342° S Degrees*			1 895		
	TELEMETRY SYSTEM UPGRADE-SEWERAGE	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			500	200	200
	NEW DISINFECTION SYSTEMS AT WASTEWATER TREATMENT	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			8 000	1 000	
STORMWATER											1 113	7 420			
	VEHICLES-STORMWATER	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Transport Assets*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			500		
	UPGRADE/NEW STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Storm water Infrastructure*	*Storm water Conveyance*	Ward 10	34°-2007.1"S Degrees	*18°59'47.1"E Degrees*			1 250		
	STORMWATER SYSTEM UPGRADING	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Storm water Infrastructure*	*Storm water Conveyance*	Ward 08	34°23'09.91"S Degrees	*19°07'56.01"E Degrees*			2 000		
	UPGRADE STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE- PROTEADORP,	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Storm water Infrastructure*	*Storm water Conveyance*	Ward 09	34°20'37,0"S Degrees	*19°00'46,8"E Degrees*			6 963		
WASTE MANAGEMENT											5 637	595			
	UPGRADING OF KLEINMOND TRANSFER STATION	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Transfer Stations*	Multi-ward Kleinmond Area	34°20'18.35"S Degrees	*19°01'35.31"E Degrees*				500	
	TROMMEL SCREEN FOR GANSBAAI LANDFILL	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Landfill Sites*	Multi-ward Gansbaai b Area	19.395° E / -34.592° S	*19.395° E / -34.592° S*				4 000	3 000
	GANSBAAI LANDFILL WEIGHBRIDGE NEW REPLACEMENT DEC	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Drop-off Points*	Multi-ward Gansbaai b Area	19.395° E / -34.592° S	*19.395° E / -34.592° S*					840
	REFURBISHMENT OF HERMANUS TRANSFER STATION(F1/2)	Renewal	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Transfer Stations*	Ward 03	19.209° E Degrees	*34.427° S Degrees*			400		
	REFURBISHMENT OF HERMANUS TRANSFER STATION(F2/2)	Renewal	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Transfer Stations*	Ward 03	19.209° E Degrees	*34.427° S Degrees*			105		
	GENERATOR FOR HERMANUS MRF	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Transfer Stations*	Multi-ward Hermanus area	34°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°1300.62"E Degrees*			490		
	VOELKLIP DROP OFF AND MINI DROP OFF ELECTRIC FENCINC	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Drop-off Points*	Ward 03	19.209° E Degrees	*34.427° S Degrees*			25		
	LARGE UPS FOR WEIGHBRIDGE(IF NO GENERATOR INSTALLE	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Transfer Stations*	Multi-ward Hermanus area	34°25'16.83"S Degrees	*19°1300.62"E Degrees*			60		
	VEHICLES-WASTE MANAGEMENT	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and qualit*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Transport Assets*	*Other*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*			1 500		
Parent Capital expenditure											**189 321**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**
Entities:															
List all capital projects grouped by Entity															
Entity A															
Water project A															
Entity B															
Electricity project B															
Entity Capital expenditure											–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital expenditure											**189 321**	**215 227**	**184 628**	**137 910**	**116 734**

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA37 Projects delayed from previous financial year/s

R thousand											Previous target year to complete	Current Year 2023/24		2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
Function	Project name	Type	MTSF Service Outcome	IUDF	Own Strategic Objectives	Asset Class	Asset Sub-Class	Ward Location	GPS Longitude	GPS Latitude		Original Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Parent municipality:																
List all capital projects grouped by Function																
PUBLIC SAFETY																
	VEHICLES-SQUATTER CONTROL FOR ANTI-LAND INVASION (F	New	*Social cohesion and safe communities*	*Governance*	4	*Transport Assets*	*Police*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*				1 000		
SPORT & RECREATION																
	UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX (F3/3)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 08	19.219 Degrees	*34.419 Degrees*		166	166	166		
	UPGRADE OF KLEINMOND SPORT FACILITIES	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 09	34°20'31" S	19°01'17"E	*34°20'31" S*	*19°01'17"E*		506		
	REFURBISHMENT OF OVERHILLS SOCCER COMPLEX	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	4	*Sport and Recreation Facilities*	*Outdoor Facilities*	Ward 10	34°20'07.1"S Degrees	*18°59'47.1"E Degrees*		875	875	875		
ELECTRICITY																
	FKRAAL KBAAI BHEAD NEW 66 11KV SUBSTATION	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*		3 515	3 483	2 414		
	HERMANUS MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F2/3)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Ward 03	34°25'16.83"S Degrees	19°13'00.62"E Degrees		2 600	2 600	2 600		
	HERMANUS MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F3/3)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Substations*	Ward 03	34°25'16.83"S Degrees	19°13'00.62"E Degrees		2 600	2 600	92		
	KLEINMOND MV LV NETWORK UPGRADE(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 09	34°20'18.35"S Degrees	19°01'35.31"E Degrees		2 016	2 016	1 886		
	HAWSTON MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Electrical Infrastructure*	*MV Networks*	Ward 08	34°23'09.91"S Degrees	19°07'56.01"E Degrees		2 015	2 015	1 885		
SEWERAGE																
	UPGRADING OF PUMPSTATIONS & RISING MAINS(F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*		4 800	9 534	8 476		
	KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE (F1/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Multi-ward Kleinmond Area	18.986° E Degrees	*34.342° S Degrees*		8 900	8 900	8 900		
	KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE (F2/2)	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Sanitation Infrastructure*	*Waste Water Treatment Works*	Multi-ward Kleinmond Area	18.986° E Degrees	*34.342° S Degrees*		16 401	15 836	1 895		
WATER																
	REPLACEMENT OF OVERSTRAND WATER PIPES(F2/2)	New	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Water Supply Infrastructure*	*Reticulation*	Overstrand	Overstrand	*Overstrand*		8 000	9 095	1 875		
WASTE MANAGEMENT																
	REFURBISHMENT OF HERMANUS TRANSFER STATION(F1/2)	Renewal	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Transfer Stations*	*Ward 03*	*19.209° E Degrees*	*34.427° S Degrees*		400		400		
	REFURBISHMENT OF HERMANUS TRANSFER STATION(F2/2)	Renewal	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Transfer Stations*	*Ward 03*	*19.209° E Degrees*	*34.427° S Degrees*			105	105		
	VOELKLIP DROP OFF AND MINI DROP OFF ELECTRIC FENCIN	Upgrading	*Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services*	*Inclusion and access*	2	*Solid Waste Infrastructure*	*Waste Drop-off Points*	*Ward 03*	*19.209° E Degrees*	*34.427° S Degrees*				25		

WC032 Overstrand - Supporting Table SA38 Consolidated detailed operational projects

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	4		Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Parent municipality:					
List all operational projects grouped by Municipal Vote					
Vote 1 - Municipal Council					
		Municipal Running Cost	54 306	56 030	59 020
		Typical Work Streams	23	24	26
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager					
		Municipal Running Cost	18 681	18 836	19 975
		Repairs & Maintenance	36	36	36
		Typical Work Streams	12	13	13
Vote 3 - Corporate Services					
		Municipal Running Cost	58 132	60 059	63 837
		Repairs & Maintenance	11 817	12 726	13 879
		Typical Work Streams	2 369	2 370	2 372
Vote 4 - Financial Services					
		Municipal Running Cost	104 127	108 735	115 950
		Repairs & Maintenance	20 267	21 384	22 569
		Typical Work Streams	17 255	18 133	19 042
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services					
		Municipal Running Cost	1 021 808	1 090 816	1 162 804
		Repairs & Maintenance	98 568	113 657	119 312
		Typical Work Streams	87 553	50 014	13 682
Vote 6 - Public Safety					
		Municipal Running Cost	148 257	154 967	164 419
		Repairs & Maintenance	8 357	8 877	6 719
		Typical Work Streams	19 089	20 501	21 214
Vote 7 - Planning and Development					
		Municipal Running Cost	55 839	57 874	61 565
		Repairs & Maintenance	9 712	2 572	2 674
		Typical Work Streams	8 288	6 566	6 708
Vote 8 - Community Services					
		Municipal Running Cost	140 166	149 950	160 900
		Repairs & Maintenance	34 182	39 283	36 099
		Typical Work Streams	25 364	26 192	27 190
Parent operational expenditure	1		**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**
Entities:					
List all operational projects grouped by Entity					
Entity A					
Water project A					
Entity B					
Electricity project B					
Entity Operational expenditure			–	–	–
Total Operational expenditure			**1 944 209**	**2 019 614**	**2 100 004**

Municipal manager's quality certificate

I, DGI O'NEILL, the municipal manager of **Overstrand Municipality**, hereby certify that the annual budget and supporting documentation for the **2024/2025 MTREF** has been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the regulations made under the Act, and that the annual budget and supporting documents are consistent with the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality.

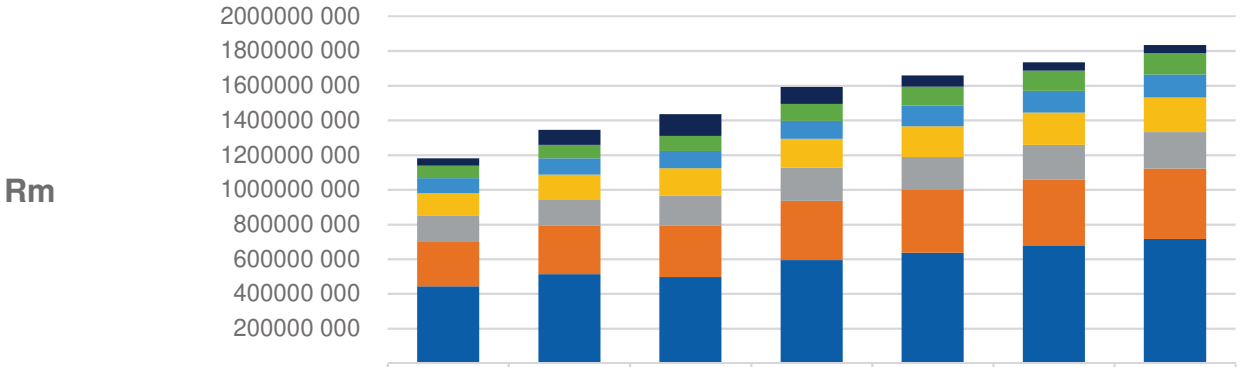
Print Name: DGI O'NEILL

Municipal Manager of **Overstrand Municipality (WC032)**

Signature: _____

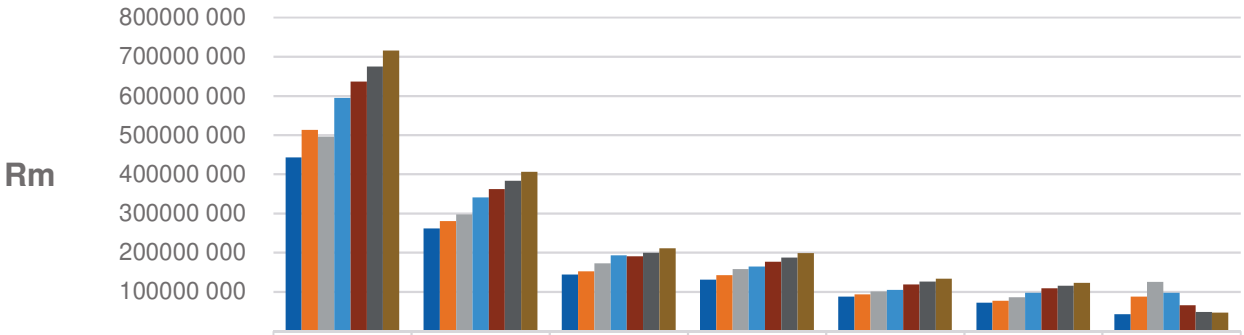
Date: 21 May 2024

Revenue by Source - Major - Chart A5(a)



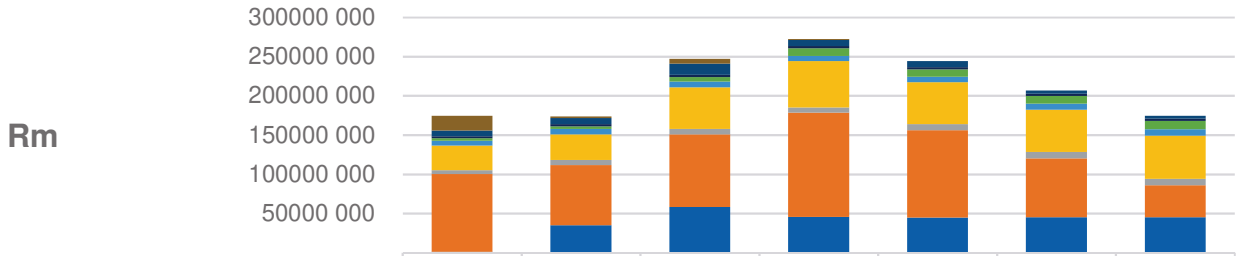
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Transfers recognised - capital	42380 649	87269 991	125273 268	97083 785	65533 088	47910 000	46734 000
Service charges - refuse	72198 343	76964 343	85923 288	97429 878	108945 600	115482 300	122411 200
Service charges - sanitation revenue	87093 645	93236 718	100655 126	104714 535	118479 297	125587 921	133123 022
Service charges - water revenue	131112 619	142484 346	158069 809	164269 200	176718 182	187321 300	198560 300
Transfers recognised - operating	144199 018	151902 534	172162 413	192560 567	190368 100	199421 100	210978 100
Property rates	261222 295	280175 907	297101 241	340506 300	361957 000	383378 200	406072 800
Service charges - electricity revenue	442791 993	512790 885	495999 489	595038 568	636747 200	674952 100	715448 500

Revenue by Source - Major - Chart A5(b) - source trend



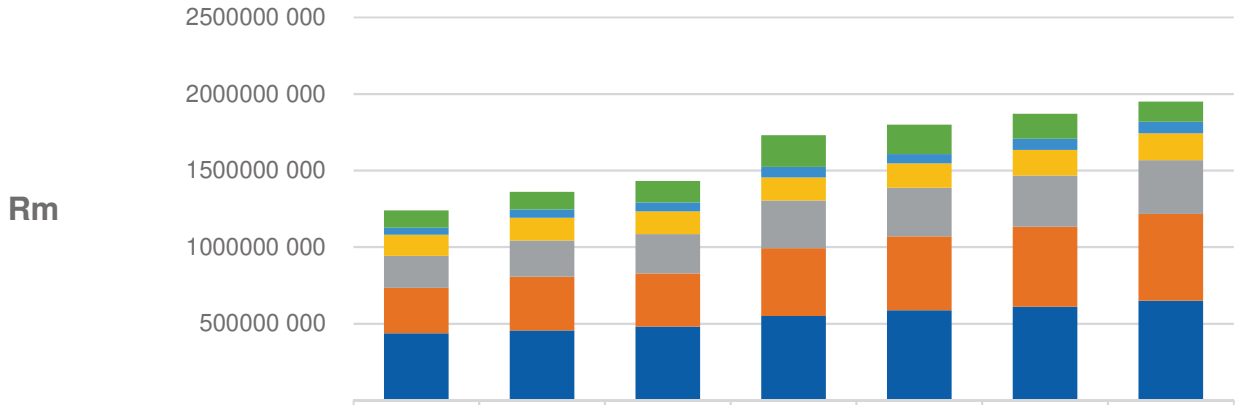
	Service charges - electricity revenue	Property rates	Transfers recognised - operating	Service charges - water revenue	Service charges - sanitation revenue	Service charges - refuse	Transfers recognised - capital
2020/21 AUD	442791 993	261222 295	144199 018	131112 619	87093 645	72198 343	42380 649
2021/22 AUD	512790 885	280175 907	151902 534	142484 346	93236 718	76964 343	87269 991
2022/23 AUD	495999 489	297101 241	172162 413	158069 809	100655 126	85923 288	125273 268
CY 23/24 ADJ	595038 568	340506 300	192560 567	164269 200	104714 535	97429 878	97083 785
Budget Year 2024/25	636747 200	361957 000	190368 100	176718 182	118479 297	108945 600	65533 088
Budget Year +1 2025/26	674952 100	383378 200	199421 100	187321 300	125587 921	115482 300	47910 000
Budget Year +2 2026/27	715448 500	406072 800	210978 100	198560 300	133123 022	122411 200	46734 000

Revenue by Source - Minor - Chart A6



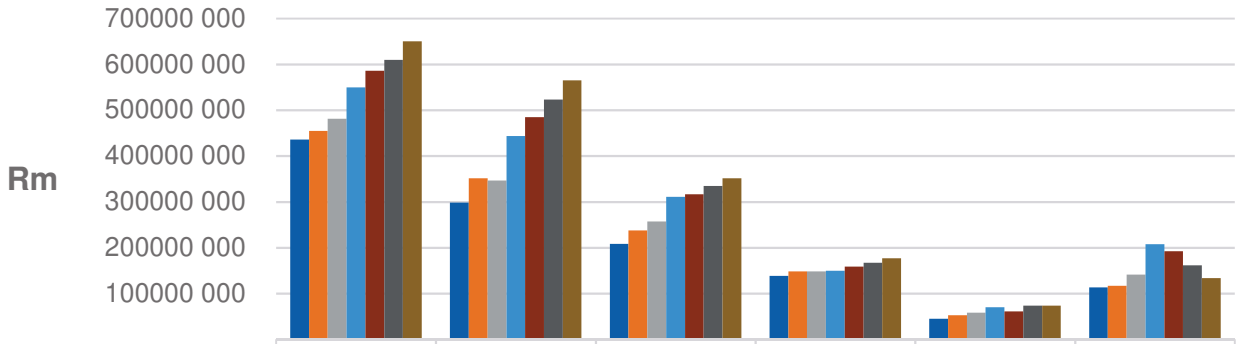
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Contributed assets	18757 257	2060 388	6129 795	890 267			
Dividends received							
Service charges - other							
Fair value adjustments	7545 308	7570 140	14278 606	7900 000	7650 000	4050 000	3500 000
Contributions							
Licences and permits	2227 048	2780 229	2977 019	2806 599	2779 200	2945 700	3122 300
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	3256 538	3369 823	5796 232	9900 400	9400 400	9964 400	10562 200
Agency services	6188 587	6879 935	7140 496	6719 000	7103 200	7529 300	7981 000
Interest earned - external investments	31491 658	32758 610	53077 824	58800 100	53360 100	54151 700	54964 200
Rental of facilities and equipment	5033 601	6692 388	6747 022	6772 601	7565 101	8016 162	8494 100
Operational revenue	99037 973	76370 738	92923 774	133045 973	111298 698	75194 300	40657 600
Fines	1095 302	35123 907	58043 459	45420 830	44889 100	44983 100	45082 800

Expenditure by Type - Major - Chart A7



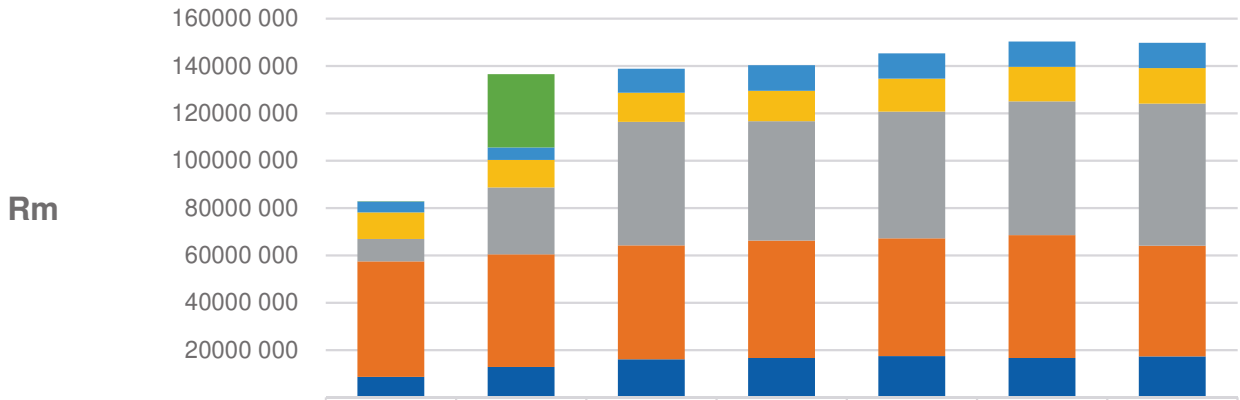
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Operating costs	113303 885	116436 261	141156 778	207403 848	192347 176	161334 937	133113 394
Inventory consumed	45042 130	52660 797	58220 300	69523 073	61091 548	73042 749	73523 955
Depreciation & asset impairment	138195 018	148319 442	148320 576	149403 200	158441 156	167237 328	176574 087
Contracted services	208095 279	237215 092	257087 508	310810 238	316347 669	334743 363	351451 256
Bulk purchases	298272 081	351600 047	346417 577	443828 526	484476 513	523234 634	565093 406
Employee related costs	436029 247	454786 629	480938 912	549645 147	586258 199	609764 849	650443 228

Expenditure by Type - Major - Chart A7 - Source trend



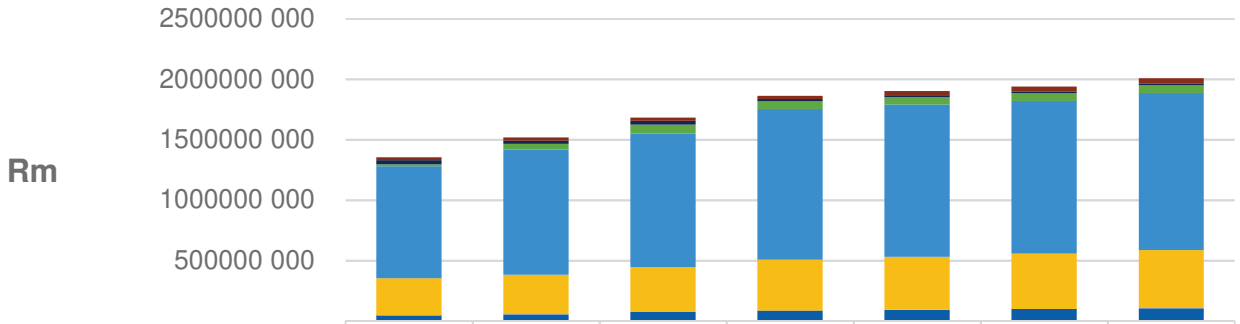
	Employee related costs	Bulk purchases	Contracted services	Depreciation & asset impairment	Inventory consumed	Operating costs
2020/21 AUD	436029 247	298272 081	208095 279	138195 018	45042 130	113303 885
2021/22 AUD	454786 629	351600 047	237215 092	148319 442	52660 797	116436 261
2022/23 AUD	480938 912	346417 577	257087 508	148320 576	58220 300	141156 778
CY 23/24 ADJ	549645 147	443828 526	310810 238	149403 200	69523 073	207403 848
Budget Year 2024/25	586258 199	484476 513	316347 669	158441 156	61091 548	192347 176
Budget Year +1 2025/26	609764 849	523234 634	334743 363	167237 328	73042 749	161334 937
Budget Year +2 2026/27	650443 228	565093 406	351451 256	176574 087	73523 955	133113 394

Expenditure by Type - Minor - Chart A7



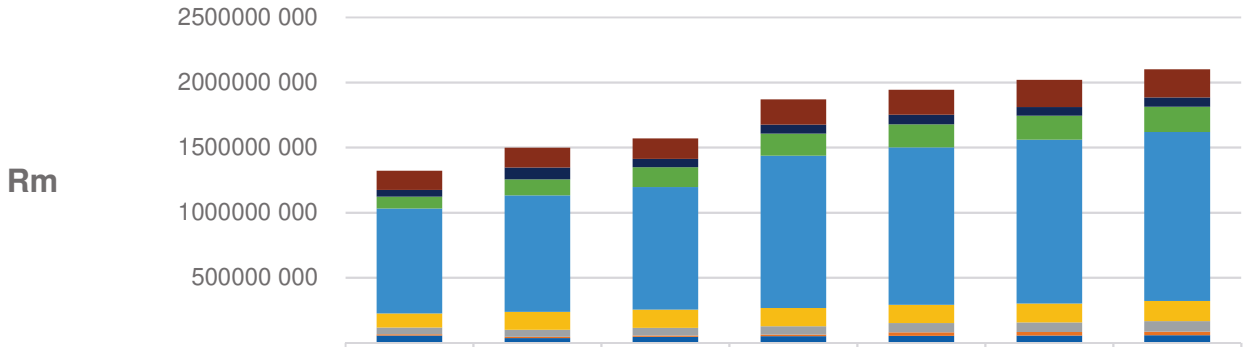
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Loss on disposal of PPE	144 396	30979 041					
Irrecoverable debts written off	4558 929	5258 456	10206 090	10709 492	10709 492	10709 492	10709 492
Remuneration of councillors	11218 781	11581 935	12314 714	12898 325	13911 673	14488 329	15085 759
Debt impairment	9494 180	28248 033	52100 171	50372 062	53394 385	56598 049	59993 933
Interest	48805 228	47584 050	48152 260	49658 000	49814 200	51810 000	46707 000
Transfers and subsidies	8651 210	12813 230	16086 449	16580 200	17416 800	16650 000	17308 900

Revenue by Municipal Vote classification - Chart A1



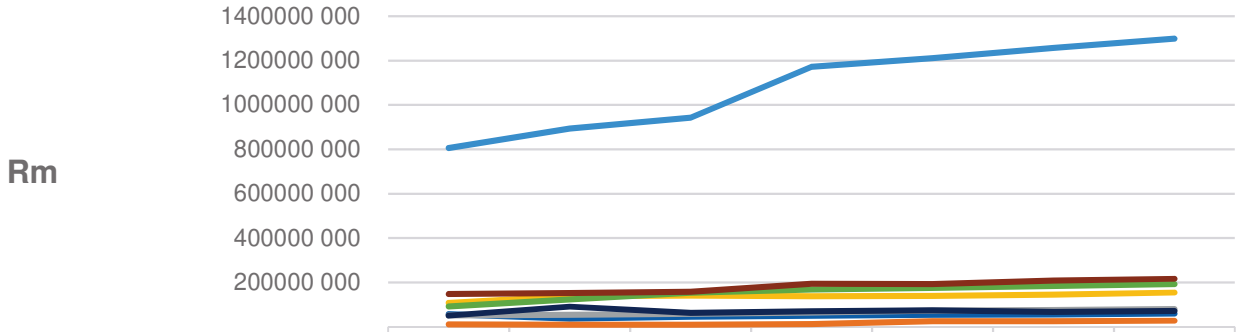
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Community Services	23912 859	27138 560	24794 687	25938 670	34971 701	41417 640	41902 200
Planning and Development	35709 440	25228 924	32033 051	20533 923	15707 100	14572 172	15080 400
Public Safety	16277 478	48857 083	76056 257	63092 462	61851 600	62906 000	63895 700
Infrastructure Services	925631 672	1034384 272	1103381 548	1247003 929	1260015 067	1265982 145	1300423 245
Financial Services	308361 261	326601 825	370122 126	420940 100	437064 498	456560 400	480617 500
Corporate Services	2563 523	3603 236	1495 803	955 500	1364 100	1445 800	1532 600
Office of the Municipal Manager	6 089						
Municipal Council	43169 512	53270 146	74415 387	85394 019	91820 200	98003 426	104240 477

Expenditure by Municipal Vote classification - Chart A2a



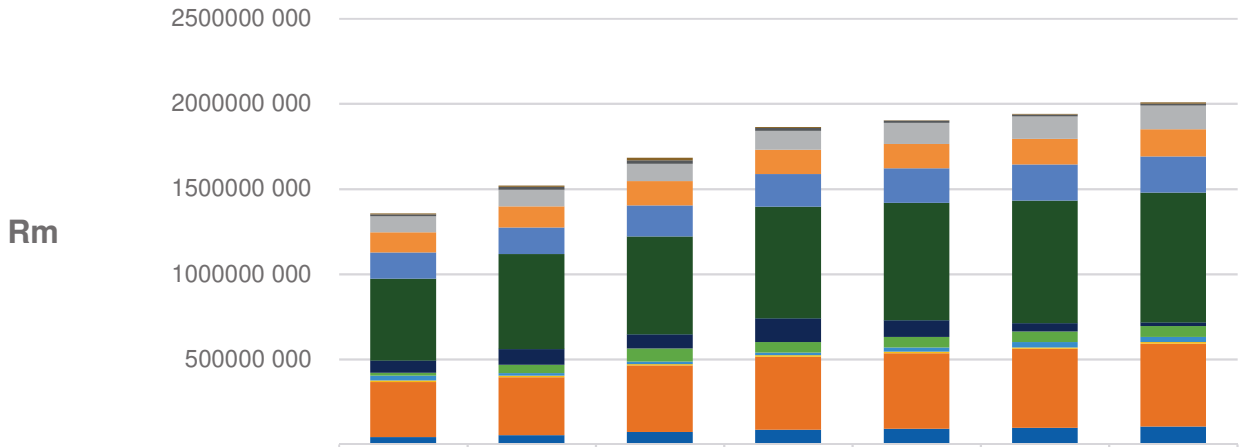
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Community Services	147642 693	152165 737	157827 377	194793 121	192551 067	208305 865	216600 082
Planning and Development	50730 880	90848 237	63184 543	69990 993	73839 741	67011 437	70946 370
Public Safety	91325 994	123167 019	153723 226	167686 353	175703 723	184344 132	192352 140
Infrastructure Services	806012 772	893615 232	942226 908	1172039 123	1210944 605	1257315 014	1298831 599
Financial Services	107850 604	137822 702	140077 664	138046 952	138929 274	145436 485	154519 550
Corporate Services	51227 197	54553 099	58074 959	65002 723	72318 320	75154 874	80087 454
Office of the Municipal Manager	10436 471	10117 131	9709 352	13005 290	25592 741	25991 892	27621 802
Municipal Council	56583 754	36404 448	46177 305	50267 556	54329 340	56054 031	59045 413

Expenditure by Municipal Vote classification - Chart A2 (Trend)



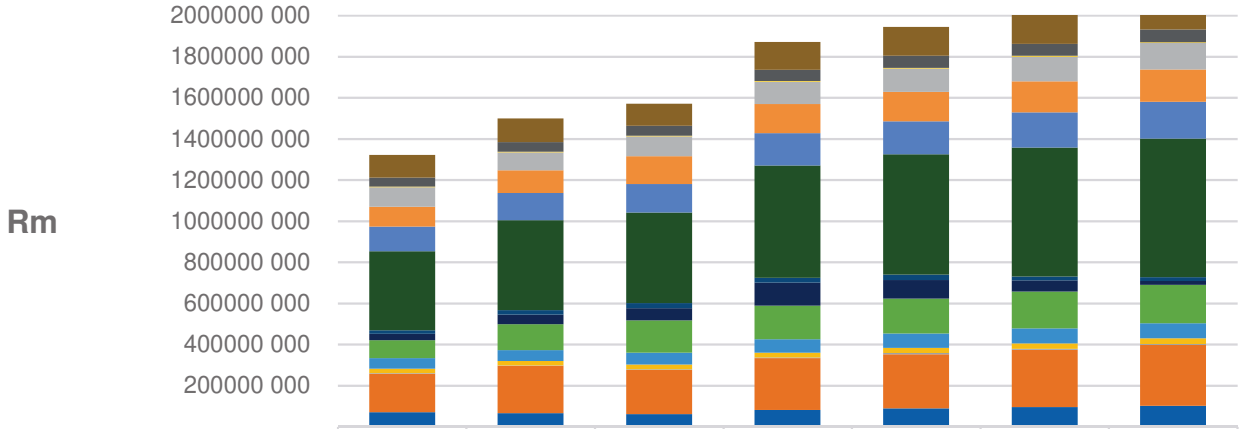
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Municipal Council	56583 754	36404 448	46177 305	50267 556	54329 340	56054 031	59045 413
Office of the Municipal Manager	10436 471	10117 131	9709 352	13005 290	25592 741	25991 892	27621 802
Corporate Services	51227 197	54553 099	58074 959	65002 723	72318 320	75154 874	80087 454
Financial Services	107850 604	137822 702	140077 664	138046 952	138929 274	145436 485	154519 550
Infrastructure Services	806012 772	893615 232	942226 908	1172039 123	1210944 605	1257315 014	1298831 599
Public Safety	91325 994	123167 019	153723 226	167686 353	175703 723	184344 132	192352 140
Planning and Development	50730 880	90848 237	63184 543	69990 993	73839 741	67011 437	70946 370
Community Services	147642 693	152165 737	157827 377	194793 121	192551 067	208305 865	216600 082

Revenue by Standard classification - Chart A3



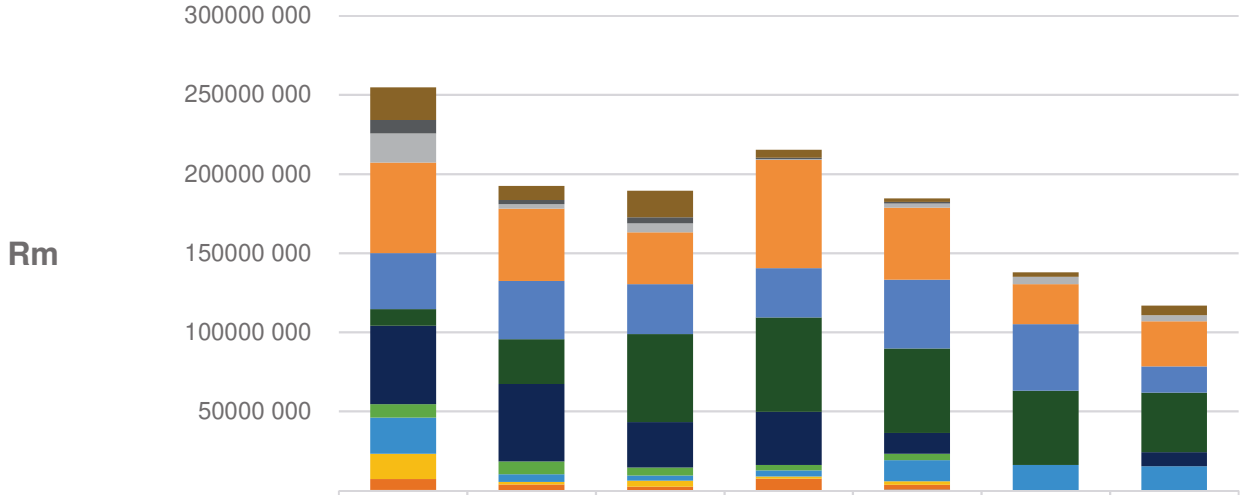
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Road transport	4365 251	6341 793	14876 922	6789 518	1802 300	3731 650	6773 300
Planning and development	11637 557	17461 266	19181 369	15340 535	12358 000	11084 100	11525 300
Health							
Waste management	94656 778	97853 940	102584 951	111415 017	123746 188	131059 700	138923 300
Waste water management	117987 054	123924 177	141829 184	143375 429	142748 097	150925 521	159554 222
Water management	153115 215	156425 649	182255 492	191371 895	204493 282	213074 900	213138 900
Energy sources	481694 831	557894 194	576269 405	655422 143	689348 100	720115 074	762378 523
Environmental protection	32 457	498 399	39 790	42 300	46 200	48 900	51 700
Housing	71890 724	91383 329	82149 986	139063 400	98043 000	47103 920	19856 000
Public safety	16192 654	48216 067	76056 257	63092 462	61851 600	62906 000	63895 700
Sport and recreation	29089 057	15568 412	14939 134	14978 501	24504 460	30977 150	31025 900
Community and social services	8291 004	9725 744	9270 124	9246 418	9154 300	9349 072	9621 600
Internal audit							
Finance and administration	324150 218	340167 023	389753 734	428191 567	442793 838	462418 670	486612 600
Executive and council	42529 034	53624 053	73092 464	85529 418	91904 901	98092 926	104335 077

Expenditure by Standard classification - Chart A4



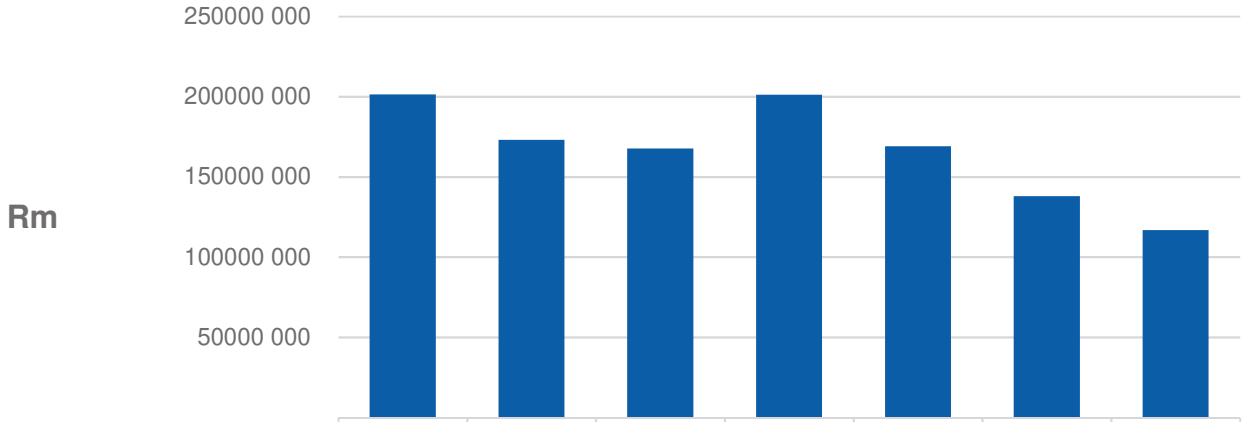
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Road transport	110465 478	114891 407	107693 660	134813 906	140211 008	158178 450	168603 739
Planning and development	43395 809	47151 717	47424 584	54230 797	58409 622	57753 427	61054 871
Health							
Other	2892 961	2922 816	3721 544	4203 884	3923 223	4126 887	4417 761
Waste management	96223 208	86788 219	96860 700	107585 576	112633 192	119546 592	127958 468
Waste water management	95784 692	110529 008	134708 673	141858 802	144300 900	151691 477	157847 780
Water management	120612 237	131791 809	139628 886	157566 539	160282 029	170953 569	179285 998
Energy sources	384140 857	438280 562	439681 170	545875 718	585409 658	627504 511	673074 157
Environmental protection	16340 298	21089 549	24495 534	24632 353	25217 563	18726 660	19850 911
Housing	30962 520	46728 520	59986 757	111520 245	91482 468	53870 179	17989 019
Public safety	87168 794	126920 319	156968 700	163110 991	169928 362	178599 876	186667 788
Sport and recreation	52169 388	53048 849	57811 390	65502 874	69335 118	73307 123	73980 171
Community and social services	22121 948	20500 458	22970 332	23036 371	25282 126	27392 302	27708 876
Internal audit	2761 163	2898 492	3150 140	4354 452	5145 327	4817 173	5150 958
Finance and administration	186366 782	229890 880	215535 109	251561 345	264137 186	277678 127	295250 888
Executive and council	70404 230	65261 000	60364 155	80978 258	88511 029	95467 377	101163 025

Capital expenditure by Standard classification - Chart A11



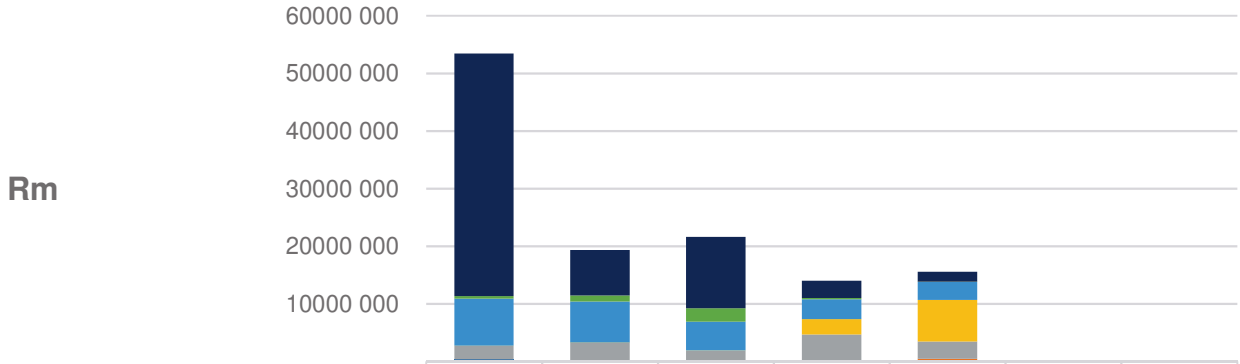
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Road transport	20734 158	8748 225	16798 573	5000 000	2302 000	2981 350	6000 000
Planning and development	8465 779	2656 328	3718 990	825 112	975 000		
Health							
Waste management	18365 157	2971 588	5637 060	595 088	2579 788	4500 000	3840 000
Waste water management	57190 343	45731 686	32801 081	68363 433	45533 830	25300 000	28500 000
Water management	35573 766	36720 698	31607 551	31124 472	43575 470	42200 000	16660 000
Energy sources	10436 193	28252 701	55691 590	59628 883	53461 463	46900 000	37551 000
Environmental protection							
Housing	49598 159	49030 714	28623 403	33678 000	13129 000		9000 000
Public safety	8424 813	7998 428	5007 380	3450 000	3950 000		
Sport and recreation	22885 610	5046 868	3317 616	3836 864	13396 864	16028 650	15183 000
Community and social services	16072 292	1458 393	3889 645	1360 002	2235 000		
Internal audit							
Finance and administration	6699 214	3758 578	2223 216	7357 302	2970 000		
Executive and council	354 702	2 511	4 949	7 368	520 000		

Capital expenditure by Municipal Vote (Major) - Chart A9



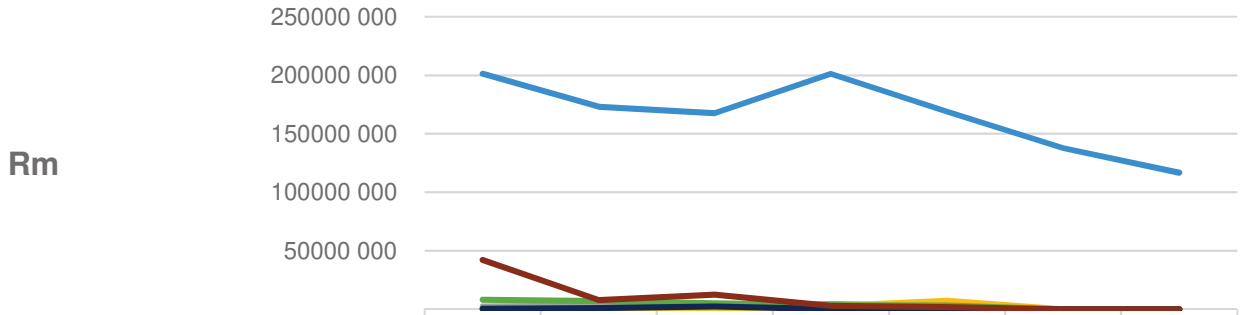
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	201344 903	173038 021	167695 854	201242 121	169073 415	137910 000	116734 000

Capital expenditure by Municipal Vote (Minor) - Chart A10



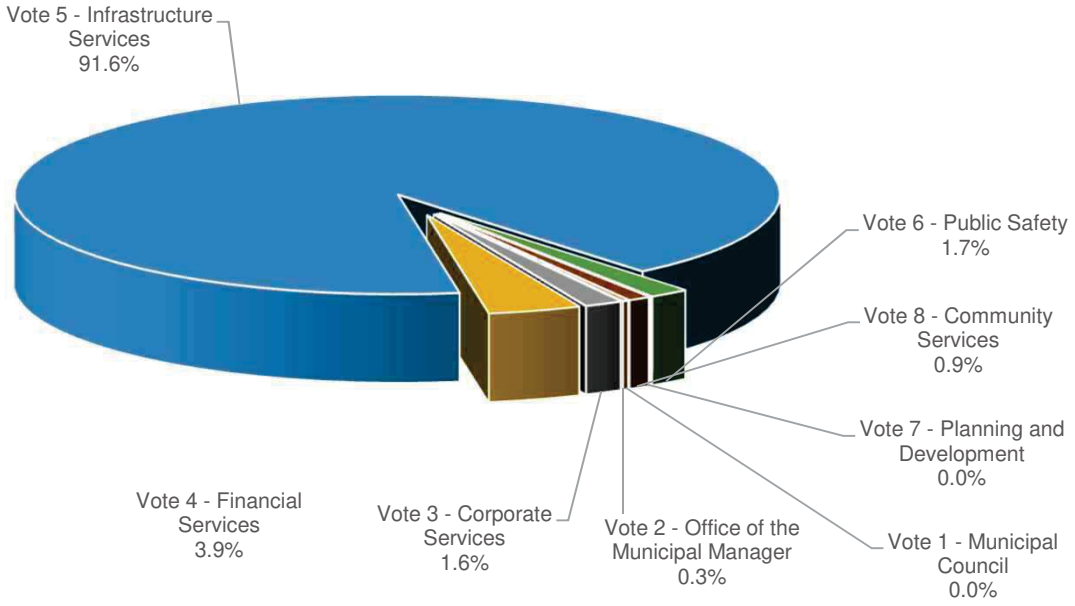
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Vote 8 - Community Services	42100 349	7875 756	12383 578	2965 000	1735 000		
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	498 386	1065 634	2365 056	268 000	30 000		
Vote 6 - Public Safety	8159 659	7106 029	5007 380	3450 000	3150 000		
Vote 4 - Financial Services	56 818	41 677	57 215	2637 290	7210 000		
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	2287 670	3249 603	1811 971	4661 813	2965 000		
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager				2 300	465 000		
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	352 402						

Capital expenditure by Municipal Vote (Trend) - Chart A12

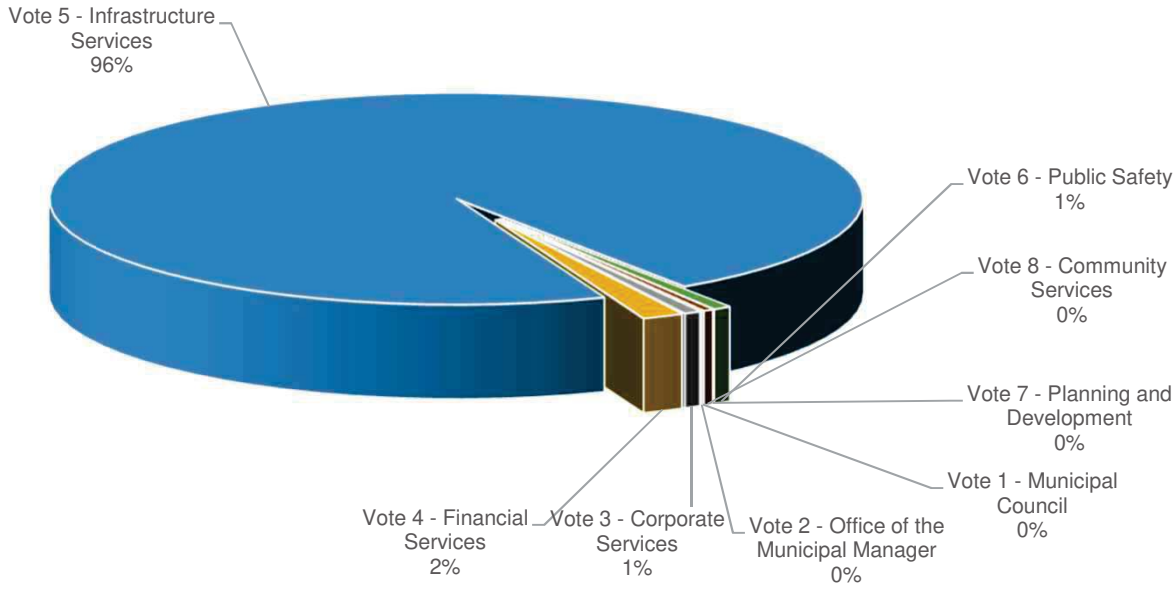


	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Vote 1 - Municipal Council	352 402						
Vote 2 - Office of the Municipal Manager				2 300	465 000		
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	2287 670	3249 603	1811 971	4661 813	2965 000		
Vote 4 - Financial Services	56 818	41 677	57 215	2637 290	7210 000		
Vote 5 - Infrastructure Services	201344 903	173038 021	167695 854	201242 121	169073 415	137910 000	116734 000
Vote 6 - Public Safety	8159 659	7106 029	5007 380	3450 000	3150 000		
Vote 7 - Planning and Development	498 386	1065 634	2365 056	268 000	30 000		
Vote 8 - Community Services	42100 349	7875 756	12383 578	2965 000	1735 000		

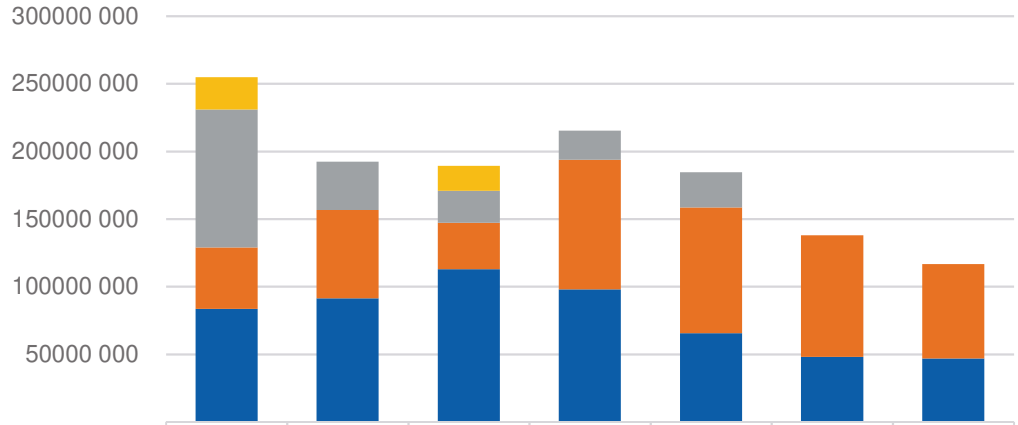
2024/25 Budget Year Capital expenditure program per Vote



2024/25 MTREF (3 year total) Capital expenditure program per Vote

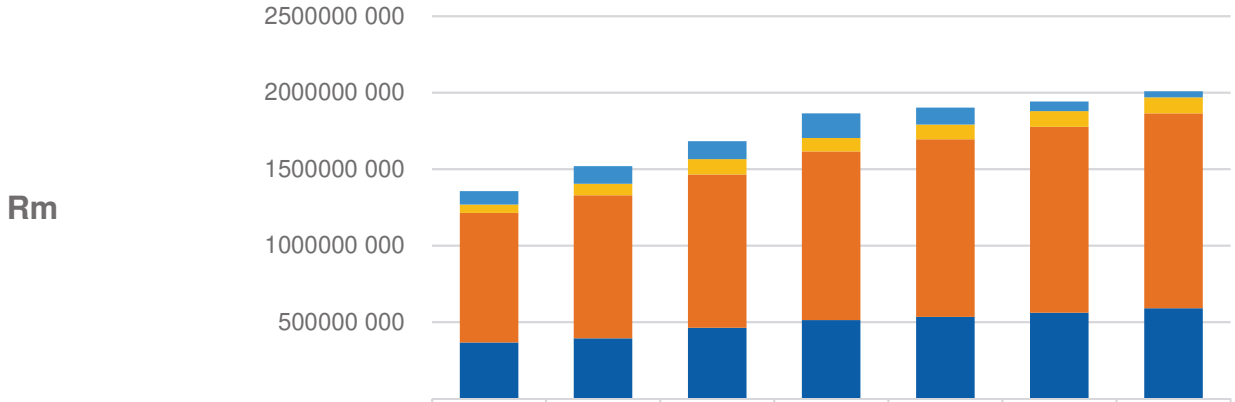


Capital funding by source - Chart A13



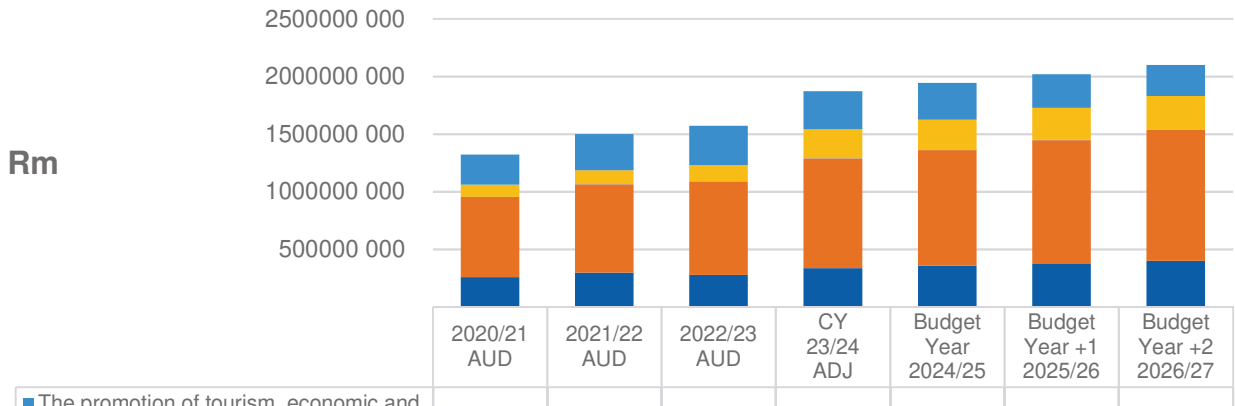
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Public contributions & donations	23919 136		18467 089				
Internally generated funds	101948 647	35774 945	23729 669	21431 864	26085 199		
Borrowing	45442 500	65236 523	34248 771	95820 608	93010 128	90000 000	70000 000
Capital transfers recognised	83489 902	91365 252	112875 524	97974 052	65533 088	47910 000	46734 000

IDP Strategic Objectives - Revenue - Chart A14



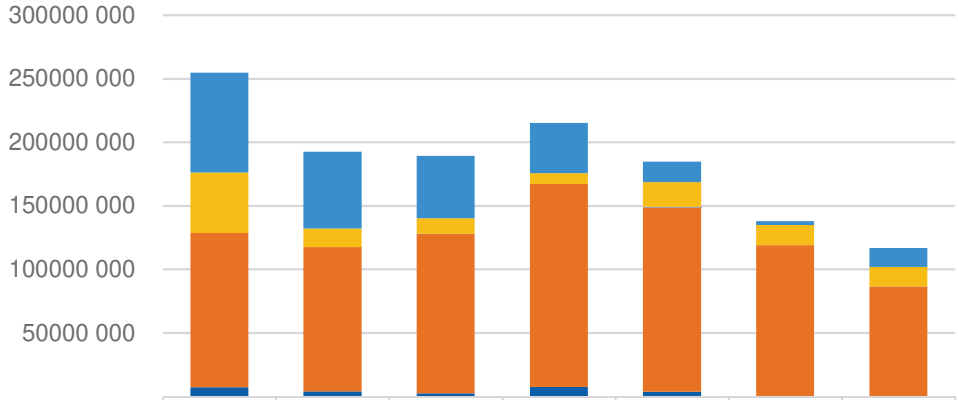
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
The promotion of tourism, economic and social development	87925 989	115684 786	116248 067	161235 753	112249 500	61968 570	38206 300
The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment	53572 715	73510 223	100265 515	87317 381	95510 360	103232 222	104543 200
The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality							
Provision and maintenance of municipal services	847453 878	936097 960	1002939 032	1101584 484	160335 667	215175 195	273994 945
Provision of democratic accountable and ethical governance	366679 252	393791 076	462846 198	513720 985	534698 739	560511 596	590947 677

IDP Strategic Objectives - Expenditure - Chart A15



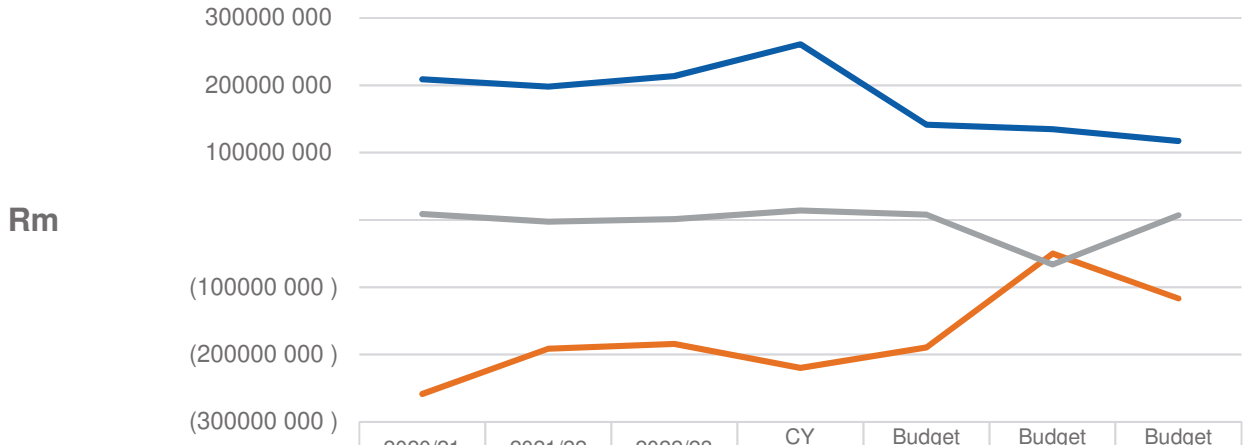
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
The promotion of tourism, economic and social development	260263 340	312975 808	340304 022	328671 969	318485 499	291859 299	271080 182
The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment	105253 856	120277 827	140768 479	251650 236	264545 606	279299 301	288356 835
The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality	496 700	374 200	392 800	729 216	758 385	796 304	836 119
Provision and maintenance of municipal services	696760 993	767389 598	810879 430	952886 635	1002625 779	1069696 149	1138166 403
Provision of democratic accountable and ethical governance	259035 175	297676 172	278656 603	336894 055	357793 542	377962 677	401564 871

IDP Strategic Objectives - Capital Expenditure - Chart A16



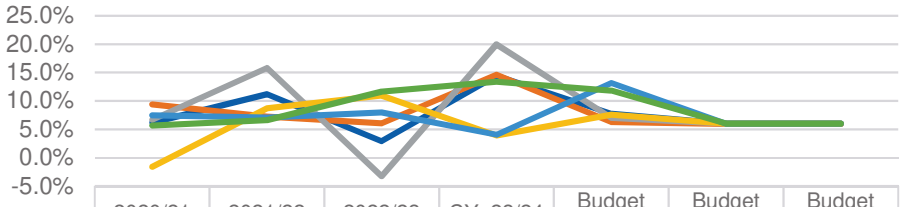
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
The promotion of tourism, economic and social development	78797 811	60434 957	49141 000	39503 000	15956 000	2981 350	15000 000
The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment	47383 000	14504 000	12215 000	8647 000	19581 864	16028 650	15183 000
The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality					450 000		
Provision and maintenance of municipal services	121565 459	113676 674	125737 282	159711 876	145150 551	118900 000	86551 000
Provision of democratic accountable and ethical governance	7053 916	3761 089	2228 166	7364 670	3490 000		

Cash flow trend - Chart A23



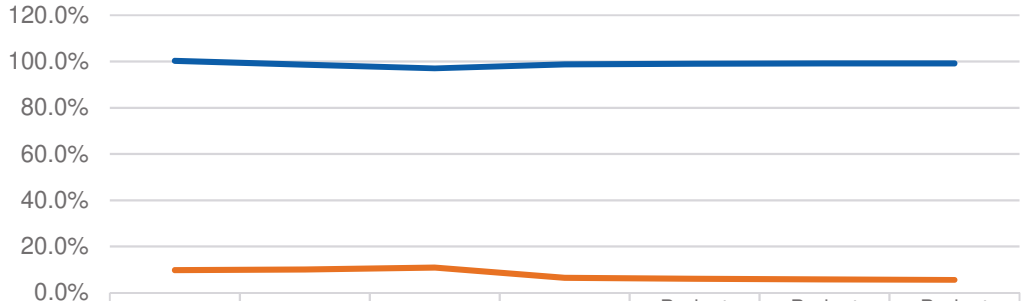
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Cash Flow - Op. Activities	208994 364	197998 507	213465 840	260767 930	141340 633	134480 307	117216 383
Cash Flow - Investing (used)	(258764 829	(191548 809	(184494 996	(220206 524	(189608 420	(50127 565)	(116734 000
Cash Flow - Financing	8679 945	(2892 572)	1284 598	13754 677	7794 782	(66566 097)	6830 411

Service charges - Revenue % change - Chart A22



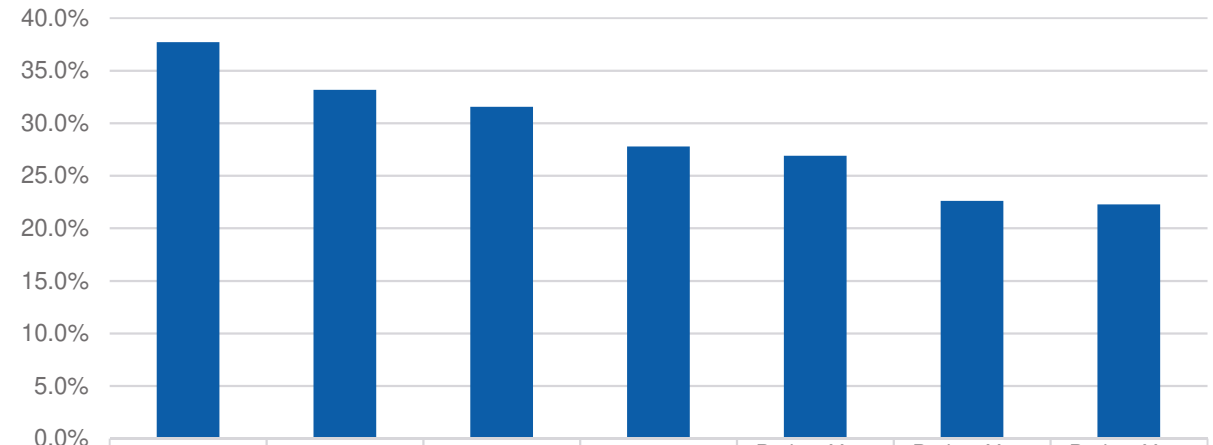
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
% incr total service charges (incl prop rates)	6.2%	11.2%	2.9%	14.4%	7.7%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr Property Tax	9.4%	7.3%	6.0%	14.6%	6.3%	5.9%	5.9%
% incr Service charges - electricity revenue	6.7%	15.8%	-3.3%	20.0%	7.0%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr Service charges - water revenue	-1.6%	8.7%	10.9%	3.9%	7.6%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr Service charges - sanitation revenue	7.5%	7.1%	8.0%	4.0%	13.1%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr Service charges - refuse	5.7%	6.6%	11.6%	13.4%	11.8%	6.0%	6.0%

Revenue collection - Chart A18



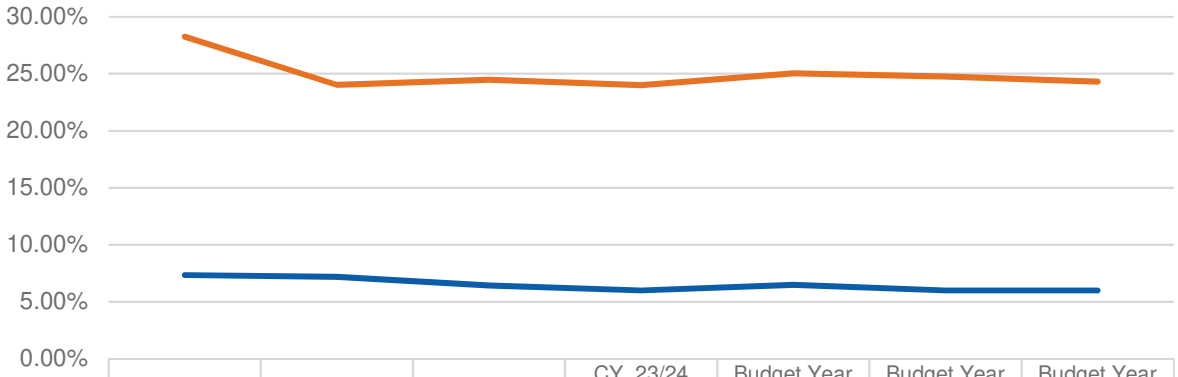
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Annual Debtors Collection	100.4%	98.6%	97.1%	98.8%	99.1%	99.3%	99.3%
O/S Debtors to Revenue	9.8%	10.1%	10.9%	6.4%	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%

Debt (borrowing as a % of total revenue collection) - Chart A17



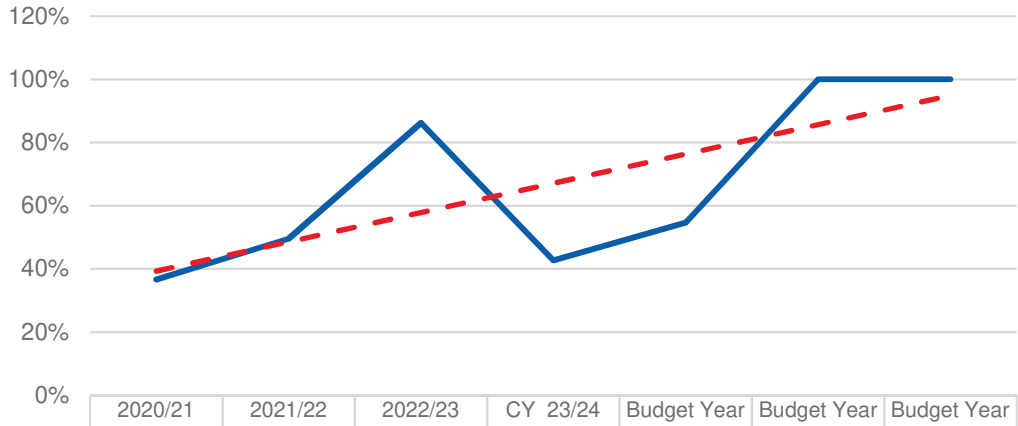
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Borrowing	37.7%	33.2%	31.6%	27.8%	26.9%	22.6%	22.3%

Distribution losses - Chart A19



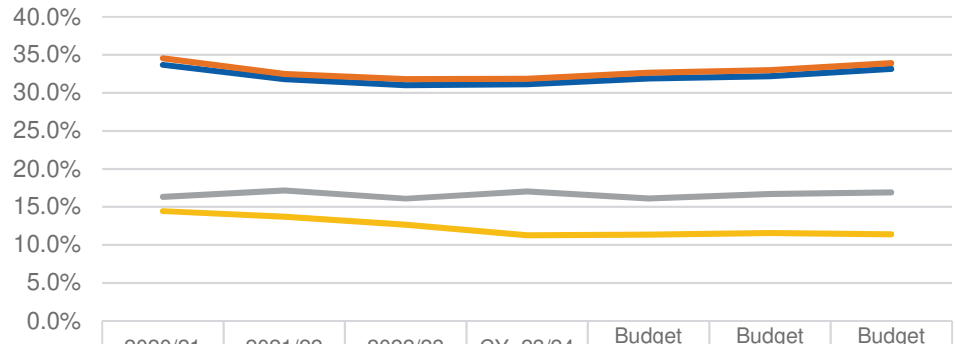
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Electricity	7.35%	7.20%	6.43%	6.00%	6.49%	6.00%	6.00%
Water	28.25%	24.04%	24.47%	24.00%	25.04%	24.75%	24.30%

Borrowed capex funding - Chart A20



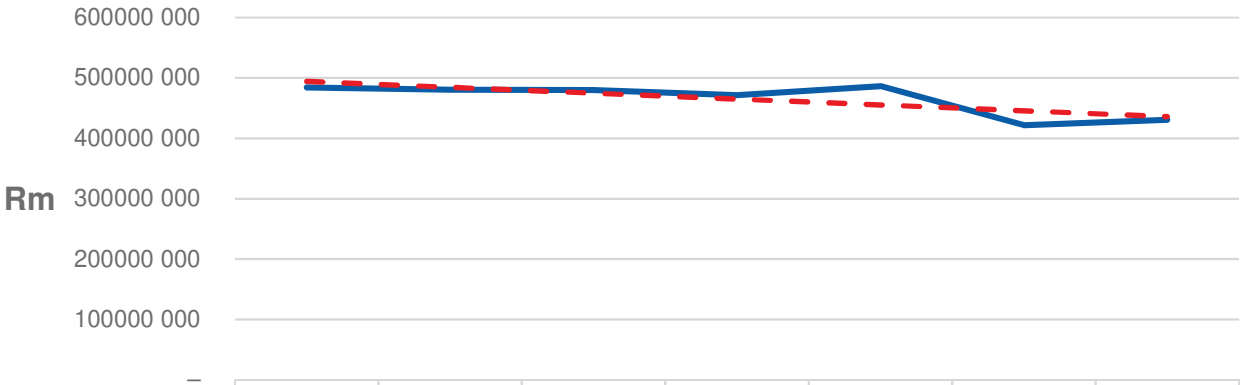
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Borrowed capex funding	37%	49%	86%	43%	55%	100%	100%

Expenditure analysis (of Total Revenue) - Chart A21



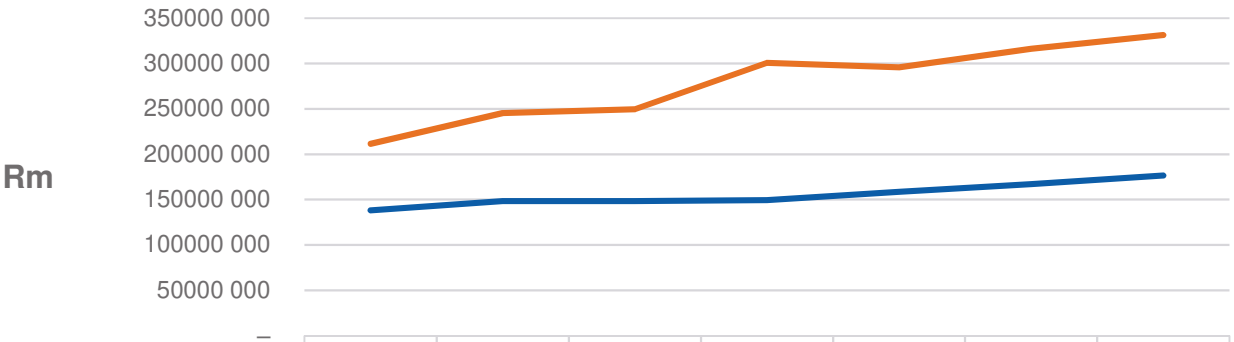
	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Employee costs	33.7%	31.8%	31.0%	31.1%	31.9%	32.2%	33.2%
Remuneration	34.6%	32.5%	31.8%	31.9%	32.7%	33.0%	33.9%
Repairs & Maintenance	16.3%	17.2%	16.1%	17.0%	16.1%	16.7%	16.9%
Finance charges & Depreciation	14.4%	13.7%	12.7%	11.3%	11.3%	11.6%	11.4%

Borrowings

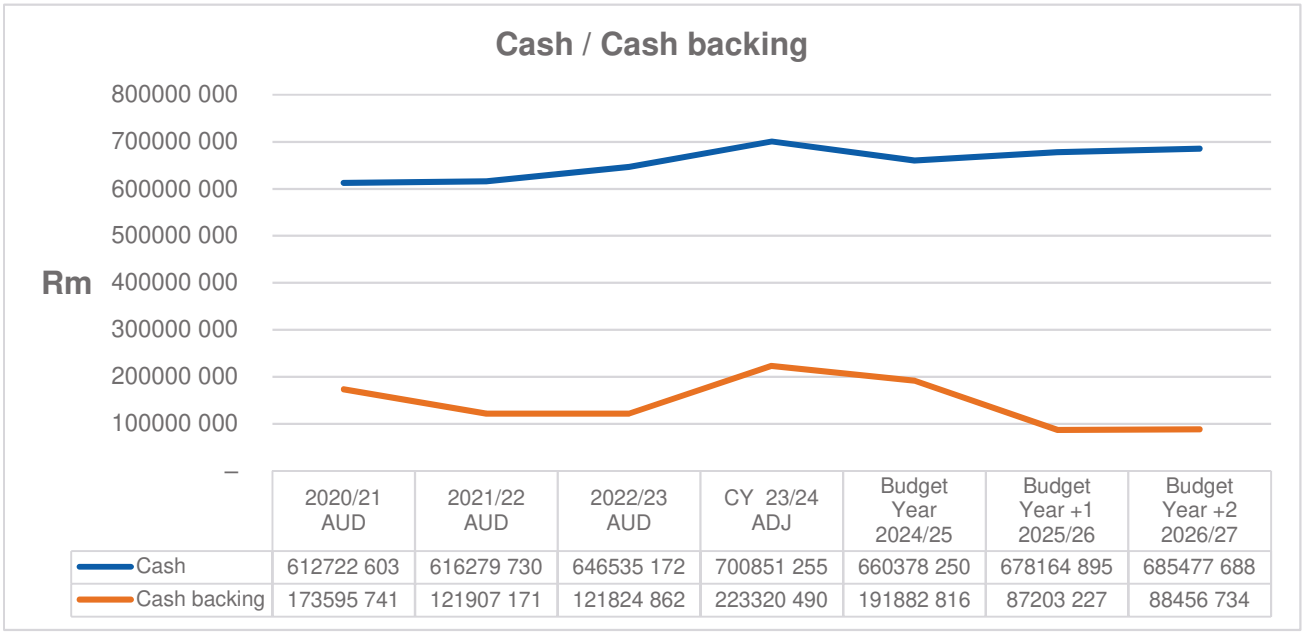


	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Borrowings	484356 748	480400 209	479906 215	471531 393	486352 047	421785 950	430616 361

Depreciation vs Repairs & Maintenance



	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Depreciation	138195 018	148319 442	148320 576	149403 200	158441 156	167237 328	176574 087
Repairs & maintenance	211518 316	245386 034	249505 435	300849 229	295774 263	316378 182	331260 215



	2020/21 AUD	2021/22 AUD	2022/23 AUD	CY 23/24 ADJ	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Cash	612722 603	616279 730	646535 172	700851 255	660378 250	678164 895	685477 688
Cash backing	173595 741	121907 171	121824 862	223320 490	191882 816	87203 227	88456 734

ANNEXURE C

RATES AND TARIFFS

RATES TARIFFS

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT	Exclude VAT	Include VAT	
		R	R	R	R	
RATES	**YEAR OF GENERAL VALUATION: 02 JULY 2022**					
RATE1*	Commercial Land with Improvements	0.007957	0.007957	0.007368	0.007368	8.00%
RATE2*	Residential Land with Improvements	0.004547	0.004547	0.004210	0.004210	8.00%
	**** See attached schedule of Exemptions and Rebates applicable***					
RATE3	Municipal Properties: Investment Properties	Applicable tariff for Commercial or Residential	Applicable tariff for Commercial or Residential	Applicable tariff for Commercial or Residential	Applicable tariff for Commercial or Residential	
RATE4	Municipal Properties: Property, Plant and Equipment	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
RATE6	Building Clause	Equals to tariff for rates on property	Equals to tariff for rates on property	Equals to tariff for rates on property	Equals to tariff for rates on property	
RATE7	Farm/Agriculture (Bona-fide)	0.001137	0.001137	0.001053	0.001053	8.00%
RATE8	Undeveloped erven	0.006820	0.006820	0.006315	0.006315	8.00%
	Special Rating Areas					
RAT11	HSRA (Hermanus)	0.000440	0.000440	0.000423	0.000423	4.00%
RAT12	KSRA (Kleinmond)	0.000346	0.000346	0.000333	0.000333	4.00%
RAT13	OVSRA (Onrus-Vermont)	0.000240	0.000240	0.000231	0.000231	4.00%
PLEASE NOTE: VAT IS LEVIED AT A RATE OF 0% ON ASSESSMENT RATES						

ATTACHMENTS TO THE RATES TARIFF SCHEDULE

TARIFF CODE	CLASS TAX	TYPE OF PROPERTY	REBATE OR EXEMPTIONS
BUS	General Tax: Commercial	All business, industries, Bed and Breakfast and Guest Houses	NO exemptions Bed and Breakfast as well as Guesthouses can apply before 30 June for the following rebate on the difference between Bus and Res rate: 3 X lettable room : 75% 4 X lettable room : 50% 5 X lettable room : 25%
BUSO	General Tax: Tourism and Recreational Resorts outside the municipal service areas	Hotels, Guest Houses, Cottages, Caravan Parks and Holiday Resorts, Chalets	50% rebate on the tax applicable on commercial property in urban areas
RES	General Tax: Residential properties within the municipal service areas	Single residential properties, Group housing, Retirement villages, Flats, Sectional schemes, Small holdings not used for bona fide farming purposes	The first R15 000.00 of the rateable value of all residential properties is exempted from property tax as per the Municipal Property Rates Act, Section 17 (1) h A further R35 000.00 of the rateable value is exempted in respect of all residential properties where a residential completion certificate has been issued An Additional rebate of 20% of the levy calculated on such properties is granted Rebate to qualifying property owners as indicated under "Other Rebate" No property rates are applicable on a property with a valuation of R300 000 or less
RESO	General Tax: Residential properties outside the municipal service area	Single residential properties, Group housing, Retirement villages, Flats, Sectional schemes	50% of the tax applicable on residential property in urban areas Rebate to qualifying property owners as indicated under "Other Rebate"
FARMS	General Tax: Farming properties	Small holdings used for bona fide farming purposes outside municipal service area	Agricultural purpose in relation to the use of a property, excludes the use of the property for the purpose of ecotourism or for the trading In or hunting game
FARMS	Conservation land	Privately owned properties whether designated or used for conservation purposes	Not rateable in terms of section 17(1)(e) of the Municipal Property Rates Act
	Other Rebates	Single residential properties, Group housing, Retirement villages, Flats, Sectional schemes	- Property zoned single residential must be occupied permanently by the applicant; - The applicant must be the registered owner; - Applicant may not be the registered owner of more than one property
PR100			* A rebate of 100% to approved applicant in terms of the Property Rates Policy, who are older than 60, who's gross monthly household income may not exceed the amount of two times (2X) of state funded social pensions per month
PR070			* A rebate of 70% to approved applicants, in terms of the Property Rates Policy who are older than 60 with a gross monthly household income less than four times (4X) of state funded social pensions per month
PR040			* A rebate of 40% to approved applicants, in terms of the Property Rates Policy who are older than 60 with a gross monthly household income more than four times (4X) but less than eight times (8X) of state funded social pensions per month

EXEMPTIONS FROM PROPERTY RATES (Rates Policy)

Religious organisations	A property registered in the name of and used primarily as a place of public worship by a religious organization/community, including an official residence registered in the name of that organization/community which is occupied by an office bearer who officiates at services at that place of worship in terms of section 17(1)(i) of the MPRA
Health and welfare institutions	Properties used exclusively as a hospital, clinic, mental hospital, orphanage, non-profit retirement village, old age home or benevolent institution, including workshops used by the inmates, laundry or cafeteria facilities, provided that any profits from the use of the property are used entirely for the benefit of the institution and/or to charitable purposes within the boundaries of Overstrand Municipality
Private schools and Educational Institutions	Property used by registered private schools for educational purposes only
Charitable institutions	Properties belonging to not-for-gain institutions or organizations that perform charitable work
Sporting bodies	Property used by an organization whose sole purpose is to use the property for sporting purposes, for gain or not. Assistance to professional sporting organizations may differ from that afforded to amateur bodies. The rebate will be award **at the sole discretion of council on an annual basis**.
Cultural institutions	Properties declared in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 29 of 1969 or the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 66 of 1989.
Museums, libraries, art galleries and botanical gardens	Registered in the name of private persons, open to the public and not operated for gain.
Youth development organisations	Property owned and/or used by organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Girls Guides, Voortrekkers or organizations the Council deems to be similar.
Animal protection	Property owned or used by institutions/organizations whose exclusive aim is to protect birds, reptiles and animals on a not-for-gain basis.

SUNDRY TARIFF LIST (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S1	**BOAT LICENSE/PERMITS, LAUNCHING & ENTRANCE FEE**					
S1J	**Kleinbaai Boat Launching**					
S1J1	On site Parking pm	1 145.22	1 317.00	1 080.00	1 242.00	6.04%
S1J2A	Category B1: Shark-view operators/whale-watching (Incl on-site parking) pa	48 040.87	55 247.00	45 321.74	52 120.00	6.00%
S1J2B	Category B2: Shark-view operators/whale-watching (excl on-site parking) pm	3 677.39	4 229.00	3 469.57	3 990.00	5.99%
S1J2C	Category B2: Shark-view operators/whale-watching (excl on-site parking) pa	36 667.83	42 168.00	34 592.17	39 781.00	6.00%
S1J4A	Kelp Collectors pm	4 593.91	5 283.00	4 333.91	4 983.99	6.00%
S1J4B	Kelp Collectors pa	45 421.74	52 235.00	42 850.44	49 278.00	6.00%
S1J4C	Kelp Collectors, Whale Watching and Shark Diving per launch	297.39	342.00	280.87	323.00	5.88%
S1J5	Oversize vessel	tariff + 50%	applicable vat	tariff + 50%	applicable vat	
S1J6A	Nature Conservation	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S1J6B	Support Service per month	870.44	1 001.00	820.87	944.00	6.04%
S1J6C	Support Service per launch	116.52	134.00	109.57	126.00	6.35%
S1J7A1	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m pa	586.09	674.00	553.04	636.00	5.98%
S1J7A1A	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m from 01 July - 31 Dec	293.04	337.00	276.52	318.00	5.97%
S1J7A1B	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m frrp, 01 January - 30 June	390.44	449.00	368.70	424.00	5.90%
S1J7A2	Recreational Fishing Vessels < 7m per Launch	73.91	85.00	69.57	80.00	6.25%
S1J7A3	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels > 7m pa	781.74	899.00	737.39	848.00	6.01%
S1J7A4	Recreational Fishing Vessels > 7m per Launch	97.39	112.00	92.18	106.00	5.66%
S1J7B1	Commercial Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m pa	781.74	899.00	737.39	848.00	6.01%
S1J7B2	Commercial Fishing Vessels > 7m pa	977.39	1 124.00	921.74	1 060.00	6.04%
S1J7B3	Commercial Fishing Vessels < 7m per launch	97.39	112.00	92.18	106.00	5.66%
S1J7B4	Commercial Fishing Vessels > 7m per launch	117.39	135.00	110.44	127.00	6.30%
S1J8A	Passenger Boats pm	1 709.57	1 966.00	1 613.04	1 855.00	5.98%
S1J8B	Passenger Boats per launch	171.30	197.00	161.74	186.00	5.91%
S1J9	Use of Tractor for Boat Launching per month	310.44	357.00	293.04	337.00	5.94%
S1J11	Formal Shop Rental / month	1 066.96	1 227.00	1 006.96	1 158.00	5.96%
S1J12	Informal Trader under cover rental / month	702.61	808.00	662.61	762.00	6.04%
S1M	**Kleinmond Slipway**					
S1M1	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m pa	774.78	891.00	731.30	841.00	5.95%
S1M1A	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m from 01 July - 31 Dec	293.04	337.00	276.52	318.00	5.97%
S1M1B	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m frrp, 01 January - 30 June	390.44	449.00	368.70	424.00	5.90%
S1M2	Recreational Fishing Vessels < 7m per Launch	73.91	85.00	69.57	80.00	6.25%
S1M3	Recreational Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels > 7m pa	931.30	1 071.00	878.26	1 010.00	6.04%
S1M4	Recreational Fishing Vessels > 7m per Launch	120.87	139.00	113.91	131.00	6.11%
S1M5	Commercial Fishing (Overstrand Consumers) Vessels < 7m pa	781.74	899.00	737.39	848.00	6.01%
S1M6	Commercial Fishing Vessels > 7m pa	1 120.00	1 288.00	1 056.52	1 215.00	6.01%
S1M7	Commercial Fishing Vessels < 7m per launch	106.96	123.00	100.87	116.00	6.04%
S1M8	Commercial Fishing Vessels > 7m per launch	126.96	146.00	120.00	138.00	5.80%

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		R	R	R	R	
S1M9	Passenger Boats pm	1 918.26	2 206.00	1 809.57	2 081.00	6.01%
S1M10	Passenger Boats per launch	185.22	213.00	175.13	201.40	5.76%
S1T	**Registered Launching Sites managed by the Overstrand Municipality (08:00-16:00) (Western Cape December School Holiday and when declared by Council) EXCLUDING Buffeljahctsbaai, Blue Water Bay, Du Toit Street Site to the Kleinriver at Stanford.**					
S1T1	**Affiliated Members**					
S1T1A	Annually	271.30	312.00	255.65	294.00	6.12%
S1T1B	Monthly	162.61	187.00	153.04	176.00	6.25%
S1T1C	Weekly	80.87	93.00	76.52	88.00	5.68%
S1T1D	Daily	28.70	33.00	26.96	31.00	6.44%
S1T2	**Non- Affiliated Members**					
S1T2A	Annually	540.00	621.00	509.57	586.00	5.97%
S1T2B	Monthly	243.48	280.00	229.57	264.00	6.06%
S1T2C	Weekly	135.65	156.00	127.83	147.00	6.12%
S1T2D	Daily	42.61	49.00	40.00	46.00	6.53%
S2	**BUILDING CONTROL**					
S2A1	Building Plan Fees : Minor Building Works	309.57	356.00	292.17	336.00	5.95%
S2A2	Building Plan Fees : 0 up to 30 m² (Fixed fee)(S2A3 x 30)	1 172.17	1 348.00	1 106.09	1 272.00	5.97%
S2A3	Building Plan Fees : Greater than 30 m² up to 100 m² (R/m²)	39.13	45.00	36.52	42.00	7.15%
S2A4	Building Plan Fees : Greater than 100 m² up to 200 ²m (R/m²)	46.09	53.00	43.48	50.00	6.00%
S2A5	Building Plan Fees : Greater than 200 m² up to 300 m² (R/m²)	53.04	61.00	50.44	58.00	5.17%
S2A6	Building Plan Fees : Greater than 300 m² (R/m²)	60.00	69.00	56.52	65.00	6.16%
S2A7	Building Plan Fees : Government Subsidized Housing Schemes smaller than 80 m² (privatly constructed)	276.52	318.00	260.87	300.00	6.00%
S2A8	Building Plan Fees : New Government Subsidised Housing Schemes (Government constructed)	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S2A9	Building Plan Fees : Government Subsidized Housing Schemes (verandas < 15 m²)	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S2A10	Building Plan Fees : Agricultural buildings (excluding residential buildings) (R/m²)	26.09	30.00	24.35	28.00	7.15%
S2A11	Building Plan Fees : Industrial buildings (excluding offices)(R/m²)	26.09	30.00	24.35	28.00	7.15%
S2A12	Building Plan Fees : Government Buildings (School, etc) (R/m²)	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S2A13	Building plan Fees : Application for temporary structures (Wendy House,Stores,Containers,etc.)	687.83	791.00	648.70	746.00	6.03%
S2A14	Buildng Plan Fees : Application for temporary structures (Tents for events)	687.83	791.00	648.70	746.00	6.03%
S2B1	Plan Scrutiny Fees : 0 up to 200 m² (Fixed Fee)	687.83	791.00	648.70	746.00	6.03%
S2B2	Plan Scrutiny Fees : Greater than 200 m² (R/m²)	6.09	7.00	5.57	6.40	9.43%
S2C1	Demolition application	700.87	806.00	660.87	760.00	6.05%
S2D1	Re-inspection fees and Inspections on complaints, rates clearance etc.	394.78	454.00	372.17	428.00	6.08%
S2E1	Administration / Viewing Request, Filing retrieval and Copying of Plans	77.39	89.00	73.04	84.00	5.96%
S2F1	Plan validity extension	311.30	358.00	293.91	338.00	5.92%
S2G1	Heritage Investigation Minor Alterations (no additions)	619.13	712.00	584.35	672.00	5.95%

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		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S2G2	Heritage Investigation add and alt smaller than 30 m² (2 X S2G1)	1 238.27	1 424.00	1 168.70	1 344.01	5.95%
S2G3	Heritage Investigation add and alt greater than 30 m² (2 X S2G2)	2 476.53	2 848.00	2 337.40	2 688.01	5.95%
S2H1	Signage : Application to erect a sign	687.83	791.00	648.70	746.00	6.03%
S2H2	Signage : Application fee for consent (S4.2.1)	605.22	696.00	571.30	657.00	5.94%
S2H3	Signage : Application fee for departure (S4.3.1)	605.22	696.00	571.30	657.00	5.94%
S2H4	Signage : Advertising Costs Local newspapers for departure application	4 773.91	5 490.00	4 503.48	5 179.00	6.00%
S3	**BUILDING CONTROL: PLAN PRINTING FEES**					
S3A1	Per sheet - Size A0 (Private copy)	80.87	93.00	76.52	88.00	5.68%
S3A2	Size A1 (Private copy)	63.48	73.00	60.00	69.00	5.80%
S3A3	Size A2 (Private copy)	46.96	54.00	44.35	51.00	5.89%
S3A4	Per sheet - Size A0 (Official copy)	63.48	73.00	60.00	69.00	5.80%
S3A5	- Size A1 (Official copy)	46.96	54.00	44.35	51.00	5.89%
S3A6	- Size A2 (Official copy)	36.52	42.00	34.78	40.00	5.00%
S3B1	Per sheet - Size A0 (Private copy) Colour	402.61	463.00	380.00	437.00	5.95%
S3B2	Size A1 (Private copy) Colour	307.83	354.00	290.44	334.00	5.99%
S3B3	Size A2 (Private copy) Colour	205.22	236.00	193.91	223.00	5.83%
S3B4	Per sheet - Size A0 (Official copy) Colour	205.22	236.00	193.91	223.00	5.83%
S3B5	- Size A1 (Official copy) Colour	153.04	176.00	144.35	166.00	6.02%
S3B6	- Size A2 (Official copy) Colour	103.48	119.00	97.39	112.00	6.25%
S5	**BUSINESS LICENSE**					
S5B1	Business Licence - Formal	983.48	1 131.00	927.83	1 067.00	6.00%
S5B2	Business Licence - Informal	353.04	406.00	333.04	383.00	6.01%
S5B3	Re-inspection Fee	193.91	223.00	182.61	210.00	6.19%
S5B4	Duplicate Licence Fee	193.91	223.00	182.61	210.00	6.19%
S5B5	**Liquor Licence per Calender year (January to December) or part there of**					
S5B5A	Application for extended Liquor (Trading Hours up to 2am), per annum	1 846.96	2 124.00	2 003.48	2 304.00	-7.81%
S5B5B	Application for extended Liquor (Trading on Sunday) per annum ** (to be applicable according By-law)	1 846.96	2 124.00	2 003.48	2 304.00	-7.81%
S15	**CEMETERY**					
	Residents (RES):					
S15A	**Plot Cost (Fixed)**					
Note 1	**Grave Depths** - Infill grave (between two existing graves) must have a soil coverage of not less than 1 meter; - Other single graves (not infill) must have a soil coverage of not less than 1.5 meters; - Double depht graves (in depth) must have a soil coverage of not less than 1 meters with a 300mm soil between the coffins; - Child grave must have a soil coverage of not less than 1 meter.					
Note 2	**Rebate of 50% for grave site: Applicable to Tariffs S15A1, S15A2, S15A4 & S15B**1 -Overstrand local household with gross household income per application of 0 - R4100 -Applications must be accompanied by sworn declaration of household income of the immediate family of the deceased.					

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		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S15A1	All cemeteries - single grave	764.35	879.00	720.87	829.00	6.03%
S15A2	All cemeteries - Doubble graves - depth for two coffins	1 184.35	1 362.00	1 117.39	1 285.00	5.99%
S15A4	Children under 12years	573.04	659.00	540.87	622.00	5.95%
S15A5	Wall of Remembrance Fees	279.13	321.00	263.48	303.00	5.94%
S15A6	Overstrand Reginal Cemetary: COVID-19 related funerals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
S15B	**Indication of grave**					
S15B1	New graves (include inspection before and after funeral)	757.39	871.00	714.78	822.00	5.96%
S15B2	Existing graves	243.48	280.00	229.57	264.00	6.06%
S18	**COMMERCIAL FILMING/PHOTOGRAPHING (Tariff of 50% less charged, when compliant to pre-determined criteria)**					
S18A	Large per day or part thereof ≥ 50 people	18 080.00	20 792.00	17 056.52	19 615.00	6.00%
S18B	Small per day or part thereof more than 10 but < 50 people	8 793.04	10 112.00	8 295.65	9 540.00	6.00%
S18C	Small per day or part thereof ≤ 10 people	4 885.22	5 618.00	4 608.70	5 300.00	6.00%
S18D	Application Fee per application	2 071.30	2 382.00	1 953.91	2 247.00	6.01%
S18F	**Addition to Shoot**					
S18F1	Animals (per animal per day or part of a day)	226.96	261.00	213.91	246.00	6.10%
S18F2	Area required for production and catering (per m² per day or part of a day)	51.30	59.00	48.70	56.00	5.35%
S18F3	Cancellation Fee (per application at full permit fee)	15% of Fee	applicable vat	15% of Fee	applicable vat	
S18F4	Enviromental Control Officer: Fees per hour or part thereof	531.30	611.00	500.87	576.00	6.08%
S18F5	Vehicles off Public Roads per Parking Bay (per vehicle per day/part of a day)	190.44	219.00	180.00	207.00	5.80%
S20	**CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION**					
S20A1	Admin fee on arrear accounts Notices	239.13	275.00	239.13	275.00	0.00%
S20A2	Admin fee on 24 hour Notices - Bulk users	239.13	275.00	239.13	275.00	0.00%
S20B	Admin fee on arrear accounts Disconnection and Reconnection Fee	561.74	646.00	561.74	646.00	0.00%
S20C	SMS admin fee on arrear accounts Notices	18.26	21.00	18.26	21.00	0.00%
S23	**FIRE SERVICES & DISASTER MANAGEMENT**					
S23A	Plot Clearing	Actual Cost + R1 374.00 admin. Fee	applicable vat	Actual Cost + R1 296.23 admin. Fee	applicable vat	6.00%
S23B	Re-inspection Fee under By-law	205.22	236.00	193.91	223.00	5.83%
S23C	**Extinghuising of Fires**					
S23C1	Extinguishing of structural fires per hour or part thereof per incident	R2 325.00 + add cost incurred	applicable vat	R2 193.43 + add cost incurred	applicable vat	6.00%
S23C2	Extinguishing of structural fires - indigent households	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S23C3	Control and Extinguishing of Veld fires payable by registered owner if fire had its sole origin on said owner's property: per hour or part thereof, excluding goFPA Members	R692.00+ add cost incurred	applicable vat	R653.10 + add cost incurred	applicable vat	5.96%
S23C4	Extinguishing of vehicle/equipment fires per hour or part thereof	R591.00 + add cost incurred	applicable vat	R557.57 + add cost incurred	applicable vat	6.00%
S23C5	Assistance at motor vehcile accidents and rescues	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S23D	**Standby at fire scene**					
S23D1	Per hour or part thereof for vehicle and fire fighters excluding goFPA members	776.52	893.00	732.17	842.00	6.06%

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		R	R	R	R	
S23E	**Fire Prevention Inspections**					
S23E1	Tank installation - per tank	439.13	505.00	413.91	476.00	6.09%
S23E2	LP Gas - per installation 48Kg and more incl bulk tanks	439.13	505.00	413.91	476.00	6.09%
S23F	**Fire Safety (excluding municipal buildings)**					
S23F1	1st compliance inspection per 20 minutes	179.13	206.00	168.70	194.00	6.19%
S23F2	2nd and continuing compliance inspection per 20 minutes	179.13	206.00	168.70	194.00	6.19%
S23F3	Rates Clearance Inspection	237.39	273.00	224.35	258.00	5.81%
S23F5	Fire Compliance Certificate excluding goFPA members	592.17	681.00	558.26	642.00	6.07%
S23G	**Events**					
S23G1	Inspection of location and issuing of Population Certificate	293.04	337.00	276.52	318.00	5.97%
S23G2	Standby at event per event per day or part thereof for vehicle and fire fighters	1 461.74	1 681.00	1 379.13	1 586.00	5.99%
S23H	**Burn Permits**					
S23H1	Burn Permit Inspection	366.96	422.00	346.09	398.00	6.03%
S23J	**Special Services**					
S23J1	Ad hoc services	797.39	917.00	752.17	865.00	6.01%
S23J2	Water Supply per hour, excluding water tariff as set out in the water tariff structure	797.39	917.00	752.17	865.00	6.01%
S23L	Transportation Certification					
S23L1	Dangerous Goods Transportation Certification	642.61	739.00	606.00	696.90	6.04%
S25	**LAW ENFORCEMENT**					
S25B	**Impoundment of Abanded or Obstructing items**					
S25B1	Per Impoundment	873.04	1 004.00	823.48	947.00	6.02%
S25B2	Storage Fee per day	232.17	267.00	219.13	252.00	5.95%
S25C	**Impoundment of Informal Traders (Hawkers) Goods**					
S25C1	Per Impoundment	873.04	1 004.00	823.48	947.00	6.02%
S25C2	Removal of illegal structure per structure	3 580.00	4 117.00	3 377.39	3 884.00	6.00%
S25C3	Storage Fee per day	232.17	267.00	219.13	252.00	5.95%
S25D	**Pound fee: Dogs and Cats**					
S25D1	Impoundment of Dogs and Cats per animal	95.65	110.00	90.44	104.00	5.77%
S25D2	Pound fee: from day 2 per day per animal	60.87	70.00	57.39	66.00	6.06%
S25E	**Pound fee: Other Animals (not listed here)**					
S25E1	Impoundment fee per week per animal	938.26	1 079.00	885.22	1 018.00	5.99%
S25F	**Pound fee: Horses**					
S25F1	Impoundment of Horses per animal	946.96	1 089.00	893.04	1 027.00	6.04%
S25F2	Pound fee: per day per animal	237.39	273.00	224.35	258.00	5.81%
S25G	**Pound fee: Sheep and Goats**					
S25G1	Impoundment of Sheep and Goats per animal	237.39	273.00	224.35	258.00	5.81%
S25G2	Pound fee: per day per animal	119.13	137.00	112.17	129.00	6.20%
S25H	**Pound fee: Cattle**					
S25H1	Impoundment of Cattle per animal	946.96	1 089.00	893.04	1 027.00	6.04%

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		R	R	R	R	
S25H2	Pound fee: per day per animal	179.13	206.00	168.70	194.00	6.19%
S25I	**Pound fee: Pigs**					
S25I1	Impoundment of Pigs per animal	473.91	545.00	446.96	514.00	6.03%
S25I2	Pound fee: per day per animal	179.13	206.00	168.70	194.00	6.19%
S25J	**Pound fee: Poultry**					
S25J1	Impoundment of Poultry per animal	119.13	137.00	112.17	129.00	6.20%
S25J2	Pound fee: per day per animal	24.35	28.00	23.04	26.50	5.69%
S25K	**Pound fee: Shopping Trolley**					
S25K1	Impoundment of Shopping Trolley per trolley	531.30	611.00	500.87	576.00	6.08%
S25M	Structures					
S25M1	Demolition of Structures	869.57	1 000.00	new	new	
S25M2	Storage of material per day	217.39	250.00	new	new	
S25P	**Bylaw on Outdoor Advertising**					
S25P1	Impoundment of illegal Advertising/Agent boards (per board) - small <2400cm²	95.65	110.00	90.44	104.00	5.77%
S25P2	Impoundment of illegal Advertising/Agent boards (per board) - large >2400cm²	940.00	1 081.00	886.96	1 020.00	5.98%
S25R	**Business & Other Events**					
S25R1	Per officer per hour or part thereof - Mon - Sat	597.39	687.00	563.48	648.00	6.02%
S25R2	Per officer per hour or part thereof - Sundays and public Holidays	682.61	785.00	644.35	741.00	5.94%
S25R3	Administrative fee for provision of officers - per application	163.48	188.00	153.91	177.00	6.22%
S28	**LIBRARY**					
S28A1	Copies: A3 / page	1.74	2.00	1.74	2.00	0.00%
S28A3	Copies: A3 page Colour	5.22	6.00	5.22	6.00	0.00%
S28A5	Copies: A4/page (Library content only)	0.87	1.00	0.87	1.00	0.00%
S28A7	Copies: A4 page Colour	3.48	4.00	3.48	4.00	0.00%
S28B1	Deposit to person/s non-residents - Fiction & Non-Fiction	477.00	no vat	477.00	no vat	0.00%
S28D1	Lost Cards: Laminated (R/card) first time	18.43	21.20	18.43	21.20	0.00%
S28D1A	Lost Cards: Laminated (R/card)(subsequent lost card)	36.87	42.40	36.87	42.40	0.00%
S28D2	Laminated Cost A3	4.61	5.30	4.61	5.30	0.00%
S28D3	Laminated Cost A4	3.65	4.20	3.65	4.20	0.00%
S28E1	Penalty per book per week	2.10	no vat	2.10	no vat	0.00%
S28E2	Penalty per record/CD per week	2.10	no vat	2.10	no vat	0.00%
S28E3	Penalty per video/DVD per day	2.10	no vat	2.10	no vat	0.00%
S28F1	Scanning of Document - Black & White	0.91	1.05	0.91	1.05	0.00%
S28F2	Scanning of Document - Colour	1.83	2.10	1.83	2.10	0.00%
S28G1	Special Requests - Hold per Book	6.44	7.40	6.44	7.40	0.00%
S28G2	Special Requests - ILL per Book	13.91	16.00	13.91	16.00	0.00%
S28H1	Subscriptions/ reader - Adults (Non residents)	180.87	208.00	180.87	208.00	0.00%
S28H2	Subscriptions/ reader - Children (Non residents)	113.91	131.00	113.91	131.00	0.00%
S28H3	Subscriptions/ reader - Family max 5 (Non residents)	445.22	512.00	445.22	512.00	0.00%
S28L1	Hire of Library Hall per Hour - Fundraising event	185.22	213.00	174.78	201.00	5.97%
S28L2	Hire of Library Hall per Hour - NON- Fundraising event	33.91	39.00	32.17	37.00	5.41%

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		R	R	R	R	
S28M1	Minor Damage to book (per book)	27.83	32.00	27.83	32.00	0.00%
S28M2	Damage or lost library material	As per System Price Rounded	applicable vat	As per System Price Rounded	applicable vat	
S33	**OPERATIONAL COST**					
S33A	Application fee for Installation of Street Signage (brown direction boards)	cost + 15%	applicable vat	cost + 15%	applicable vat	
S34	**PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION**					
S34A	**Application**					
S34A1	Lease or purchase of/or encroachment on or servitude over municipal land (excluding Sport Facilities/Stalls and organs of state)	2 765.22	3 180.00	2 608.70	3 000.00	6.00%
S34A2	Lease or purchase of municipal land - Social Care Institutions / Registered Organisations / NPO's / PBO's/Community organisations	635.65	731.00	600.00	690.00	5.94%
S34A3	Tempory lease of municipal land for the storage of building materials next to building sites or general short term purposes	673.91	775.00	635.65	731.00	6.02%
S34A4	General consents issued in terms of the Administration of Immovable Property Policy (as amended)	635.65	731.00	600.00	690.00	5.94%
S34C	**Encroachment Fee:**					
S34C1	Encroachments of Veranda, Balcony, Sign, Signboards or similar structure over/onto municipal land (per annum)	586.09	674.00	553.04	636.00	5.98%
S34C2	Encroachments onto municipal land where a lease is not applicable (per annum)	586.09	674.00	553.04	636.00	5.98%
S34C3	Enclosure or exclusive use of portions of the Commonage, Public Open Spaces, Road Reserves or Public Thoroughfares for gardening purposes where a lease is not applicable (per m² per month)	2.61	3.00	2.46	2.83	6.10%
S34G	**Leases**					
S34G1	Tempory use (≤12months) of municipal land for the storage of building materials next to building sites or for general purposes (per m² per month)	6.96	8.00	6.43	7.40	8.18%
S34G2	Lease of municipal land for outdoor seating adjoining a Restaurant (per m² per month)	38.26	44.00	35.91	41.30	6.54%
S34G3	Lease of municipal land to Social Care Institutions / Registered Organisations / NPO's/ PBO's/ Sport facilities/Community organisations (per month)	188.70	217.00	178.26	205.00	5.85%
S34G6	Lease of municipal land for the displaying or parking of vehicles (per m² per month)	6.96	8.00	6.70	7.70	3.96%
S34H	**Radio Mast**					
S34H1	Equipment on municipal mast or municipal assets/infrastructure - per month per mast	2 593.04	2 982.00	2 446.09	2 813.00	6.01%
S34H2	Space in building adjacent to the mast (per m² per month)	682.61	785.00	644.35	741.00	5.94%
S34H3	Space outside the building adjacent to the mast (per m² per month)	342.61	394.00	323.48	372.00	5.91%
S34H4	Lease of municipal land with a mast on or for the erection of a new mast (per m² per month)	342.61	394.00	81.74	94.00	319.15%
S34J	**Memorial Benches / Picnic tables**					
S34J1	Application for a new memorial bench on municipal land	4 608.70	5 300.00	4 347.83	5 000.00	6.00%
S34J2	Fee for a memorial bench/picnic table on municipal land (per annum)	342.61	394.00	323.48	372.00	5.91%
S34J3	Application for the allocation of a existing memorial bench	2 765.22	3 180.00	2 608.70	3 000.00	6.00%
S34J4	Application for a new memorial / picnic table (including two concrete seats) installed on a concrete slab on municipal land	8 295.65	9 540.00	7 826.09	9 000.00	6.00%

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		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S36	**PROPERTY INFORMATION**					
S36A1	Clearance Certificate (R/certificate) - ELECTRONIC	130.44	150.00	122.61	141.00	6.38%
S36A2	Clearance Certificate (R/certificate) - MANUAL	394.78	454.00	372.17	428.00	6.08%
S36B1	Deeds office registrations with sales information (R/100 erven or part)	171.30	197.00	161.74	186.00	5.91%
S36B2	Deeds office registrations with sales information (R/erf)	45.22	52.00	42.61	49.00	6.13%
S36C	Extract from the Valuation Roll (R/page)	14.78	17.00	13.91	16.00	6.25%
S36F	Revaluation fee	2 440.00	2 806.00	2 301.74	2 647.00	6.01%
S36G1	Valuation Certificate (R/certificate) - ELECTRONIC	60.87	70.00	57.39	66.00	6.06%
S36G2	Valuation Certificate (R/certificate) - MANUAL	205.22	236.00	193.91	223.00	5.83%
S36H	Access of valuation roll Information on CD	466.96	537.00	440.87	507.00	5.92%
S40	**RENTAL: COMMUNITY HALLS**					
S40.1	All events hosted where the municipal council or administration is the official host	free of charge	no vat	free of charge	no vat	
S40.3	Elections by the Electoral Commission	as per IEC policy	applicable vat	as per IEC policy	applicable vat	
S40.4	Events of Government Departments directly in interest of community	free of charge	no vat	free of charge	no vat	
S40A	**Auditorium & Banqueting Hall**					
S40A1	Deposit for all functions (refundable) - excluding meetings	2 320.00	no vat	2 189.00	no vat	
S40A2	Hire of Auditorium and Banqueting Hall per Hour or part of a hour	815.65	938.00	769.57	885.00	5.99%
S40A3	Hire of Auditorium per Hour or part of a hour	476.52	548.00	449.57	517.00	6.00%
S40A4	Hire of Banqueting Hall per Hour or part of a hour	476.52	548.00	449.57	517.00	6.00%
Note	Hiring of Kitchen (Banqueting Hall & Auditorium) used for the serving of food only is included in the hiring fee mentioned above as this facility forms an integral part of the building and cannot be separated there from.					
S40A5	Non-fundraising events for Schools, other training institutions and sport & recreation per day	619.13	712.00	584.35	672.00	5.95%
S40A6	Piano per event	Actual Tuning Cost	applicable vat	Actual Tuning Cost	applicable vat	
S40A7	Use of sound and/or Ligthing Equipment per event per hour	129.57	149.00	122.61	141.00	5.67%
S40A8	Use of Kitchen per day	853.04	981.00	804.35	925.00	6.05%
S40A9	Hire of Glasses or Cups, Sauers and teaspoons per event	249.57	287.00	235.65	271.00	5.90%
S40A10	Local NGO's and CBO's per hour per venue - all events	266.09	306.00	251.30	289.00	5.89%
S40A12	Preparation for event - per hour	168.70	194.00	159.13	183.00	6.01%
S40A13	Meetings: Government departments (private meetings), NGO's and CBO's from outside the municipal area, per hour (Banquet hall)	375.65	432.00	354.78	408.00	5.88%
S40A14	Meetings: Local CBO's & NGO's per hour (Banquet hall only)	35.65	41.00	33.91	39.00	5.13%
S40A15	Weddings, Birthdays and Special Occasions per day (including the Kitchen)	2 366.09	2 721.00	2 232.17	2 567.00	6.00%
S40A16	Festivals/Exhibitions/Events per day (max 14 days). Both venues, excluding extras - more than 14 days refer to general tariffs	815.65	938.00	769.57	885.00	5.99%
S40C	**Rental Units - Kleinmond**					
S40C1	Hire per room per month	58.26	67.00	54.78	63.00	6.35%

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		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S40E	**Baardskeerdersbos / Betty's Bay / Blompark / Buffelsjags /Eluxolweni/Fernkloof Hall /Hawston Abalone *Hall* /Kleinmond Youth Centre / Kleinmond Club House / Masakane / Moffat Hall / Mooiuitsig / Overhills / Pringle Bay / Proteadorp / Stanford / Stanford Committee Room / Zwelihle**					
S40E4	Fundraising: (Karaoke) Per daytime *or* evening	375.65	432.00	354.78	408.00	5.88%
S40E5	Funeral Tea (three hours)	155.65	179.00	146.96	169.00	5.91%
S40E6	Local CBO's of vulnerable groups: one booking allowed 24 hours in advance of a social gathering to be scheduled only on week days between 08:00 - 16:30	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S40E7	Non-fundraising events for Schools, other training institutions and sport & recreation	311.30	358.00	293.91	338.00	5.92%
S40E8	Meetings: Local CBO's and NGO's per hour - Meetings free of charge for Local Organisation for the Elderly	35.65	41.00	33.91	39.00	5.13%
S40E9	Non-fundraising (parties) Per daytime *or* evening	188.70	217.00	178.26	205.00	5.85%
S40E10	Use of Kitchen - Fundraising events per event	342.61	394.00	323.48	372.00	5.91%
S40E11	Use of Kitchen - Non Fundraising	342.61	394.00	323.48	372.00	5.91%
Note	**Daytime = 07:00 - 17:00 // Evening = 18:00 - 24:00 (Charge seperately)**					
S40J	**Kleinmond Civic Center Hall, & Hawston Thusong Centre**					
S40J1	Deposit: (refundable) Government Imbizos & Government Meetings.	676.00	no vat	638.00	no vat	5.96%
S40J2	Deposit (refundable): Hawston Thusong Centre	1 221.00	no vat	1 152.00	no vat	5.99%
S40J3	Fundraising: Karaoke, Disco, competitions, etc. per daytime or evening	853.04	981.00	804.35	925.00	6.05%
S40J4	Church Services per day	118.26	136.00	111.30	128.00	6.25%
S40J5	Funeral Tea (three hours)	155.65	179.00	146.96	169.00	5.91%
S40J6	Government Imbizos (per day)	2 627.83	3 022.00	2 479.13	2 851.00	6.00%
S40J7	Non-fundraising events for Schools, other training institutions and sport & recreation	311.30	358.00	293.91	338.00	5.92%
S40J8	Meetings: Government Departments (private meetings) & CBO's outside Municipal area per hour	375.65	432.00	354.78	408.00	5.88%
S40J9	Meetings: Local CBO's, NGO's, Non-fund-raising indoor sports per hour (only large groups > 30) - (No Deposits)	35.65	41.00	33.91	39.00	5.13%
S40J10	Preparation for event - per hour	88.70	102.00	83.48	96.00	6.25%
S40J11	Non-fundraising: Parties, weddings, indoor sports, etc. per daytime or evening	426.96	491.00	402.61	463.00	6.05%
S40J12	Tariff for events continuing after midnight (24h00) per hour	261.74	301.00	246.96	284.00	5.98%
S40J13	Sound OR Ligthing Equipment per event (each item) per hour	131.30	151.00	123.48	142.00	6.33%
S40J14	Use of kitchen (per event per day)	411.30	473.00	387.83	446.00	6.05%
S40J15	Use of kitchen for water jugs and glasses or tea cups & sauces (per event per day)	60.00	69.00	56.52	65.00	6.16%
Note	**Daytime = 07:00 - 17:00 // Evening = 18:00 - 24:00 (Charge seperately)**					
S43	**RENTAL: INFORMAL TRADERS' (HAWKERS') STALLS, OPEN SPACES & BEACHES (applicable Overstrand Wide)**					
S43A	**CBD**					
S43A1	All open stalls per day (demarcated area)(excluding Western Cape December Holiday plus Easter Weekend)	35.65	41.00	33.91	39.00	5.13%
S43A2	Open Stalls per day (Western Cape December Holiday plus Easter Weekend)	52.17	60.00	49.57	57.00	5.26%

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		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S43B	**Outside the CBD**					
S43B1	Open Stalls Rental –December - January pm	117.39	135.00	110.44	127.00	6.30%
S43B2	Open Stalls Rental - February to November pm	49.57	57.00	46.96	54.00	5.55%
S43D	**Events: Any Public Open Space, Beaches, Gardens, Nature Reserves, Parks, Caravan Parks, Camping Sites and Resorts (As per the Event By-Law and Policy)**					
S43D1	Car Park - Private Car Sales per day (demarcated areas)	46.96	54.00	44.35	51.00	5.89%
S43D2	Profitable Organisations, sporting events, markets, music festivals etc as per the Events By-Law and Policy (Excluding other services eg. Refuse collection, electricity, etc.) per event	7 373.91	8 480.00	6 956.52	8 000.00	6.00%
S43D3	Non-profitable Organisations, birthday parties, weddings, creches, school events, relligious events, awareness campaigns (Excluding other services eg. Refuse collection, electricity, etc.) per event	460.87	530.00	434.78	500.00	6.00%
S43F	**Beaches**					
S43F2	Rental December to January pm	293.04	337.00	276.52	318.00	5.97%
S43F3	Rental February to November pm	97.39	112.00	92.17	106.00	5.66%
S43G	**Leases**					
S43G4	Lease of stalls/containers on municipal land for informal trading (full stall/container) (per month)	228.70	263.00	215.65	248.00	6.05%
S43G5	Lease of stalls/containers on municipal land for informal trading (half a stall/container) (per month)	94.78	109.00	89.57	103.00	5.82%
S46	**RENTAL: OFFICE**					
S46A	Rental for office space (Hermanus Administration) (per m² per month)	155.65	179.00	146.96	169.00	5.91%
S46A1	Rental for office space (Gansbaai, Stanford & Kleinmond Administrations) (per m² per month)	77.39	89.00	73.04	84.00	5.96%
S46A2	Rental for office space to NGO's/NPO's/Government Departments/State Owned Enterprises irrespective of area (per m² per month)	46.96	54.00	44.35	51.00	5.89%
S46B	Rental for office space - Local Council Functions	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
S48	**RENTAL: SPORT FACILITIES**					
S48A	**Spaces for Sport - Blompark/Eloxolweni/Gansbaai Communal Sport Centre(S4S) / Hawston /Masakane/ Kleinmond / Mount Pleasant / Overhills / Stanford / Zwelihle**					
S48A1	Club House - per hour (private events)	213.91	246.00	201.74	232.00	6.03%
S48A2	Club House - Sport events hosted by affiliated Sport and Recreation structures per hour	52.17	60.00	49.57	57.00	5.26%
S48A3	Club House - Sport event hosted by Non-affiliated Sport and Recreation structures - per hour	107.83	124.00	101.74	117.00	5.99%
S48A4	Club House Education, Welfare & NPO's/NGO's, Churches per hour	52.17	60.00	49.57	57.00	5.26%
S48A5	Club House - Schools & Non-fundraising events per day	52.17	60.00	49.57	57.00	5.26%
S48A6	Club House– All events hosted where the municipality is the official host	no charge	no charge	no charge	no charge	
S48A7	Club House - All events hosted by Government Departments directly benefiting the community	no charge	no charge	no charge	no charge	
S48A8	Club House - Hiring of kitchen per day	322.61	371.00	304.35	350.00	6.00%
S48A9	Club House - Breakage deposit	848.00	no vat	800.00	920.00	6.00%

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		R	R	R	R	
S48A10	Club House - Gatherings/meetings (non-fundraising) per hour	29.57	34.00	27.83	32.00	6.23%
S48A11	Club House - Gatherings/meetings/private functions & fundraising events per hour	185.22	213.00	174.78	201.00	5.97%
S48B	**Sport grounds**					
S48B1	Sportgrounds - Use of field: Affiliated members & schools per month per field	184.35	212.00	173.91	200.00	6.00%
S48B2	Sportgrounds - use of field: Affiliated members & schools per day per field	92.17	106.00	86.96	100.00	5.99%
S48B3	Sportgrounds - Festivals/Non-fundraising events per day	921.74	1 060.00	869.57	1 000.00	6.00%
S48B4	Sportgrounds - Exhibitions/shows/private events per day	921.74	1 060.00	869.57	1 000.00	6.00%
Note	**Sportgrounds refer to playing surfaces**					
S48C	**Affiliation fees**					
S48C1	Affiliation fees - Overstrand sport clubs per annum	184.35	212.00	173.91	200.00	6.00%
S48C2	Affiliation fees - Overstrand schools per annum	184.35	212.00	173.91	200.00	6.00%
S48D	**Tennis/Netball/Basketball Courts**					
S48D1	Tennis/Netball/Basketball Courts - Affiliated members & schools per month	92.17	106.00	86.96	100.00	6.00%
S48D2	Tennis/Netball/Basketball Courts - Non-affiliated members & individuals per month	46.09	53.00	43.48	50.00	6.00%
S49	**RENTAL: VACANT SERVICED ERVEN FOR LOW COST HOUSING**					
S49A	Wetcore Stands (Social Housing) - rent per month	44.35	51.00	41.74	48.00	6.25%
S50	**SCHUSS HOUSES KLEINMOND (Meerenvlei)**					
S50A	Rental per unit per month	1 263.48	1 453.00	1 192.17	1 371.00	5.98%
S55	**SUNDRY**					
S55A	Access to Information as per Act (2 of 2000) - Tariffs	As Stipulated in the Act	applicable vat	As Stipulated in the Act	applicable vat	
S55B1	Administration Cost - RD ACB	actual cost + R58.00	applicable vat	actual cost + R55.12	applicable vat	5.22%
S55B3	Administration Cost - Trace of Direct Deposit	actual cost + R119.00	applicable vat	actual cost + R112.36	applicable vat	5.91%
S55D1	Copies: A3 page	5.22	6.00	4.96	5.70	5.24%
S55D2	Copies: A3 page Colour	9.57	11.00	9.04	10.40	5.81%
S55D3	Copies: A4 page	2.26	2.60	2.17	2.50	4.15%
S55D4	Copies: A4 page Colour	6.44	7.40	6.09	7.00	5.75%
S55E	Foreign Bank Cost	actual cost	applicable vat	actual cost	applicable vat	
S55F1	Fax per page - excluding 0865/6 numbers	6.44	7.40	6.09	7.00	5.67%
S55F2	Fax per page - 0865/6 numbers	10.70	12.30	10.09	11.60	6.00%
S55G1	Interest on accounts in arrear	prime + 4%	no vat	prime + 4%	no vat	
S55G2	Placard / Poster Deposit for Elections	5 919.00	no vat	5 584.00	no vat	6.00%
S55G4	Placard / Poster Deposit for Political Parties	5 919.00	no vat	5 584.00	no vat	6.00%
S55H	Placard / Poster each	20.87	24.00	20.00	23.00	4.35%
S55I	Multiple Duplicate Consumer Accounts per request	10.44	12.00	9.57	11.00	9.10%
S55I1	Duplicate PayDay pay slip	10.44	12.00	9.57	11.00	9.10%
S55J	Section 62 of local Government: Systems Act: appeal deposit (refundable if appeal is upheld)	1 908.00	no vat	1 800.00	no vat	6.00%
S55K1A	Tender objection deposit (refundable if appeal is upheld)	1 908.00	no vat	1 800.00	no vat	6.00%
S55K1B	Tender objection deposit (partially upheld -50% refundable)	954.00	no vat	900.00	no vat	6.00%
S55K2	Tender documentation Fee: (less than 50 pages)	36.52	42.00	34.78	40.00	5.00%
S55K3	Tender documentation Fee: (more than 51 pages less than 200 pages)	138.26	159.00	130.44	150.00	6.00%

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		R	R	R	R	
S55K4	Tender documentation Fee: (more than 200 pages)	230.44	265.00	217.39	250.00	6.00%
S55K5	Tender documentation Fee (Consultant/CIDB colour-coded pages)	553.04	636.00	521.74	600.00	6.00%
S55L	Advertising Signs Auctioneers per 14days	315.65	363.00	297.39	342.00	6.14%
S55K1	Laminated Cost A3	8.26	9.50	7.83	9.00	5.49%
S55K2	Laminated Cost A4	5.22	6.00	4.78	5.50	9.21%
S60	**SWIMMING POOL**					
S60A	**Daily Tariffs (01 December - 31 March & Easter Weekend & Events approved by the Administration)**					
S60A1	Persons older than 12years of age - per person per DAY or part of a day	4.35	5.00	4.35	5.00	0.00%
S60A2	Children (< 12years) per child per day or part of a day	4.35	5.00	No Charge	no vat	
S60A4	Galas	112.17	129.00	106.09	122.00	5.73%
S60A5	Training sessions (Schools & Clubs) per season	178.26	205.00	167.83	193.00	6.21%
S65	**TOP MANAGEMENT CONSULTATIONS**					
S65A1	Consultation Fee (Top Management) per hour	1 255.65	1 444.00	1 184.35	1 362.00	6.02%
S72	**TOWN PLANNING: APPLICATION FEES**					
S72A	Amendment, deletion or additional contitions in respect of an existing approval	2 575.65	2 962.00	2 429.57	2 794.00	6.01%
S72A1	Phasing, amendment, or cancellation of a plan of subdivion or a part thereof, including a General Plan or diagram	2 740.87	3 152.00	2 586.09	2 974.00	5.99%
S72A2	Permission required in terms of condition of approval	2 740.87	3 152.00	2 586.09	2 974.00	5.99%
S72B	Application for deviation of SDF/Sectoral Plans	3 226.96	3 711.00	3 044.35	3 501.00	6.00%
S72F	**Amendment, Suspension or Deletion of Restrictive Conditions**					
S72F1	Erven 150m² and smaller	317.39	365.00	299.13	344.00	6.10%
S72F2	Erven between 150 m² and 400 m²	634.78	730.00	599.13	689.00	5.95%
S72F3	Erven 400 m² and larger	4 829.57	5 554.00	4 556.52	5 240.00	5.99%
S72G	**Consolidations (if combined with a subdivision application, only the subdivision fee is payable)**					
S72G1	Erven 150m² and smaller	296.52	341.00	280.00	322.00	5.90%
S72G2	Erven between 150 m² and 400 m²	598.26	688.00	564.35	649.00	6.01%
S72G3	Erven 400 m² and larger	3 409.57	3 921.00	3 216.52	3 699.00	6.00%
S72H	**Subdivision (cumulative)**					
S72H1	up to 5 erven	4 608.70	5 300.00	4 347.83	5 000.00	6.00%
S72H2	6 to 10 erven	7 845.22	9 022.00	7 400.87	8 511.00	6.00%
S72H3	More than 10	7 845.22	9 022.00	7 400.87	8 511.00	6.00%
S72H3A	Additional per erf after 10	118.26	136.00	111.30	128.00	6.25%
S72I	**Application for Consent Use**					
S72I1	Erven 150m² and smaller	270.44	311.00	254.78	293.00	6.14%
S72I2	Erven between 150m² and 400m²	718.26	826.00	677.39	779.00	6.03%
S72I3	Erven 400 m² and larger	3 410.44	3 922.00	3 217.39	3 700.00	6.00%
S72J	**Application for Rezoning and Closure of Public Place**					

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		R	R	R	R	
S72J1	Erven 150 m² and smaller	718.26	826.00	677.39	779.00	6.03%
S72J2	Erven between 150 m² and 400 m²	1 173.91	1 350.00	1 107.83	1 274.00	5.96%
S72J3	Erven between 400m² and 5000m²	7 845.22	9 022.00	7 400.87	8 511.00	6.00%
S72J4	Erven 5000m² and larger	8 983.48	10 331.00	8 474.78	9 746.00	6.00%
S72K	**Departure ito Section 16(2)(b) and (c) of OM Land Use Planning Bylaw**					
S72K1A	Erven 150m and smaller	270.44	311.00	254.78	293.00	6.14%
S72K1B	Erven between 150m² and 400m²	597.39	687.00	563.48	648.00	6.02%
S72K1C	Erven 400 m² and larger	3 410.44	3 922.00	3 217.39	3 700.00	6.00%
S72L	**Appeal deposit in terms of Section 79(5) of the Bylaw on Municipal Land Use Planning (refundable if appeal is upheld)**					
S72L1	Erven 150m² and smaller	389.00	no vat	367.00	no vat	5.99%
S72L2	Erven between 150m² and 400 m²	729.00	no vat	688.00	no vat	5.96%
S72L3	Erven 400 m² and larger	3 935.00	no vat	3 712.00	no vat	6.01%
	Note: No appeal fee payable in case of appeal submitted by the Municipal Manager					
S72M	Amendment of site development plan, Constitution/Architectural Guidelines, Phasing, amendement or cancellation of a plan of subdivision or a part thereof	2 481.74	2 854.00	2 340.87	2 692.00	6.02%
S72N	**Zoning Determination**					
S72N1	Erven 150m² and smaller	718.26	826.00	677.39	779.00	6.03%
S72N2	Erven between 150 m² and 400 m²	2 257.39	2 596.00	2 129.57	2 449.00	6.00%
S72N3	Erven 400 m² and larger	3 410.44	3 922.00	3 217.39	3 700.00	6.00%
S72N4	Disestablishment of HOA	3 410.44	3 922.00	3 217.39	3 700.00	6.00%
S72P	**Relaxation of Title Deed** (if combined with departure application only the higest fee applies)					
S72P0	Erven 150m² and smaller	306.09	352.00	288.70	332.00	6.03%
S72P1	Erven between 150m² and 400m²	597.39	687.00	563.48	648.00	6.02%
S72P2	Erven larger than 400m²	3 395.65	3 905.00	3 203.48	3 684.00	6.00%
S72Q	**Permission in terms of Zoning Scheme including permission for the reconstruction of an existing building that constitutes a non-conforming use**					
S72Q1	Erven 150m² and smaller	270.44	311.00	254.78	293.00	6.14%
S72Q2	Erven between 150m² and 400m²	597.39	687.00	563.48	648.00	6.02%
S72Q3	Erven 400 m² and larger	3 410.44	3 922.00	3 217.39	3 700.00	6.00%
S72R	Extension of period of validity of an approval	857.39	986.00	808.70	930.00	6.02%
S72S	Exemption in terms of Section 26	135.65	156.00	127.83	147.00	6.12%
S72T	Departure from trading hours in terms of the Oversrtrand Liquor Trading By-law	3 411.30	3 923.00	3 217.79	3 700.46	6.01%
S75	**TOWN PLANNING: LAND USE PLANNING FEE**					
S75A1	Advertising Costs Government Gazette	4 773.91	5 490.00	4 503.48	5 179.00	6.00%
S75A2	Advertising Costs Local newspapers	4 773.91	5 490.00	4 503.48	5 179.00	6.00%
S75A3	Advertising Costs Local Newspaper (Removal of Restriction only)	9 546.96	10 979.00	9 006.96	10 358.00	6.00%
S75A4	Advertising Costs - Placing of Final Notice in the Government Gazette	1 349.57	1 552.00	1 273.04	1 464.00	6.01%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S75B	Regulations of Zoning schemes (printing)	306.96	353.00	289.57	333.00	6.01%
S75C	Spatial Development Framework (printing)	306.96	353.00	289.57	333.00	6.01%
S75D	Zoning Certificate	342.61	394.00	323.48	372.00	5.91%
S75D1	Zoning Certificate - Non Profit Organisation (NPO)	No Charge	no vat	No Charge	no vat	
S75E	Registered Letters - more than 10 letters, applicant to pay applicable tariffs according to the South African Post Office Rates	applicable rate	applicable vat	applicable rate	applicable vat	
S75G	Search Fee	342.61	394.00	323.48	372.00	5.91%
S75H	Section 30(2) Certification / Clearance (only for the first transfer) (tariff not applicable in case of transfer op property between spheres of government, housing projects (municipal, provicial or national government) or registered NPO's	2 022.61	2 326.00	1 907.83	2 194.00	6.02%
S75I	Determination of Administrative Penalty: % as determined in terms of Section 90(5) of the Overstrand Municipality Land Use Planning Amendment By-Law, 2020	applicable rate	applicable vat	applicable rate	applicable vat	
S75I1	Formal structure - habitable (erven 150m² and smaller) per sqm	5 871.30	6 752.00	5 539.13	6 370.00	6.00%
S75I2	Formal structure - habitable (erven larger than 150m²) per sqm	17 611.30	20 253.00	16 614.78	19 107.00	6.00%
S75I3	Formal structure non-habitable per sqm	average of two formal quotations	average of two formal quotations	average of two formal quotations	average of two formal quotations	
S80	**TRAFFIC**					
S80J	**Business & Other Events**					
S80J1	Per officer per hour or part thereof - Mon - Sat	597.39	687.00	563.48	648.00	6.02%
S80J2	Per officer per hour or part thereof - Sundays and public Holidays	682.61	785.00	644.35	741.00	5.94%
S80J4	Administrative fee for provision of officers - per application	163.48	188.00	153.91	177.00	6.22%
S80K	**Removal of Vehicles/Towing Fee**					
S80K1	Removal of Vehicles per vehicle	1 433.04	1 648.00	1 352.17	1 555.00	5.98%
S80K2	Storage Fees per day	393.91	453.00	371.30	427.00	6.09%
S80K3	Towing Charge	Cost plus 15%	applicable vat	Cost plus 15%	applicable vat	
S80K4	Wheel Clamping per vehicle	531.30	611.00	500.87	576.00	6.08%
S80L	**Traffic Cones**					
S80L1	Hire of Traffic Cones per Cone per day	85.22	98.00	80.00	92.00	6.53%
S80P	**Disabled Parking Token**					
S80P1	Disabled Parking Token per application - valid for 2year period	156.52	180.00	147.83	170.00	5.88%
S80R	**Impoundment of Boats**					
S80R1	Impoundment Fee per boat	2 123.48	2 442.00	2 003.48	2 304.00	5.99%
S80T1	NLTA impoundments of public transport vehicles according the Government Notice 5/2009	6 839.13	7 865.00	6 452.17	7 420.00	6.00%
S80T2	NLTA Deviating of the routes public transport	2 442.61	2 809.00	2 304.35	2 650.00	6.00%
S85	**WAYLEAVES AND THE USE OF MUNICIPAL ROAD RESERVES FOR THE INSTALLATION OF SERVICES**					
S85A	**Administration and Supervision Fee**					
S85A2	Administration fee for a wayleave or permit to use the road reserve to install an underground service **per permit/event/incident**	1 795.65	2 065.00	1 693.91	1 948.00	6.01%
S85B	**Remedying, Repairing and Cleaning**					

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
S85B1	Remedying substandard reinstatement or reinstatement which does not comply with the road reserve or other Overstrand Municipality infrastructure; cleaning the site; or ensuring compliance with any other requirement the Overstrand Municipality . For the costs incurred by the Overstrand Municipality resulting from any work in, or use of, the road reserve by any person other than the Overstrand Municipality .	Actual costs plus 10% administration fee	applicable vat	Actual costs plus 10% administration fee	applicable vat	
S85C	**Roadway Trench Fee**					
S85C2	Tariff for unauthorised trenching across a roadway: Local Road per m - measured from 0.5m behind kerb face or road edge (where no kerb is present)	12 180.00	14 007.00	11 490.44	13 214.00	6.00%

REFUSE (SOLID WASTE) TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
	DOMESTIC WASTE					
SAN1A	Residential (All registered erven/unit with approved building plan) 1 x removal per week (**R/Month**)	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SA1A2	Residential Indigent subsidy as per paragraph A of the Indigent Policy (All registered erven/unit with approved building plan) 1 x removal per week **(R/Month)**	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
	BUSINESS WASTE					
SAN1C	Commercial/Business (Hostels, Old Age Homes, Caravan Sites, Semi-permanent Resorts etc) (**R/Month)**	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SA1N1	Bulk Container 240L (Wheeley bin) **(R/Month) 1** X per week (if available)	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SAN1N	Bulk Container 240L (Wheeley bin) **(R/Month) 2** X per week (if available)	506.16	582.08	455.99	524.39	11.00%
SA1N3	Bulk Container 240L (Wheeley bin) **(R/Month) 3** X per week CBD (if available)	759.24	873.13	683.97	786.57	11.00%
SA1N4	Bulk Container 240L (Wheeley bin) **(R/Month) 4** X per week CBD (if available)	1 012.32	1 164.17	911.97	1 048.77	11.00%
SA1N2	Bulk Container 240L (Wheeley bin) **(R/Month) 5** X per week CBD (if available)	1 265.40	1 455.21	1 139.97	1 310.97	11.00%
SAN1O	Camphill Route **(R/Month)** (If available)	1 988.42	2 286.68	1 791.37	2 060.08	11.00%
SAN1P	Additional Removals per week on **Saturday** per Bin **(R/Month)** per removal	379.62	436.56	341.98	393.28	11.00%
SA1P1	Additional Removals on request Central Town (CBD) per bin **(R/Month**) (Sunday or Public Holidays) per removal	506.16	582.08	455.98	524.38	11.00%
SA1P2	All CBD's additional Removal during normal working week, per Bin, per removal	58.52	67.30	52.72	60.63	11.00%
SA1P3	All CBD's additional Removal on Saturday, per Bin per removal	87.78	100.95	79.07	90.93	11.00%
SA1P4	All CBD's additional Removal during Sunday or Public Holidays, per Bin per removal	117.04	134.59	105.43	121.24	11.00%
SA1Q	Caravan Sites, Chalets, Semi-permanent & Resorts **(R/Month)** (Uilenskraalmond Vakansieoord; Franskraal Vakansieoord; Pearly Beach Camp, Micheal Fuchs Guesthouse) **NO REMOVAL (per unit/site)**	81.42	93.63	73.35	84.35	11.00%
SAN1R	Departmental Consumption (Municipal Consumption per removal site per **month**)	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SAN1U	Schools **(R/Month)**	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SAN1T	Removal outside service area (per removal per hour) (If available)	1 898.03	2 182.74	1 709.94	1 966.43	11.00%
SAN1V	Single Quarters & Transit Camps per unit	81.34	93.54	73.28	84.27	11.00%
SAN1W	Guesthouses, Bed & Breakfast **(R/Month)**	253.08	291.04	228.00	262.20	11.00%
SAN1X	Removal of food waste for safe disposal (**R/per Collection**)	503.87	579.45	453.94	522.03	11.00%
SAN2	**SELF DUMPING TRANSFER STATIONS & DROP OFF'S: SAND AND CLEAN BUILDERS RUBBLE: (rounding applicable)**					
SA2A1	Vehicles up to 1 ton load capacity: clean builders rubble (<250mm) and sand: only at Kleinmond Transfer Station, Stanford Drop Off, Pearly Beach Drop Off, Hawston Drop Off and Zwelihle Drop Off. **(All vehicles above 1 ton load capacity only to landfills).**	no Charge	no vat	no Charge	no vat	
SAN2B	**SELF DUMPING TRANSFER STATIONS & DROP OFF'S: GENERAL AND GARDEN REFUSE**					
SA2B1	Vehicles up to 1 Ton per vehicle load capacity (maximum volume of 5m³)	no Charge	no vat	no Charge	no vat	

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
SA2B2	Vehicles >1 & up to 2 Ton per vehicle load capacity (2 X SAN3B)	581.40	668.61	523.79	602.36	11.00%
SA2B3	Vehicles >2 & up to 3 Ton per vehicle load capacity (3 X SAN3B)	872.09	1 002.91	785.68	903.53	11.00%
SAN2C	**WEIGH BRIDGE - SELF DUMPING ZWELIHLE DROP OFF: GENERAL REFUSE (rounding applicable)**					
SA2C1	Up to 1 ton load weighed	no Charge	no vat	no Charge	no vat	
SA2C2	Above 1 ton load weighed per ton load weighed (maximum 3 tons)	290.70	334.30	261.89	301.17	11.00%
SA2C3	Weighing - Commercial vehicles (Cars, pick-ups / bakkies, campers, caravans and trailers)	225.75	259.61	203.38	233.89	11.00%
SA2C4	Weighing - Large vehicles (trucks and busses)	579.34	666.24	521.93	600.22	11.00%
SAN3	**WEIGH BRIDGE - GANSBAAI LANDFILL (rounding applicable)**					
SAN3A	Up to 1 ton load weighed	no Charge	no vat	no Charge	no vat	
SAN3B	Above 1 ton load weighed per ton load weighed	290.70	334.30	261.89	301.17	11.00%
SAN3D	Clean builders rubble and sand	no Charge	no vat	no Charge	no vat	
SAN3F	Mixed builders rubble per ton weighed (load contaminated with waste eg wood, plasitc, paper , cardboard, etc)	290.70	334.30	261.89	301.17	11.00%
SAN3G	Weighing - Commercial vehicles (Cars, pick-ups / bakkies, campers, caravans and trailers)	225.46	259.28	203.12	233.59	11.00%
SAN3H	Weighing - Large vehicles (trucks and busses)	579.78	666.74	522.32	600.67	11.00%
SAN4	**BASIC FEE REFUSE SERVICE (Erven without approved building plans)**					
SAN4A	All registered erven without approved building plans **(R/Month)**	126.53	145.51	113.99	131.09	11.00%
SAN5	**SUNDRIES (rounding applicable)**					
SAN5A	Rental of Bulk Container per day (including disposal)	126.96	146.00	120.00	138.00	5.80%
SAN5B	Deposit - rental of bulk containers per 4 bins or less	957.00	no vat	903.00	no vat	5.98%
SAN5C	Asbestos Sheet - per unit (Limited to **max 10m² per six month period**)	153.91	177.00	145.22	167.00	5.98%
SAN5D	Baboon Resistant 240L Wheeley bin with lock delivered to homes - projects	1 507.83	1 734.00	1 422.61	1 636.00	5.99%
SAN5E	Replacement lock on baboon resistant wheelie bin	469.57	540.00	442.61	509.00	6.09%
SAN5F	**Chipped Organic Material at Gansbaai landfill site**					
SAN5F1	Per ton (when available and for self loading)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
SAN5F2	Per cubic (m³) (when available and for self loading)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICABLE) (BEFORE NERSA approval)

Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
ED	**CONSUMER DEPOSITS**						
ED1	Large Power User Group tariff E5 (excluding Kleinmond)	R	0.00	no vat	0.00	no vat	
ED2	Large Power User Group tariff E5 Kleinmond 2 weeks highest average consumption	R	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
ED3	Domestic & Commercial Single Phase Credit Meter (Two Part Tariff) Electricity	R	3 628.38	no vat	3 423.00	no vat	6.00%
ED4	Domestic Three Phase Credit Meter (Two Part Tariff)- Electricity	R	6 360.00	no vat	6 000.00	no vat	6.00%
ED5	Commercial Three Phase Credit Meter (Two Part Tariff) - Electricity	R	14 535.78	no vat	13 713.00	no vat	6.00%
ED6	Domestic & Commercial Single Phase Pre-paid (Two Part Tariff) - Electricity	R	836.34	no vat	789.00	no vat	6.00%
ED7	Domestic & Commercial Three Phase Pre-paid (Two Part Tariff) - Electricity	R	1 670.56	no vat	1 576.00	no vat	6.00%
ED8	Indigent Registered (including UISP)	R	269.24	no vat	254.00	no vat	6.00%
EDD	**Deposit Defaulters**						
EDD1	Large Power User Group tariff E5 : Two Times average consumption during the preceding 12 months	R	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
EDD2	Domestic & Commercial Single Phase Credit Meter (Two Part Tariff) Electricity : Two Times average consumption during the preceding 12 months	R	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
EDD3	Domestic Three Phase Credit Meter (Two Part Tariff)- Electricity : Two Times average consumption during the preceding 12 months	R	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
EDD4	Commercial Three Phase Credit Meter (Two Part Tariff) - Electricity : Two Times average consumption during the preceding 12 months	R	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
EF	**FIXED CHARGES**						
EF1	Infrastructure Charge per Meter per month (No 1 end date 30 June 2026)	R	16.65	19.15	16.65	19.15	0.00%
E1	**SINGLE PHASE : DOMESTIC**						
E1A	**Two-Part Tariff: Credit meters 60 Amp (13.8 kVA BDMD) (Including Resorts)**						
EB1A	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	466.10	536.02	504.90	580.64	-7.68%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	2.49	2.86	new	new	
EC1D	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	149.40	171.81	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E1A2	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh	c	212.53	244.41	193.72	222.78	9.71%
E1A3	IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh	c	273.93	315.02	284.52	327.20	-3.72%
E1A4	IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh	c	384.67	442.37	349.57	402.01	10.04%
E1B	**Two-Part Tariff: Pre-paid up to 60 Amp (13.8 kVA BDMD) (Including Resorts)**						
EB1B	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	466.10	536.02	504.90	580.64	-7.68%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	2.49	2.86	new	new	
EC1A	Capacity Charge : 30Amp	R	74.70	85.91	new	new	
EC1B	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	99.60	114.54	new	new	
EC1C	Capacity Charge : 50Amp	R	124.50	143.18	new	new	
EC1D	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	149.40	171.81	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E1B2	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh	c	200.33	230.38	178.95	205.79	11.95%

Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
E1B3	IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh	c	273.93	315.02	268.11	308.33	2.17%
E1B4	IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh	c	369.76	425.22	336.02	386.42	10.04%
E1C	**SINGLE PHASE : COMMERCIAL**						
EB1C	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	466.10	536.02	504.90	580.64	-7.68%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	3.82	4.39	new	new	
EC2A	Capacity Charge : 30Amp	R	114.60	131.79	new	new	
EC2B	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	152.80	175.72	new	new	
EC2C	Capacity Charge : 50Amp	R	191.00	219.65	new	new	
EC2D	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	229.20	263.58	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E1C2	kWH Unit cost - Credit Meters	c	291.29	334.98	289.94	333.43	0.47%
E1C3	KwH Unit cost - Pre-paid meters	c	291.29	334.98	273.22	314.20	6.61%
E1D	**Life Line Two part tariff (Pre-paid meters only) ≤ 30 Amp with Maximum consumption of 350 kWH with average measured over twelve month period. Only available to Informal dwellings**						
E1D1	Supply Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	49.41	56.82	new	new	
EC	Supply Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	2.49	2.86	new	new	
EC1D	Supply Capacity Charge : 30Amp	R	74.70	85.91	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E1B2	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh	c	172.94	198.88	157.16	180.73	10.04%
E1B3	IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh	c	273.93	315.02	new	new	
E1B4	IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh	c	329.97	379.47	new	new	
E1E	**Two part tariff (Pre-paid meters only) Local Economic Development Projects**						
E1E1	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	49.41	56.82	new	new	
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	3.82	4.39	new	new	
EC2A	Capacity Charge : 30Amp	R	114.60	131.79	new	new	
EC2B	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	152.80	175.72	new	new	
EC2C	Capacity Charge : 50Amp	R	191.00	219.65	new	new	
EC2D	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	229.20	263.58	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E1E1	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh Unit cost	c	309.96	356.45	312.54	359.42	-0.83%
E3	**THREE PHASE: COMMERCIAL & DOMESTIC**						
E3E	**Two-Part Tariff: Credit up to 100A (70 kVA BDMD) DOMESTIC**						
EB2A	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	893.30	1 027.30	1 009.78	1 161.25	-11.54%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	2.49	2.86	new	new	
EC3A	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	298.80	343.62	new	new	
EC3B	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	448.20	515.43	new	new	
EC3C	Capacity Charge : 80Amp	R	597.60	687.24	new	new	
EC3D	Capacity Charge : 100Amp	R	747.00	859.05	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E3E2	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh	c	201.74	232.00	195.55	224.88	3.17%
E3E3	IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh	c	274.84	316.07	285.69	328.54	-3.80%
E3E4	IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh	c	382.29	439.63	347.41	399.52	10.04%
E3E	**Two-Part Tariff: Pre-paid up to 100A (70 kVA BDMD) DOMESTIC**						

Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
EB2B	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	893.30	1 027.30	1 009.78	1 161.25	-11.54%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	2.49	2.86	new	new	
EC3A	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	298.80	343.62	new	new	
EC3B	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	448.20	515.43	new	new	
EC3C	Capacity Charge : 80Amp	R	597.60	687.24	new	new	
EC3D	Capacity Charge : 100Amp	R	747.00	859.05	new	new	
	kWH Unit cost						
E3E6	IBT BLOCK 1 0 - 350 kWh	c	201.74	232.00	180.65	207.75	11.67%
E3E7	IBT BLOCK 2 351 - 600 kWh	c	274.84	316.07	269.22	309.60	2.09%
E3E8	IBT BLOCK 3 > 600 kWh	c	367.47	422.59	333.94	384.03	10.04%
E3E	**Two-Part Tariff: Credit up to 100A (70 kVA BDMD) COMMERCIAL**						
EB2C	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	893.30	1 027.30	1 009.78	1 161.25	-11.54%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	3.82	4.39	new	new	
EC3A	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	458.40	527.16	new	new	
EC3B	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	687.60	790.74	new	new	
EC3C	Capacity Charge : 80Amp	R	916.80	1 054.32	new	new	
EC3D	Capacity Charge : 100Amp	R	1 146.00	1 317.90	new	new	
E3E3	**kWH Unit cost**	c	291.29	334.98	289.94	333.43	0.47%
E3E	**Two-Part Tariff: Pre-paid up to 100A (70 kVA BDMD) COMMERCIAL**						
EB2D	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	893.30	1 027.30	1 009.78	1 161.25	-11.54%
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	3.82	4.39	new	new	
EC3A	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	458.40	527.16	new	new	
EC3B	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	687.60	790.74	new	new	
EC3C	Capacity Charge : 80Amp	R	916.80	1 054.32	new	new	
EC3D	Capacity Charge : 100Amp	R	1 146.00	1 317.90	new	new	
E3E4	**kWH Unit cost**	c	277.50	319.13	273.22	314.20	1.57%
E3G	**One-Part Tariff: Pre-paid only; up to 100A (70 kVA BDMD)** **Businesses, Flats, Sport grounds, Churches.(minimum of 800kWH average for twelve months)**						
E1E1	Basic Monthly charge per meter per month	R	49.41	56.82	new	new	
EC	Capacity Charge per Amp/Phase/Month	R	3.82	4.39	new	new	
EC3A	Capacity Charge : 40Amp	R	458.40	527.16	new	new	
EC3B	Capacity Charge : 60Amp	R	687.60	790.74	new	new	
EC3C	Capacity Charge : 80Amp	R	916.80	1 054.32	new	new	
EC3D	Capacity Charge : 100Amp	R	1 146.00	1 317.90	new	new	
E3G1	kWH Unit cost	c	336.62	387.11	344.86	396.59	-2.39%
E5	**TIME OF USE TARIFF**						
E5A	**TIME OF USE TARIFF MV**						
E5A1	Basic charge	R	4 864.79	5 594.51	4 801.58	5 521.82	1.32%
E5A2	Network Capacity Charge kVA: Notified Maximum Demand (NMD)	R	43.43	49.94	47.36	54.46	-8.30%
E5A3	Network Demand Charge kVA: Utilised capacity	R	62.81	72.23	37.75	43.41	66.38%
E5A4	Hi-Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	551.96	634.75	466.19	536.12	18.40%

Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
E5A5	Hi-Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	C	176.20	202.63	143.45	164.97	22.83%
E5A6	Hi-Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	101.86	117.14	79.68	91.63	27.84%
E5A7	Low Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	446.21	513.14	472.17	543.00	-5.50%
E5A8	Low Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	C	163.90	188.49	149.41	171.82	9.70%
E5A9	Low Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	98.38	113.14	85.68	98.53	14.82%
E5A10	Reactive Energy charge, per kilo volt amps reactive hours	C	5.37	6.18	new	new	
E5B	**TIME OF USE TARIFFL LV**						
E5B1	Basic charge	R	3 750.55	4 313.13	4 246.56	4 883.54	-11.68%
E5B2	Network Capacity Charge kVA: Notified Maximum Demand (NMD)	R	49.30	56.70	47.36	54.46	4.10%
E5B3	Network Demand Charge kVA: Utilised capacity	R	76.39	87.85	37.75	43.41	102.36%
E5B4	Hi-Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	557.91	641.60	466.19	536.12	19.67%
E5B5	Hi-Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	C	182.13	209.45	143.45	164.97	26.96%
E5B6	Hi-Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	107.82	123.99	79.68	91.63	35.32%
E5B7	Low Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	452.16	519.98	472.17	543.00	-4.24%
E5B8	Low Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	C	169.83	195.30	149.41	171.82	13.67%
E5B9	Low Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	104.35	120.00	85.68	98.53	21.79%
E5B10	Reactive Energy charge, per kilo volt amps reactive hours	C	5.37	6.18	new	new	
E5C	**TIME OF USE TARIFF SMALL CUSTOMER <100 kVA**						
E5C1	Basic charge	R	425.69	489.54	new	new	
E5C2	Network Capacity Charge R/Amp/phase/month	R	12.64	14.54	new	new	
E5C3	Hi-Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	674.30	775.45	new	new	
E5C4	Hi-Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	C	236.72	272.23	new	new	
E5C5	Hi-Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	149.85	172.33	new	new	
E5C6	Low Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	251.32	289.02	new	new	
E5C7	Low Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	C	187.50	215.63	new	new	
E5C8	Low Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	C	135.95	156.34	new	new	
E5C9	Reactive Energy charge, per kilo volt amps reactive hours	C	21.47	24.69	new	new	
E5D	Exceed NOTIFIED MAXIMUM DEMAND (NMD) per kVA Per month R	R	1 921.40	2 209.61	1 280.56	1 472.64	50.04%
E6	**SUBSIDIZED TARIFFS: Grant to be shown separately**						
E6A	Basic Monthly Charge: Residential Indigent and Life-line consumer as per paragraph 5 of the Indigent Policy per meter (Based on Single phase basic charge + 30Amp capacity charge)	R	540.80	621.92	504.90	580.64	7.11%
E7	**PUBLIC LIGHTING & CCTV**						
E7A1	Streetlights & CCTV (metered) per kWh (no basic charge)	c	184.09	211.70	117.22	134.80	57.05%
E7A2	Streetlights & CCTV (consumption) (per unit/per month) (no basic charge) per 100 Watt per month	R	64.39	74.05	44.20	50.83	45.68%
E7A5	Illuminated street sign boards per month	R	64.39	74.05	44.20	50.83	45.68%
E7A6	Maintenance charge per light per month		34.64	39.84	31.36	36.06	10.46%
E8	**CASUAL SUPPLIES**						
E8A1	Per connection includes disconnection excluding hire of kiosk	R	1 914.79	2 202.00	1 740.08	2 001.09	10.04%
E8A2	Consumption per day if not metered	R	124.41	143.07	113.06	130.02	10.04%
E8A3	Hire of temporary distribution kiosk, per kiosk, per occasion	R	750.44	863.00	681.87	784.15	10.06%

Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
E8A4	Deposit (Usage will be subtracted)	R	2 254.00	no vat	2 162.00	no vat	4.26%
E8A5	One part tariff : Prepaid or Credit Casual Supply	c	377.37	433.98	342.94	394.38	10.04%
E9	**NETWORK CHARGES: SERVICED LAND**						
E9A1	Network charge per serviced plot per month	R	578.11	664.83	504.90	580.64	14.50%
E9A2	Infrastructure Charge per Meter per month (No 1 end date 30 June 2026)	R	16.65	19.15	16.65	19.15	0.00%
E10	**SUNDRY CHARGES**						
E10A1	Call-out Fee - office hours (Based on 2 hours for electr & assist + 30km)	R	885.22	1 018.00	834.78	960.00	6.04%
E10A2	Call-out Fee - after hours: Weekdays & Saturdays (Based on 2 hrs (time and a half) for electr & assist + 30km)	R	1 242.61	1 429.00	1 172.17	1 348.00	6.01%
E10A3	Call-out Fee - after hours: Sundays & Public Holidays (Based on 2 hrs (double time) for electr & assist + 30km)	R	1 598.26	1 838.00	1 507.83	1 734.00	6.00%
E10A4	MV. Switching on Council's equipment office hours (Based on 3 hours for superintendent & electr + 60km)	R	2 577.39	2 964.00	2 431.30	2 796.00	6.01%
E10A5	MV. Switching on Council's equipment -after hours: Weekdays & Saturdays (Based on 3 hours (time and a half) for a superintendent and an electrician plus 60km)	R	3 693.04	4 247.00	3 484.35	4 007.00	5.99%
E10A6	MV. Switching on Council's equipment -after hours: Sundays & Public holidays (Based on 3 hours (double time) for a superintendent and an electrician plus 60km)	R	4 810.44	5 532.00	4 538.26	5 219.00	6.00%
E10A7	Contractor Inspection 2nd	R	866.09	996.00	817.39	940.00	5.96%
E10A8	Contractor Inspection 3rd	R	1 307.83	1 504.00	1 233.91	1 419.00	5.99%
E10A9	Disconnection	R	425.22	489.00	400.87	461.00	6.07%
E10A10	Reconnection	R	425.22	489.00	400.87	461.00	6.07%
E10A11	Verification of a Meter Reading	R	425.22	489.00	400.87	461.00	6.07%
E10A12	Administration fee - recalculation due to no meter access	R	220.87	254.00	208.70	240.00	5.83%
E10A13	Test of Meter: 1 & 3 Phase (Conditionally Refundable) External testing	R	815.65	938.00	769.57	885.00	5.99%
E10A14	Test of Meter: All other Meters (Conditionally Refundable) External testing	R	cost + 15%	applicable vat	cost + 15%	applicable vat	
E10A15	Tariff change - change between one part and two-part	R	289.57	333.00	273.04	314.00	6.05%
E10A16	Damage elect meter (based on meter cost + call out X 2)	R	2 901.74	3 337.00	2 737.39	3 148.00	6.00%
E10A16A	Damage Indigent household elect meter (bona fide)	R	0.00	0.00	new	new	
E10A17	Damage elect meter 3 phase (based on meter cost + call out X 2)	R	4 430.44	5 095.00	4 180.00	4 807.00	5.99%
E10A18	Replacement of CIU (Meter keypad) (Based on keypad cost and call out fee)	R	1 460.87	1 680.00	1 378.26	1 585.00	5.99%
E10A19	Damage of Bulk meter-(Based on 3 hours for a superintendent and electrician + 60km + bulk meter cost + modem cost)	R	9 590.44	11 029.00	9 047.83	10 405.00	6.00%
E10A20	Commission of Bulk meter, supplied by customer (call out fee x 3)	R	2 655.65	3 054.00	2 504.34	2 879.99	6.04%
E10A21	Damage of HV Cable	R	cost + R48 366.00	applicable vat	cost + R45 628.73	applicable vat	6.00%
E10A22	Damage of MV Cable	R	cost + R12 644.00	applicable vat	cost + R11 927.89	applicable vat	6.00%
E10A23	Damage of LV Cable	R	cost + R 5 092.00	applicable vat	cost + R 4 803.88	applicable vat	6.00%
E10A24	Damage of Service Connection Cable	R	cost + R 1 274.00	applicable vat	cost + R 1 201.56	applicable vat	6.03%
E10A25	Working without Way leave	R	6 527.83	7 507.00	6 158.26	7 082.00	6.00%
E10A26	Refundable Wayleave **deposit** for HV cables	R	93 215.00	no vat	87 940.00	no vat	6.00%
E10A27	Refundable Way leave **deposit** for MV cables	R	23 304.00	no vat	21 985.00	no vat	6.00%
E10A28	Refundable Way leave **deposit** for LV cables	R	5 036.00	no vat	4 751.00	no vat	6.00%
E10A29	Cancellation Fee of requested service	R	15% of Service Value	no vat	15% of Service Value	no vat	

Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
E10A30	Erection and removal of Banners, signs & lights (per hour) (Vehicle cost + labour)	R	1 056.52	1 215.00	996.52	1 146.00	6.02%
E10A31	Replacement of damaged overhead service connection cable (Tariff E13A9 - E10A18)	R	4 485.22	5 158.00	4 231.30	4 866.00	6.00%
E10A32	Removal of Meter (based on call out fee)	R	885.22	1 018.00	834.78	960.00	6.04%
E10A33	Repositioning of Meter (excl. cable) (based on call out fee)	R	885.22	1 018.00	834.78	960.00	6.04%
E10A34	Repositioning of Meter (incl. cable) (based on call out fee + 30m cable)	R	2 920.00	3 358.00	2 754.78	3 168.00	6.00%
E10A35	Request for bulk meter profile for 12 months per request (Based on 3 hours for Snr Superintendent + 30km)	R	1 473.91	1 695.00	1 390.44	1 599.00	6.00%
E11	**UPGRADE OR DOWNGRADE (Network dependant)**						
E11A1	Change of Circuit Breaker - S/Phase(1/annum) contact Electricity Department for approval (Based on Circuit Breaker cost + 1 hour for an electrician and assistant + 30km)	R	693.04	797.00	653.91	752.00	5.98%
E11A2	Change of Circuit Breaker - 3 Phase(1/annum) contact Electricity Department for approval (Based on Circuit Breaker cost + 1 hour for an electrician and assistant + 30km)	R	1 766.09	2 031.00	1 666.09	1 916.00	6.00%
E12	**CONVERSION OF METERS**						
E12A1	Convert Credit Meter to Pre-paid: SP (no cable work) (based on meter cost + call out)	R	2 017.39	2 320.00	1 903.48	2 189.00	5.98%
E12A2	Convert Credit Meter to Pre-paid: 3P (no cable work) (based on meter cost + call out)	R	3 546.96	4 079.00	3 346.09	3 848.00	6.00%
E12A3	Convert Credit Three Phase to Singe Phase Pre-paid meter (based on meter cost + call out + CB)	R	2 245.22	2 582.00	2 118.26	2 436.00	5.99%
E12A4	Convert Credit Three Phase to Single Phase Credit (Commercial only)	R	1 374.78	1 581.00	1 297.39	1 492.00	5.97%
E12A5	Convert Pre-paid Single Phase to Three Phase Pre-paid (based on tariff E13A8) cost includes cable to boundary	R	R14 689.00 + ext fee	applicable vat	R13 857.51 + ext fee	applicable vat	6.00%
E12A6	Convert pre-paid Three phase to Single phase pre-paid (based on meter cost + call out + CB)	R	2 245.22	2 582.00	2 118.26	2 436.00	5.99%
E12A7	Change to Time of Use (with existing bulk meter) + Deposit	R	865.22	995.00	816.52	939.00	5.96%
E12A8	Change to Time of Use (without existing bulk meter) + Deposit	R	15 448.70	17 766.00	14 573.91	16 760.00	6.00%
E12A9	Change to SSEG Three Phase	R	9 590.44	11 029.00	9 047.83	10 405.00	6.00%
E12A10	Change to SSEG Single Phase	R	4 327.83	4 977.00	4 082.61	4 695.00	6.01%
E13	**SERVICE CONNECTIONS**						
E13A1	Builders connection (plus applicable service connection tariff)	R	1 121.74	1 290.00	1 058.26	1 217.00	6.00%
E13A4	Single Phase (Credit - 60A) option for Commercial users only (Based on 30m cable + meter cost + average labour cost + 15% admin fee)	R	7 956.52	9 150.00	7 506.09	8 632.00	6.00%
E13A6	Single Phase - (Pre-paid meters - 60A) applicable to Domestic users (Network Permitted) (Based on: 30m cable + meter cost + average labour cost + 15% admin fee)	R	7 956.52	9 150.00	7 506.09	8 632.00	6.00%
E13A7	Three Phase : (Credit - 60A) Plus Extension fee : Extension fee not applicable to industrial erven up to 60 Amp (Based on 30m (25mm) cable + meter cost + average labour + circuit breaker + 15% admin fee)	R	R14 203.00 + ext fee	applicable vat	R14 342.50 + ext fee	applicable vat	6.00%
E13A8	Three Phase : (Pre-paid - 60A) Plus Extension fee : Extension fee not applicable to industrial erven up to 60 Amp (Based on 30m (25mm) cable + meter cost + average labour + circuit breaker + 15% admin fee)	R	R14 203.00 + ext fee	applicable vat	R14 342.50 + ext fee	applicable vat	6.00%
E13A9	Non Standard : Pre-paid 30 Amp Single phase (Sub economic connections) (Based on 30m (10mm) cable + meter cost + average labour cost + 15% admin fee)	R	7 387.83	8 496.00	6 969.57	8 015.00	6.00%
E13A14	Any other none standard connections		cost + 15% admin	applicable vat	cost + 15% admin	applicable vat	
E14	**ILLEGAL AND UNSAFE CONNECTION / TAMPERING FEE (Including SSEG and damage or bypass of the DSM Hot Water Cylinder Control Unit**						
E14A1	1 st Offence	R	5 168.00	no vat	4 875.00	no vat	6.01%
E14A2	2 nd Offence (E14A1 X 2)	R	10 335.00	no vat	9 750.00	no vat	6.00%

Tariff Code	Detail		2024/2025		2023/2024		
			Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
E14A3	3 rd Offence and re-occurance (Disconnection of service and remedial action fee = double previous* offence fee) *based on current tariffs		2 X E14A2	no vat	2 X E14A2	no vat	
E14A4	Unsafe / Illegal supply of electricity (per visit) **(reconnection fee included)**	R	2 315.00	no vat	2 183.48	2 511.00	6.02%
E15	**UPGRADING CONTRIBUTIONS (BULK INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTION LEVIES - BICL) (Network permitted : to be approved by Electricity Department)**						
E15A1	Primary Cost p/kVA -include all HV Equipment UP to HV Substation or identified point of supply excluding Dist. TF	R	1 441.74	1 658.00	1 360.00	1 564.00	6.01%
E15A2	Primary Cost p/kVA -include all MV. Equipment UP to Main Substation or identified point of supply excluding Dist. TF	R	4 292.17	4 936.00	4 049.57	4 657.00	5.99%
E15A3	Secondary Cost p/kVA -include all MV. Equipment UP to Main Substation or identified point of supply including Dist. TF	R	5 231.30	6 016.00	4 934.78	5 675.00	6.01%
E15A4	Secondary Cost p/kVA -include all MV. Equipment UP to Main Substation or identified point of supply including Dist. TF and Kiosk	R	6 825.22	7 849.00	6 439.13	7 405.00	6.00%
E15A5	Buying/Refund of spare capacity cost/kVA	R	100% of approved installation cost	applicable vat	100% of approved installation cost	applicable vat	
E15A6	Investigation Fee	R	5 127.83	5 897.00	4 837.39	5 563.00	6.00%
E15A7	FACTOR OF 0,36 APPLICABLE ON DOMESTIC USERS : TARIFF : applicable on E15A3 AND E15A4 (Commercial /Business no factor apply)	R	Factor 0.36	applicable vat	Factor 0.36	applicable vat	
E18	**SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION (SSEG)**						
	This tariff is available only for approved SSEG connections, where the customers offset their small scale generation against purchases from the Municipality, provided that their purchases exceed their generation. The consumer will stay on his existing tariff (All prepaid customers excluded) Prepaid customers to convert to credit meter and tariff:						
E18A2	Feed-in Tariff c/kWh (based on 85% of Eskom Standard Rate proportional over 12 months)	c	114.21	131.34	103.79	119.36	10.04%
DC2	**DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (BULK INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTION LEVIES - BICL)**						
DC2A	**Sub Division of existing erf**						
DC2A1	Single Phase 60 AMP (5 kVA) Domestic X Tariff E15A4 = P/ERF **PLUS** STANDARD CONNECTION FEES	R	34 127.83	39 247.00	32 195.65	37 025.00	6.00%
DC2B	**New Developments**						
DC2B1	Standard fee per Singel Phase Domestic erf - infrastructure provide by developer (13.8 kVA xE15A2 x.36)	R	21 323.48	24 522.00	20 116.52	23 134.00	6.00%
DC2B2	Standard fee per Three Phase Domestic erf - infrastructure provide by developer (42kVA x E15A2x.36)	R	64 897.39	74 632.00	61 224.35	70 408.00	6.00%
DC2C	MV/LV Bulk Supply with metering point cost / kVA= Tariff E15A2	R	4 325.22	4 974.00	4 080.00	4 692.00	6.01%
DC2C1	LV Bulk Supply if capacity is available on existing TF cost / kVA = Tariff E15A3	R	5 270.43	6 060.99	4 972.17	5 718.00	6.00%

SEWER TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
SE7A	**SEWERAGE - SINGLE AND INTERMEDIATE RESIDENTIAL (Dwelling house and Duplex flats, Conventional Sewers, small bore sewers and conservancy tanks)**					
SE7A1	0 - 35kl per kl (based on 70% of max 50kl water usage) - per unit per month , Conservancy tank service only during office hours per month. For after hours service, refer to tariff SE9B.	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7A2	Where no municipal water is used - per RUE per month. Conservancy tank service only during office hours per month. For after hours service, refer to tariff SE9B.	161.41	185.62	148.22	170.45	8.90%
SE7A3	Call out fee for Tank Service request but no service due to another defect/no acces to tank	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE7A5	Double the basic charge levied where networks are available but client is not connected	320.72	368.83	294.51	338.69	8.90%
	SEWERAGE - REGISTERED INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS					
SE7A6	0 - 7 kl - **subsidised**	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7A7	8 - 35kl per kl (based on 70% of max 50kl water usage) - per unit per month , Conservancy tank service only during office hours per month. For after hours service, refer to tariff SE9B.	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7B	**SEWERAGE - GENERAL RESIDENTIAL (Blocks of flats and Residential Buildings)**					
SE7B1	0 - 45kl per kl (based on 90% of max 50kl water usage) per unit per month	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7B2	Call out fee for Tank Service request but no service due to another defect/no acces to tank	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE7C	**SEWERAGE - GUEST HOUSE; BED & BREAKFAST ESTABLISHMENTS**					
SE7C1	per kl (based on 70% of water usage) per unit per month.	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7D	**CONSUMPTION - ALL OTHER (Including Commercial, Industrial, School, Sport, etc)**					
SE7D1	per kl (based on 90% of water usage) per unit per month - this percentage may be adjusted according to the Tariff Policy after investigation	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE7D2	Call out fee for Tank Service request but no service due to another defect/no acces to tank	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE7E	**CONSUMPTION - DEPARTMENTAL**					
SE7E1	0 - 35 kl per kl (based on 70% of max 50kl water usage) per unit per month	18.18	20.90	16.69	19.19	8.90%
SE8	**BASIC CHARGE**					
SE8A	Basic Monthly Charge Developed sites per erf/unit per month	160.52	184.60	147.40	169.51	8.90%
SE8A1	Basic Monthly Subsidy Residential Indigent as per paragraph A of the Indigent Policy per month	160.52	184.60	147.40	169.51	8.90%
SE8B	Basic Monthly Charge Undeveloped sites - can not connect to the network per erf/unit per month	108.16	124.38	99.32	114.22	8.90%
SE8C	Basic Monthly Charge Undeveloped sites - can connect to the network per erf/unit per month	160.51	184.58	147.39	169.50	8.90%
SE8D	Basic Monthly Charge Developed sites - with a septic Tank per erf/unit per month	108.16	124.38	99.32	114.22	8.90%
SE8E	Basic Monthly Charge - Low Cost Housing & Single Quarters per erf/unit per month	108.16	124.38	99.32	114.22	8.90%
SE8F	**Infrastructure**					
SE8F1	Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month (No 1 end date 30 June 2026)	9.60	11.04	9.60	11.04	0.00%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
SE8F2	Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month (No 2 end date 30 June 2029)	3.43	3.94	3.43	3.94	0.00%
SE8F3	Subsidised Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month - Registered Indigent Households (No 2 end date 30 June 2029)	3.43	3.94	3.43	3.94	0.00%
SE9	**OTHER SEWERAGE CHARGES**					
SE9A	**Vacuum Tanker Service for users not paying tariffs SE7 above - PROVIDED ON REQUEST**					
SE9A1	Vacuum Tanker Service provided on request < 6kl (per 6kl or part thereof)	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE9A2	Vacuum Tanker Service provided on request < 5kl (per 5kl or part thereof)	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE9A4	Vacuum Tanker Service provided on request > 6kl (per 6kl or part thereof)	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE9A5	Call out fee for Tank Service request but no service due to another defect	737.71	848.37	677.42	779.03	8.90%
SE9A6	More than 3 pipes an additional fee per pipe for users not paying tariff SE7 above	108.06	124.27	99.23	114.11	8.90%
SE9B	**After Hours Vacuum Tanker Service - PROVIDED ON REQUEST**					
SE9B1	After Hours - per request < 6kl (per 6kl or part thereof)	1 475.42	1 696.73	1 354.84	1 558.07	8.90%
SE9B2	After Hours - per request > 6kl (per 6kl or part thereof)	1 475.42	1 696.73	1 354.84	1 558.07	8.90%
SE9B3	After Hours - per request < 5kl (per 5kl or part thereof)	1 475.42	1 696.73	1 354.84	1 558.07	8.90%
SE9B2	After Hours Businesses with Public Toilets per removal	443.02	509.47	406.81	467.83	8.90%
SE9C	**Vacuum Tanker Service outside urban areas - PROVIDED ON REQUEST**					
SE9C1	Normal Applicable Tariff (SE9A1 or SE9A2 or SE9A4) PLUS additional per hour **PLUS SE9C2**	443.02	509.47	406.81	467.83	8.90%
SE9C2	Normal ApplicableTariff (SE9A2) plus additional per km	21.63	24.87	19.86	22.84	8.90%
	After Hours for Vacuum Tanker Service outside urban areas - PROVIDED ON REQUEST					
SE9C6	After Hours Applicable Tariff (SE9B1 or SE9B2 or SE9B3) **PLUS additional per hour PLUS SE9C7**	443.02	509.47	406.81	467.83	8.90%
SE9C7	After Hours Applicable Tariff (SE9B2) plus additional per km	21.63	24.87	19.86	22.84	8.90%
SE9.2	**SUNDRY CHARGES**					
SE9D	**Testing and Connection Fees**					
SE9D1	Testing of the septic and conservancy tanks per test	1 854.78	2 133.00	1 749.57	2 012.00	6.01%
SE9D2	Smallbore sewerage connection fee + tank test	8 509.57	9 786.00	8 027.83	9 232.00	6.00%
SE9D3	Sewer Connection	6 385.22	7 343.00	6 023.48	6 926.99	6.01%
SE9E	**Disposal with own tanker truck**					
SE9E1	Charge per kl or part thereof	17.39	20.00	16.52	19.00	5.27%
SE11	**ILLEGAL CONNECTION / TAMPERING FEE**					
SE11A	1st Offence	8 745.00	no vat	8 250.00	no vat	6.00%
SE11B	2 nd Offence (SE11A X 2)	17 490.00	no vat	16 500.00	no vat	6.00%
NOTE: Any requests for tanker services after 15:00 will be charged at the after hour rate						

WATER TARIFFS (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
WD	**CONSUMER DEPOSITS**					
WD1	Domestic - Water	765.00	no vat	719.00	no vat	6.40%
WD2	Commercial - Water - Consumption < 40kl	3 044.00	no vat	2 872.00	no vat	5.99%
WD3	Commercial - Water - Consumption 40 - 100kl	10 651.00	no vat	10 048.00	no vat	6.00%
WD4	Commercial - Water - Consumption 100 kl +	18 257.00	no vat	17 224.00	no vat	6.00%
WD5	Domestic - Water RUE's	Applicable Rue's X WD1A	no vat	Applicable Rue's X WD1A	no vat	
WD6	Indigent - registered (including UISP)	244.00	no vat	230.00	no vat	6.09%
WDD	**Deposit Defaulters**					
WDD1	Domestic - Water - Two Times average monthly consumption during the preceding 12 months (Defaulters)	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
WDD2	Commercial - Water - Consumption < 40kl Two Times average monthly consumption during the preceding 12 months (Defaulters)	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
WDD3	Commercial - Water - Consumption 40 - 100kl Two Times average monthly consumption during the preceding 12 months (Defaulters)	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
WDD4	Commercial - Water - Consumption 100 kl + Two Times average monthly consumption during the preceding 12 months (Defaulters)	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
WDD5	Domestic - Water RUE'sTwo Times average monthly consumption during the preceding 12 months (Defaulters)	calculated	no vat	calculated	no vat	
W1	**BASIC CHARGE**					
W1A1	Basic Monthly Charge per erf/unit per month	175.68	202.04	165.74	190.60	6.00%
W1A2A	Basic Monthly Subsidy : Residential Indigent as per paragraph A of the Indigent Policyper erf/unit per month	175.68	202.04	165.74	190.60	6.00%
W1A3	**Infrastructure**					
W1A3A	Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month (No 1 end date 30 June 2026)	15.45	17.77	15.45	17.77	0.00%
W1A3B	Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month (No 2 end date 30 June 2029)	8.41	9.67	8.41	9.67	0.00%
W1A3C	Subsidised Fixed Infrastructure Basic Charge per erf/unit per month - Registered Indigent Households (No 2 end date 30 June 2029)	8.41	9.67	8.41	9.67	0.00%
	See attachment for the amount of RUE's allocated to different household consumers					
W1B	**CONSUMPTION - HOUSEHOLDS**					
	Normal Tariff & Level 1 water restrictions					
W1B1	0 - 6 kl per kl	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1B2	7 - 18 kl per kl	14.81	17.03	13.97	16.07	6.00%
W1B4	19 - 45 kl per kl	31.04	35.69	29.28	33.67	6.00%
W1B5	46 - 60 kl per kl	62.06	71.37	58.55	67.33	6.00%
W1B6	>60kl per kl	82.76	95.18	78.08	89.79	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)					
W1B7	0 - 6 kl per kl	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
W1B8	7 - 18 kl per kl	19.25	22.14	18.16	20.89	6.00%
W1B10	19 - 45 kl per kl	40.35	46.40	38.06	43.77	6.00%
W1B11	46 - 60 kl per kl	80.68	92.78	76.12	87.53	6.00%
W1B12	>60kl per kl	107.59	123.73	101.50	116.73	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)					
W1B13	0 - 6 kl per kl	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1B14	7 - 18 kl per kl	23.69	27.25	22.35	25.70	6.00%
W1B16	19 - 45 kl per kl	49.66	57.11	46.85	53.88	6.00%
W1B17	46 - 60 kl per kl	99.30	114.20	93.68	107.73	6.00%
W1B18	>60kl per kl	132.42	152.29	124.93	143.67	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)					
W1B19	0 - 6 kl per kl	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1B20	7 - 18 kl per kl	29.62	34.06	27.94	32.13	6.00%
W1B22	19 - 45 kl per kl	62.07	71.38	58.56	67.34	6.00%
W1B23	46 - 60 kl per kl	124.13	142.74	117.10	134.67	6.00%
W1B24	>60kl per kl	165.53	190.36	156.16	179.58	6.00%
W1BI	**CONSUMPTION - REGISTERED INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS**					
	Normal Tariff & Level 1 water restrictions					
W1BI1	0 - 10 kl per kl - **subsidised**	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1BI2	11 - 18 kl per kl	14.81	17.03	13.97	16.07	6.00%
W1BI4	19 - 45 kl per kl	31.04	35.69	29.28	33.67	6.00%
W1BI5	46 - 60 kl per kl	62.06	71.37	58.55	67.33	6.00%
W1BI6	>60kl per kl	82.76	95.18	78.08	89.79	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)					
W1BI7	0 - 10 kl per kl - **subsidised**	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1BI8	11 - 18 kl per kl	19.25	22.14	18.16	20.89	6.00%
W1BI10	19 - 45 kl per kl	40.35	46.40	38.06	43.77	6.00%
W1BI11	46 - 60 kl per kl	80.68	92.78	76.12	87.53	6.00%
W1BI12	>60kl per kl	107.59	123.73	101.50	116.73	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)					
W1BI13	0 - 10 kl per kl - **subsidised**	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1BI14	11 - 18 kl per kl	23.69	27.25	22.35	25.70	6.00%
W1BI16	19 - 45 kl per kl	49.66	57.11	46.85	53.88	6.00%
W1BI17	46 - 60 kl per kl	99.30	114.20	93.68	107.73	6.00%
W1BI18	>60kl per kl	132.42	152.29	124.93	143.67	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)					
W1BI19	0 - 10 kl per kl - **subsidised**	7.22	8.30	6.81	7.83	6.00%
W1BI20	11 - 18 kl per kl	29.62	34.06	27.94	32.13	6.00%
W1BI22	19 - 45 kl per kl	62.07	71.38	58.56	67.34	6.00%
W1BI23	46 - 60 kl per kl	124.13	142.74	117.10	134.67	6.00%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
W1BI24	>60kl per kl	165.53	190.36	156.16	179.58	6.00%
W1C	**CONSUMPTION - ALL OTHER**					
	Normal Tariff & Level 1 water restrictions					
W1C1	0 - 18 kl per kl	16.38	18.83	15.45	17.77	6.00%
W1C3	19 - 45 kl per kl	36.99	42.54	34.90	40.14	6.00%
W1C4	46 - 60 kl per kl	48.04	55.25	45.32	52.12	6.00%
W1C5	>60 kl per kl	64.06	73.66	60.43	69.49	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)					
W1C6	0 - 18 kl per kl	21.29	24.48	20.09	23.10	6.00%
W1C8	19 - 45 kl per kl	48.09	55.31	45.37	52.18	6.00%
W1C9	46 - 60 kl per kl	62.45	71.82	58.92	67.75	6.00%
W1C10	>60 kl per kl	83.27	95.76	78.56	90.34	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)					
W1C11	0 - 18 kl per kl	26.20	30.13	24.72	28.43	6.00%
W1C13	19 - 45 kl per kl	59.19	68.07	55.84	64.22	6.00%
W1C14	46 - 60 kl per kl	76.86	88.39	72.51	83.39	6.00%
W1C15	>60 kl per kl	102.49	117.86	96.69	111.19	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)					
W1C16	0 - 18 kl per kl	32.75	37.67	30.90	35.54	6.00%
W1C18	19 - 45 kl per kl	73.99	85.09	69.80	80.27	6.00%
W1C19	46 - 60 kl per kl	96.08	110.49	90.64	104.24	6.00%
W1C20	>60 kl per kl	128.11	147.33	120.86	138.99	6.00%
W1D	**OTHER CONSUMERS**					
W1D1	Departmental per Kl (Including temporary connection for municipal purposes)	30.29	34.83	29.63	34.07	2.23%
W1D2	Fire Hoses: Basic per Month	224.20	257.83	211.51	243.24	6.00%
W1D3	Bulk usage (Unconnected to networks) per Kl - Consumers Permanently residing within Overstrand municipality area	18.14	20.86	17.11	19.68	6.00%
W1D3A	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)	23.58	27.11	22.24	25.58	6.00%
W1D3B	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)	29.02	33.37	27.38	31.48	6.00%
W1D3C	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)	36.27	41.71	34.22	39.35	6.00%
W1D4	Kid Brooke (Van Cauter 0 - 8000kl per year)	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.00%
W1D5	Onrus Small Holdings tariff 2 (Van Cauter)	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.00%
W1D6	Onrus Small Holdings tariff 4 (Per agreement)	1.11	1.28	1.11	1.28	0.00%
W1D7	Contractors water consumption - temporary connection (only for municipal purposes)	30.29	34.83	29.63	34.07	2.23%
W1D8	Bulk usage (Unconnected to networks) per Kl - People residing outside the Overstrand municipal area	67.25	77.33	63.44	72.96	6.00%
W1D8A	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)	87.42	100.53	82.47	94.84	6.00%
W1D8B	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)	107.59	123.73	101.50	116.73	6.00%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
W1D8C	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)	134.49	154.67	126.88	145.91	6.00%
W1E	**WET COMMERCIAL, SPORT, PARKS etc (must apply for this tariff)**					
	Normal Tariff & Level 1 water restrictions					
W1E1	0 - 500kl per kl	23.83	27.40	22.48	25.85	6.00%
W1E2	501 - 1000kl per kl	36.05	41.46	34.01	39.11	6.00%
W1E3	>1000kl per kl	48.06	55.27	45.34	52.14	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)					
W1E4	0 - 300kl per kl	30.98	35.62	29.22	33.61	6.00%
W1E5	301 - 700kl per kl	46.87	53.90	44.21	50.84	6.00%
W1E6	>700kl per kl	62.48	71.85	58.94	67.78	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)					
W1E7	0 - 250kl per kl	38.13	43.84	35.97	41.36	6.00%
W1E8	251 - 500kl per kl	57.68	66.33	54.42	62.58	6.00%
W1E9	>500kl per kl	76.90	88.43	72.54	83.43	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)					
W1E10	0 - 100kl per kl	47.66	54.81	44.96	51.70	6.00%
W1E11	>100 kl per kl	96.12	110.54	90.68	104.28	6.00%
W1F	**WET INDUSTRY (Marine etc. must apply for this tariff) (Average of 100kl per day over previous 365 days**					
	Normal Tariff & Level 1 water restrictions					
W1F1	0 - 5800kl per kl	24.83	28.55	23.42	26.93	6.00%
W1F2	> 5800kl per kl	48.06	55.27	45.34	52.14	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 1 (level 2 & 3 water restrictions)					
W1F3	0 - 5800kl per kl	32.27	37.11	30.45	35.01	6.00%
W1F4	> 5800kl per kl	62.48	71.85	58.94	67.78	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 2 (level 4 & 5 water restrictions)					
W1F5	0 - 5800kl per kl	39.72	45.68	37.47	43.09	6.00%
W1F6	> 5800kl per kl	76.90	88.43	72.54	83.43	6.00%
	Restriction Tariff 3 (level 6 water restrictions)					
W1F7	0 - 5 800kl per kl	49.65	57.10	46.84	53.87	6.00%
W1F8	>5 800 kl per kl	96.12	110.54	90.68	104.28	6.00%
W2A	**AVAILABILITY CHARGES**					
W2A1	Overstrand per month	175.68	202.04	165.74	190.60	6.00%
W2A2	Farms connected to water pipe line	175.68	202.04	165.74	190.60	6.00%
W2J	**REBATED COST (This can be granted by the Municipal Manager after application) refer to Policy # 6.8.1**					
W2J1	Kl above average - per kl	18.17	20.90	17.78	20.45	2.19%
W3A	**IRRIGATION WATER ("LEI WATER") & RAW WATER**					
W3A1	Use and pump water (80-90 min) per MONTH Stanford	53.84	61.91	50.79	58.41	6.00%
W3A2	Pearly Beach Small Holdings: Basic	65.71	75.57	61.99	71.29	6.00%
W3A3	Pearly Beach Small Holdings: Consumption 0- 70 kl per kl	5.12	5.89	4.83	5.55	6.00%
W3A4	Pearly Beach Small Holdings: Consumption >70 kl per kl	12.03	13.84	11.35	13.05	6.00%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
W3A5	Others per kl	5.12	5.89	4.83	5.55	6.00%
W3A6	Farm Rem 1/722 Stanford as per agreement, 0.875% of raw water abstraction from municipal boreholes, to a maximum of 4380 kl/a, per kl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
W3A6A	Farm 10/722 Stanford as per agreement, 0.875% of raw water abstraction from municipal boreholes, to a maximum of 4380 kl/a, per kl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
W3A6B	Farms Rem 1/722 and 10/722 Stanford as per agreement, raw water abstraction from boreholes in excess of 0.875% of municipal abstraction per property, per kl	5.12	5.89	4.83	5.55	6.00%
W3A6C	Farms 7/722 and 8/722 Stanford as per agreement, raw water consumption up to 100 kl/month	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
W3A6D	Farm 7/722 and 8/722 Stanford as per agreement, raw water consumption in excess of 100 kl/month	5.12	5.89	4.83	5.55	0.00%
W3A7	Farm 586 Volmoed raw water from De Bos pipeline consumption 0 - 300 kl/month per kl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
W3A8	Farm 586 Volmoed raw water from De Bos pipeline consumption >300 kl/month per kl	5.12	5.89	4.83	5.55	6.00%
W3B	**IRRIGATION WATER - (TREATED EFFLUENT)**					
W3B2	Hermanus Golf Club per month	58 449.63	67 217.07	55 141.16	63 412.33	6.00%
W3B3	All other per kl	3.30	3.79	3.11	3.58	6.00%
W3B4	Schools, municipal sports grounds & project sport grounds as per agreement	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
W3B5	Curro Holdings - 250kl free per day as per deed of sale	3.30	3.79	3.11	3.58	6.00%
W4	**SUNDRY CHARGES**					
W4A1	Testing of a Meter (Call-out Fee incl)	1 163.48	1 338.00	1 097.39	1 262.00	6.02%
W4A2	Testing of a Meter (Ind/Bulk Meter) ****Minimum charge of R500***	Cost plus 15%	applicable vat	Cost plus 15%	applicable vat	
W4A3	Disconnection	526.96	606.00	497.39	572.00	5.95%
W4A4	Reconnection	526.96	606.00	497.39	572.00	5.95%
W4A5	Reconnection After Normal Working Hours	1 056.52	1 215.00	996.52	1 146.00	6.02%
W4A6	Administration fee - recalculation due to no meter access	205.22	236.00	193.91	223.00	5.83%
W4A7	Verification of a Meter Reading	289.57	333.00	273.04	314.00	6.05%
W4A8	Final and Special Readings	264.35	304.00	249.57	287.00	5.92%
W4A9	Call-out Fee - Normal Working Hours	526.09	605.00	496.52	571.00	5.96%
W4A10	Call-out Fee - After Hours	1 054.78	1 213.00	994.78	1 144.00	6.03%
W4A11	Replacement of damage meter	1 414.78	1 627.00	1 334.78	1 535.00	5.99%
W4A12	Removal / Re-install of Meter (based on call out fee)	1 163.48	1 338.00	1 097.39	1 262.00	6.02%
W4A13	Registration of Borehole (Including inspection fee)	394.78	454.00	372.17	428.00	6.08%
W4A14	Repositioning of Meter (excl. pipe)	1 158.26	1 332.00	1 093.04	1 257.00	5.97%
W4A15	Convert to Water Flow Restrictor Meter	3 773.04	4 339.00	3 559.13	4 093.00	6.01%
W4A16	Temporary Connections - Deposit	9 926.90	no vat	9 365.00	no vat	6.00%
W4A17	Temporary Connection - Usage per kl	30.29	34.83	29.63	34.07	2.23%
W4A18	Damage of Water Meter	Actual cost plus 15%	applicable vat	Actual cost plus 15%	applicable vat	
W4A19	Damage of Watermain	Actual cost plus R3 991.00	applicable vat	Actual cost plus R3 764.76	applicable vat	6.01%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
W4A20	Damage of Service Connection (including water meter)	Actual cost plus R1 049.00	applicable vat	Actual cost plus R989.57	applicable vat	6.01%
W5	**ILLEGAL CONNECTION / TAMPERING FEE**					
W5A1	1st Offence	8 806.00	no vat	8 308.00	no vat	5.99%
W5A2	2 nd Offence Must convert to a flow-restriction watermeter at applicable tariff plus	10 333.00	no vat	9 748.00	no vat	6.00%
W5A3	3rd Offence (Restriction of service and remedial action fee = double previous offence fee)	Previous offence amount X 2	no vat	Previous offence amount X 2	no vat	
W6	**CONNECTION FEE**					
W6A1	20 mm Connection Conventional Meter	6 451.30	7 419.00	6 086.09	6 999.00	6.00%
W6A2	20 mm Connection Water Flow Restrictor Meter	7 662.61	8 812.00	7 228.70	8 313.00	6.00%
W6A3	Other Connections	Actual cost plus 15%	applicable vat	Actual cost plus 15%	applicable vat	
W6A4	Connections (Erf Boundary - by Developer)	1 677.39	1 929.00	1 582.61	1 820.00	5.99%
W7	**BULK SERVICES DEVELOPMENT FEES**					
	Tariffs set out in Development Contribution Tariff list					

ANNEXURE TO WATER TARIFFS

ALLOCATION OF RUE's TO CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS

Clinics - Out patients	* 1 RUE
Flats	* 1 RUE per Unit
Guest Houses and B & B's	* 1 RUE
Household related consumers that do not fall in one of the above household consumer categories	* Upon application the Engineering & Financial Departments will assess the validity within the tariff's structural framework
Old Age Homes, Hostels & Boarding School	* 1 RUE per 7 beds
Retirement Villages, Hospital & Hospice	* 1 RUE per 1 residential unit * 1 RUE per 7 beds
Single Residential erven	* 1 RUE
Townhouse and Group developments	* 1 RUE per unit (Please note that Townhouse/Group Developments must apply should they require more than 1 RUE during development) * RUE's only applicable from date of application and approval

RUE = Residential Unit Equivalent

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION TARIFFS (BULK INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTION LEVIES - BICL) (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
DC1	**WATER**					
DC1A	Standard Fee per Equivalent Unit	23 998.26	27 598.00	22 640.00	26 036.00	
DC2	**ELECTRICITY**					
DC2A	**Sub Division of Existing Erf**					
DC2A1	Single Phase 60 AMP (5 kVA) Domestic X Tariff E15A4 = P/ERF **PLUS** Standard Connection Fees	34 127.83	39 247.00	32 195.65	37 025.00	6.00%
DC2B	**New Developments**					
DC2B1	Standard fee per Singel Phase Domestic erf - infrastructure provide by developer (Based on 13.8 kVA xE15A2 x.36)	21 323.48	24 522.00	20 116.52	23 134.00	6.00%
DC2B2	Standard fee per Three Phase Domestic erf - infrastructure provide by developer (Based on 42kVA x E15A2x.36)	64 897.39	74 632.00	61 224.35	70 408.00	6.00%
DC2C	MV/LV Bulk Supply with metering point cost / kVA= Tariff E15A2	4 325.22	4 974.00	4 080.00	4 692.00	6.01%
DC2C1	LV Bulk Supply if capacity is available on existing TF cost / kVA = Tariff E15A3	5 270.43	6 060.99	4 972.17	5 718.00	6.00%
DC3	**SEWERAGE**					
DC3A	Standard Fee per Equivalent Unit	17 152.17	19 725.00	16 181.13	18 608.30	6.00%
DC4	**ROADS**					
DC4A	Standard Fee per Equivalent Unit	7 691.30	8 845.00	7 255.93	8 344.32	6.00%
DC5	**STORMWATER**					
DC5A	Standard Fee per Equivalent Unit	8 873.91	10 205.00	8 371.23	9 626.91	6.00%
DC6	**SOLID WASTE**					
DC6A	Standard Fee per Equivalent Unit	1 538.26	1 769.00	1 450.82	1 668.44	6.03%
DC7	**OFF-GRID DEVELOPMENT/UNITS**					
DC7A	As per signed agreement as recommended by the Director: Infrastructure and Planning and approval by the Municipal Manager	as per agreement	applicable vat	as per agreement	applicable vat	
DC8	**EVALUATION/INVESTIGATION LEVIES are payable OVER and ABOVE the Bulk Service Levies**					
DC8A	**Water**					
	No. of Equivalent units					
DC8A1	1 - 4	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
DC8A2	5 - 10	10 654.78	12 253.00	10 051.30	11 559.00	6.00%
DC8A3	11 - 25	17 940.87	20 632.00	16 925.22	19 464.00	6.00%
DC8A4	26 - 50	24 684.35	28 387.00	23 286.96	26 780.00	6.00%
DC8A5	51 - 100	28 325.22	32 574.00	26 721.74	30 730.00	6.00%
DC8A6	101 - 250	31 427.83	36 142.00	29 648.70	34 096.00	6.00%
DC8A7	251 - 500	36 687.83	42 191.00	34 611.30	39 803.00	6.00%
DC8A8	501 - 2000	41 407.83	47 619.00	39 064.35	44 924.00	6.00%
DC8A9	2000 – 5000	49 771.30	57 237.00	46 953.91	53 997.00	6.00%
DC8A10	> 5001	56 516.52	64 994.00	53 317.39	61 315.00	6.00%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
		R	R	R	R	
DC8E	**Sanitation**					
	No. of Equivalent units					
DC8E1	1 - 4	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
DC8E2	5 - 10	10 654.78	12 253.00	10 051.30	11 559.00	6.00%
DC8E3	11 - 25	17 940.87	20 632.00	16 925.22	19 464.00	6.00%
DC8E4	26 - 50	24 684.35	28 387.00	23 286.96	26 780.00	6.00%
DC8E5	51 - 100	28 325.22	32 574.00	26 721.74	30 730.00	6.00%
DC8E6	101 - 250	31 427.83	36 142.00	29 648.70	34 096.00	6.00%
DC8E7	251 - 500	36 687.83	42 191.00	34 611.30	39 803.00	6.00%
DC8E8	501 - 2000	41 407.83	47 619.00	39 064.35	44 924.00	6.00%
DC8E9	2000 – 5000	49 771.30	57 237.00	46 953.91	53 997.00	6.00%
DC8E10	> 5001	56 516.52	64 994.00	53 317.39	61 315.00	6.00%

RESORTS TARIFF LIST (ROUNDING APPLICABLE)

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
	** A deposit of 50% of the total amount payable is applicable to secure the booking					electricity
	** On cancellation of the booking an administration fee of 15% will deducted from the deposit					
	** On cancellation of the booking less than 14 days prior to the commencement of the booking period, the deposit **will not** be paid back					
R 1	**PALMIET & KLEINMOND CARAVAN PARKS**					
R1A	**Peak Season - 1 December - 31 January & Easter Weekend**					
R1A1	A Stands per day	506.09	582.00	477.39	549.00	6.01%
R1A2	B Stands per day	406.09	467.00	383.48	441.00	5.90%
R1A3	C Stands per day	361.74	416.00	340.87	392.00	6.12%
R1B	**Off-Peak Season - 1 February - 30 November (Excluding Easter Weekend)**					
R1B1	A Stands per day	280.00	322.00	264.35	304.00	5.92%
R1B2	B Stands per day	241.74	278.00	227.83	262.00	6.11%
R1B3	C Stands per day	220.87	254.00	208.70	240.00	5.83%
	The above tariffs include for up to four (4) persons and one (1) vehicle with one trailor or caravan or small boat per day					
R1F	**Sundry Costs**					
R1F1	Electricity if available per stand per day	35.51	40.84	32.27	37.11	10.04%
R1F2	Additional persons up to a maximum of two (2) - per person per day	73.91	85.00	69.57	80.00	6.25%
R1F3	Additional vehicle or small trailer or small boat to maximum of 2 units - per unit per day	42.61	49.00	40.00	46.00	6.52%
R1F4	Day visitors for campers up to a maximum of four (4) per person per day	73.91	85.00	69.57	80.00	6.25%
R1F5	Day visitors vehicle per day	55.65	64.00	52.17	60.00	6.67%
	NOTE: Special arrangements must be made with the Camp Manager to allow day visitors					
R1F6	Children under two (2) years	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
R1F7	Children under twelve (12)	35.65	41.00	33.91	39.00	5.13%
R1F8	Gate Card / Key Deposit per set - Refundable	212.00	no vat	200.00	no vat	6.00%
R1J	**Off-Peak: Pensioners,Caravan Clubs more than 10 caravans, Mobile Camper Vehicles & RV groups (not caravans) more than 20 campers**					
	Note: Pensioners to be defined as persons sixty (60) years and older					
R1J1	May get a discount on the stands	50%	applicable vat	50%	applicable vat	
R1J2	Qulify for a reduced tariff for a period of 30 days	3 409.57	3 921.00	3 216.52	3 699.00	6.00%
R 10	**KLEINMOND: FRANK ROBB HUT**					
R10A	Camping per person per day (Maximum of 10 persons)	120.00	138.00	113.04	130.00	6.16%
R 30	**ONRUS CARVAN PARK**					
R30A	**Peak Season - 1 December - 31 January & Easter Weekend**					
R30A1	A Stands per day	583.48	671.00	550.44	633.00	6.00%
R30A2	B Stands per day	504.35	580.00	475.65	547.00	6.03%
R30A3	C Stands per day	386.96	445.00	365.22	420.00	5.95%
R30B	**Off-Peak Season - 1 February - 30 November (Excluding Easter Weekend)**					
R30B1	A Stands per day	337.39	388.00	318.26	366.00	6.01%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
R30B2	B Stands per day	339.13	390.00	320.00	368.00	5.98%
R30B3	C Stands per day	286.09	329.00	269.57	310.00	6.13%
	The above tariffs include for up to six (6) persons and one (1) vehicle with one trailor or caravan or small boat per day					
R30F	**Sundry Costs**					
R30F2	Additional persons - per person per day	80.87	93.00	76.50	87.98	5.71%
R30F3	Additional vehicle or small trailer or small boat to maximum of 2 units - per unit per day	44.35	51.00	41.48	47.70	6.92%
R30F7	Full 30 day Rental	5 451.30	6 269.00	5 142.61	5 914.00	6.00%
R30F8	Gate Card / Key Deposit per set - Refundable	212.00	no vat	200.00	no vat	6.00%
R30J	**Annual Rental**					
R30J1	Rental per annum	33 182.61	38 160.00	31 304.35	36 000.00	6.00%
	Plus:					
R30J2	Pergola with covering per annum	1 911.30	2 198.00	1 803.48	2 074.00	5.98%
R30J3	Water tap per annum	407.83	469.00	384.35	442.00	6.11%
R30J4	Structure for storing purposes per annum	407.83	469.00	384.35	442.00	6.11%
R30J5	Permanent fireplace structure per annum	407.83	469.00	384.35	442.00	6.11%
R30J6	Electricity per stand per annum	1 798.48	2 068.26	1 634.39	1 879.55	10.04%
R30J7	Additional caravan at semi-permanent per day	27.83	32.00	26.09	30.00	6.69%
R30L	**Off-Peak: Pensioners,Caravan Clubs more than 10 caravans, Mobile Camper Vehicles & RV groups (not caravans) more than 20 campers**					
	Note: Pensioners to be defined as persons sixty (60) years and older					
R30L1	May get a discount on the stands	50%	applicable vat	50%	applicable vat	
R30L2	Qualify for a reduced tariff for a period of 30 days	3 747.83	4 310.00	3 535.65	4 066.00	6.00%
R 60	**GANSBAAAI CARAVAN PARK**					
R60A	**Peak Season - 1 December - 31 January & Easter Weekend**					
R60A1	A+ Stands per day	449.57	517.00	424.35	488.00	5.94%
R60A2	A Stands per day	357.39	411.00	337.39	388.00	5.93%
R60A3	B Stands per day	280.00	322.00	264.35	304.00	5.92%
R60A4	C Stands per day	255.65	294.00	240.87	277.00	6.14%
R60B	**Off-Peak Season - 1 February - 30 November (Excluding Easter Weekend)**					
R60B1	A+ Stands per day	306.96	353.00	289.57	333.00	6.01%
R60B2	A Stands per day	265.22	305.00	250.44	288.00	5.90%
R60B3	B Stands per day	240.87	277.00	226.96	261.00	6.13%
R60B4	C Stands per day	220.00	253.00	207.83	239.00	5.86%
	The above tariffs include for up to four (4) persons and one (1) vehicle with one trailor or caravan or small boat per day					
R60F	**Sundry Costs**					
R60F1	Additional persons up to a maximum of two (2) - per person per day	73.91	85.00	69.57	80.00	6.25%
R60F2	Additional vehicle or small trailer or small boat - per unit per day	52.17	60.00	49.57	57.00	5.26%
R60F3	Children under two (2) years	no charge	no vat	no charge	no vat	
R60F4	Children under twelve (12)	35.65	41.00	33.91	39.00	5.13%

Tariff Code	Detail	2024/2025		2023/2024		
		Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	Exclude VAT	Include VAT 15%	
R60F5	Day visitors for campers up to a maximum of four (4) per person per day	52.17	60.00	49.57	57.00	5.26%
R60F6	Gate Card / Key Deposit per set - Refundable	211.00	no vat	199.00	no vat	6.03%
R60J	**Annual Rental**					
R60J1	Rental per annum	22 121.74	25 440.00	20 869.57	24 000.00	6.00%
E60K	**Off-Peak: Pensioners,Caravan Clubs more than 10 caravans, Mobile Camper Vehicles & RV groups (not caravans) more than 20 campers**					
	Note: Pensioners to be defined as persons sixty (60) years and older					
R60K1	May get a discount on the stands	50%	applicable vat	50%	applicable vat	
R 80	**HAWSTON DAY CAMPING SITE**					
R80A	**Peak Season - 1 December - 31 January & Easter Weekend**					
R80A1	Camping Sites	241.74	278.00	227.83	262.00	6.11%
R80A2	Parking Fees per vehicle (excluding busses >20 seats)	18.26	21.00	17.39	20.00	5.00%
R80A3	Per Bus >20 seats	206.09	237.00	194.78	224.00	5.81%
R80A4	Entrance Fee: Adults (per person)	18.26	21.00	17.39	20.00	5.00%
R80A5	Entrance Fee: Children (per child < 12)	5.22	6.00	4.78	5.50	9.21%
R80B	**Off-Peak Season - 1 February - 30 November (Excluding Easter Weekend)**					
R80B1	Camping Sites	131.30	151.00	123.48	142.00	6.33%
R80B2	Parking Fees per vehicle (excluding busses >20 seats)	18.26	21.00	17.39	20.00	5.00%
R80B3	Per Bus >20 seats	206.09	237.00	194.78	224.00	5.81%
R80B4	Entrance Fee: Adults (per person)	18.26	21.00	17.39	20.00	5.00%
R80B5	Entrance Fee: Children (per child < 12)	5.22	6.00	4.78	5.50	9.21%
R80B6	The above tariffs include for up to six (6) persons and one (1) vehicle with one trailor or caravan or small boat per day					
R80E	**Sundry Costs**					
R80E1	Electricity if available per stand per day	36.35	41.80	33.03	37.98	10.04%
R80E2	Additional vehicle or small trailer or small boat - per unit per day	49.57	57.00	46.96	54.00	5.55%
R80J	**Off-Peak: Pensioners,Caravan Clubs more than 10 caravans, Mobile Camper Vehicles & RV groups (not caravans) more than 20 campers**					
	Note: Pensioners to be defined as persons sixty (60) years and older					
R80J1	May get a discount on the stands	50%	applicable vat	50%	applicable vat	

ANNEXURE D

TARIFF BASKETS

SINGLE RESIDENTIAL			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
High Consumption			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation		R3 500 000				
Rates			968.30	1 045.76	77.46	8.00
Sewer	**SE7A1+SE8A**		381.06	414.97	33.91	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water		20 kl	432.80	458.77	25.97	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**2 063.70**	**2 226.13**	**162.43**	**7.87**
VAT		15%	164.31	177.05	24.36	14.83
TOTAL			2 228.01	2 403.18	186.79	8.38
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

High Consumption with prepaid elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation		R3 500 000				
Rates			968.30	1 045.76	77.46	8.00
Sewer	**SE7A1+SE8A**		381.06	414.97	33.91	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water		20 kl	432.80	458.77	25.97	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**2 063.70**	**2 226.13**	**162.43**	**7.87**
VAT		15%	164.31	177.05	24.36	14.83
TOTAL			2 228.01	2 403.18	186.79	8.38
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Medium Consumption			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation		R2 500 000				
Rates			687.63	742.64	55.01	8.00
Sewer	**SE7A1+SE8A**		322.65	351.36	28.72	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water		15 kl	332.33	352.27	19.94	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**1 624.15**	**1 752.89**	**128.75**	**7.93**
VAT		15%	140.48	151.54	19.31	13.75
TOTAL			1 764.63	1 904.43	148.06	8.39
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Medium Consumption with prepaid elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation		R2 500 000				
Rates			687.63	742.64	55.01	8.00
Sewer	**SE7A1+SE8A**		322.65	351.36	28.72	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water		15 kl	332.33	352.27	19.94	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**1 624.15**	**1 752.89**	**128.75**	**7.93**
VAT		15%	140.48	151.54	19.31	13.75
TOTAL			1 764.63	1 904.43	148.06	8.39
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Low Consumption			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation		R1 000 000				
Rates			266.63	287.96	21.33	8.00
Sewer	**SE7A1+SE8A**		322.65	351.36	28.72	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water		15 kl	332.33	352.27	19.94	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**1 203.15**	**1 298.21**	**95.07**	**7.90**
VAT		15%	140.48	151.54	14.26	10.15
TOTAL			1 343.63	1 449.75	109.33	8.14
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Low Consumption with prepaid elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation		R1 000 000				
Rates			266.63	287.96	21.33	8.00
Sewer	**SE7A1+SE8A**		322.65	351.36	28.72	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water		15 kl	332.33	352.27	19.94	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**1 203.15**	**1 298.21**	**95.07**	**7.90**
VAT		15%	140.48	151.54	14.26	10.15
TOTAL			1 343.63	1 449.75	109.33	8.14
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Low Consumption			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation	**R500 000**					
Rates			126.30	136.40	10.10	8.00
Sewer	**SE7A1+SE8A**		322.65	351.36	28.72	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water	15 kl		332.33	352.27	19.94	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**1 062.82**	**1 146.65**	**83.84**	**7.89**
VAT		15%	140.48	151.54	12.58	8.95
TOTAL			1 203.29	1 298.19	96.42	8.01
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Low Consumption with prepaid elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation	**R500 000**					
Rates			126.30	136.40	10.10	8.00
Sewer	**SE7A1+SE8A**		322.65	351.36	28.72	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water	15 kl		332.33	352.27	19.94	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**1 062.82**	**1 146.65**	**83.84**	**7.89**
VAT		15%	140.48	151.54	12.58	8.95
TOTAL			1 203.29	1 298.19	96.42	8.01
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Sub-Economic Consumption (Indigent)			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation	R190 000					
Rates			39.29	0.00	-39.29	-100.00
Sewer	**SE7A1**		43.39	47.26	3.86	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			41.70	41.70	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water	18 kl		140.40	148.82	8.42	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**264.79**	**237.78**	**-27.01**	**-10.20**
VAT		15%	33.82	35.67	-4.05	-11.98
TOTAL			298.61	273.45	-31.06	-10.40
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Sub-Economic Consumption (Non Indigent)			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation	R190 000					
Rates			39.29	0.00	-39.29	-100.00
Sewer	**SE7A1**		357.69	389.53	31.83	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water	18 kl		374.24	396.69	22.45	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**1 052.77**	**1 092.84**	**40.08**	**3.81**
VAT		15%	152.02	163.93	6.01	3.95
TOTAL			1 204.79	1 256.77	46.09	3.83
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Low Consumption			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation	**R170 000**					
Rates			33.68	0.00	-33.68	-100.00
Sewer	**SE7A1+SE8A**		240.86	262.30	21.44	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water	8 kl		234.54	248.61	14.07	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**790.62**	**817.53**	**26.91**	**3.40**
VAT		15%	113.54	122.63	4.04	3.55
TOTAL			904.17	940.16	30.95	3.42
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Low Consumption with prepaid elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Valuation	**R170 000**					
Rates			33.68	0.00	-33.68	-100.00
Sewer	**SE7A1+SE8A**		240.86	262.30	21.44	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**		228.00	253.08	25.08	11.00
Water	8 kl		234.54	248.61	14.07	6.00
SUB TOTAL			**790.62**	**817.53**	**26.91**	**3.40**
VAT		15%	113.54	122.63	4.04	3.55
TOTAL			904.17	940.16	30.95	3.42
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Sub-Economic Consumption (Indigent)				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation		R100 000				
Rates				14.03	0.00	-14.03	-100.00
Sewer	**SE7A1**			0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer				41.70	41.70	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water		10 kl		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL				**55.73**	**41.70**	**-14.03**	**-25.18**
VAT			15%	6.26	6.26	0.00	0.00
TOTAL				61.99	47.96	-14.03	-22.64
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added							

Life-Line Consumption (ONE PART) (Indigent)				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation		R50 000				
Rates				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sewer	**SE7A1**			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer				41.70	41.70	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water		8 kl		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL				**41.70**	**41.70**	**0.00**	**0.00**
VAT			15%	6.26	6.26	0.00	0.00
TOTAL				47.96	47.96	0.00	0.00
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added							

Sub-Economic Consumption (Indigent)				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation		R50 000				
Rates				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sewer	**SE7A1**			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer				41.70	41.70	0.00	0.00
Refuse	**1X Per Week**			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water		6 kl		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL				**41.70**	**41.70**	**0.00**	**0.00**
VAT			15%	6.26	6.26	0.00	0.00
TOTAL				47.96	47.96	0.00	0.00
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added							

Conservancy Tanks				
If tariff SE7 is not applicable	2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Smaller than 6kl	677.42	737.71	60.29	8.90
Greater than 6kl	677.42	737.71	60.29	8.90
Outside urban area Plus per km	19.86	21.63	1.77	8.90
Plus Per hour	406.81	443.02	36.21	8.90
After hours				
Smaller than 6kl	1 354.84	1 475.42	120.58	8.90
Greater than 6kl	1 354.84	1 475.42	120.58	8.90

BUSINESS

Business - Large (Time of Use)				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation	R35 000 000					
Rates				21 490.00	23 209.20	1 719.20	8.00
Sewer	SE7D1+SE8A		30	11 331.66	12 340.18	1 008.52	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer				53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	Bins 2X Per Week		30	13 679.70	15 184.80	1 505.10	11.00
Water		460 kl		26 237.94	27 812.22	1 574.28	6.00
SUB TOTAL				**72 792.84**	**78 599.93**	**5 807.09**	**7.98**
VAT			15%	7 695.43	8 308.61	871.06	11.32
TOTAL				80 488.27	86 908.54	6 678.16	8.30
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added							

Business - Medium (Three Phase)				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation	R3 200 000					
Rates				1 964.80	2 121.98	157.18	8.00
Sewer	SE7D1+SE8A		1	447.82	487.68	39.86	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer				53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	1X Per Week		3	684.00	759.24	75.24	11.00
Water		20 kl		513.64	544.46	30.82	6.00
SUB TOTAL				**3 663.80**	**3 966.90**	**303.10**	**8.27**
VAT			15%	254.85	276.74	45.46	17.84
TOTAL				3 918.65	4 243.64	348.56	8.89
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added							

Business - Small (Three Phase)				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation	R3 200 000					
Rates				1 964.80	2 121.98	157.18	8.00
Sewer	SE7D1+SE8A		1	447.82	487.68	39.86	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer				53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	1X Per Week		2	456.00	506.16	50.16	11.00
Water		20 kl		513.64	544.46	30.82	6.00
SUB TOTAL				**3 435.80**	**3 713.82**	**278.02**	**8.09**
VAT			15%	220.65	238.78	41.70	18.90
TOTAL				3 656.45	3 952.59	319.72	8.74
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added							

Business - Small (Three Phase)				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation	R3 200 000					
Rates				1 964.80	2 121.98	157.18	8.00
Sewer	SE7D1+SE8A		1	447.82	487.68	39.86	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer				53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	1X Per Week		2	456.00	506.16	50.16	11.00
Water		20 kl		513.64	544.46	30.82	6.00
SUB TOTAL				**3 435.80**	**3 713.82**	**278.02**	**8.09**
VAT			15%	220.65	238.78	41.70	18.90
TOTAL				3 656.45	3 952.59	319.72	8.74
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added							

Business - Small (Three Phase) Prepaid Electricity				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation	R3 200 000					
Rates				1 964.80	2 121.98	157.18	8.00
Sewer	SE7D1+SE8A		1	447.82	487.68	39.86	8.90
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer				53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
Refuse	1X Per Week		2	456.00	506.16	50.16	11.00
Water		20 kl		513.64	544.46	30.82	6.00
SUB TOTAL				**3 435.80**	**3 713.82**	**278.02**	**8.09**
VAT			15%	220.65	238.78	41.70	18.90
TOTAL				3 656.45	3 952.59	319.72	8.74
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added							

VACANT ERVEN

Valuation High			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation	R780 000				
Rates			410.48	443.31	32.84	8.00
Sewer can connect	Availability		147.39	160.51	13.12	8.90
Refuse	Availability		113.99	126.53	12.54	11.00
Electricity	Availability		504.90	578.11	73.21	14.50
Water	Availability		165.74	175.68	9.94	6.00
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL			**1 396.04**	**1 537.68**	**141.65**	**10.15**
VAT		15%	147.83	140.08	21.25	14.37
TOTAL			1 543.87	1 677.76	162.90	10.55
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Valuation Average			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation	R250 000				
Rates			131.56	142.09	10.53	8.00
Sewer can connect	Availability		147.39	160.51	13.12	8.90
Refuse	Availability		113.99	126.53	12.54	11.00
Electricity	Availability		504.90	578.11	73.21	14.50
Water	Availability		165.74	175.68	9.94	6.00
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL			**1 117.12**	**1 236.46**	**119.34**	**10.68**
VAT		15%	147.83	140.08	17.90	12.11
TOTAL			1 264.96	1 376.54	137.24	10.85
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Valuation Lower			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation	R110 000				
Rates			57.89	62.52	4.63	8.00
Sewer can connect	Availability		147.39	160.51	13.12	8.90
Refuse	Availability		113.99	126.53	12.54	11.00
Electricity	Availability		504.90	578.11	73.21	14.50
Water	Availability		165.74	175.68	9.94	6.00
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL			**1 043.45**	**1 156.89**	**113.44**	**10.87**
VAT		15%	147.83	140.08	17.02	11.51
TOTAL			1 191.28	1 296.97	130.46	10.95
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

Valuation Low			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
	Valuation	R15 000				
Rates			7.89	8.53	0.63	8.00
Sewer can connect	Availability		147.39	160.51	13.12	8.90
Refuse	Availability		113.99	126.53	12.54	11.00
Electricity	Availability		504.90	578.11	73.21	14.50
Water	Availability		165.74	175.68	9.94	6.00
Infrastructure Basic Charge Water, Electricity & Sewer			53.54	53.54	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL			**993.45**	**1 102.90**	**109.44**	**11.02**
VAT		15%	147.83	140.08	16.42	11.10
TOTAL			1 141.29	1 242.98	125.86	11.03
SRA Rate as might be applicable to be added						

SINGLE RESIDENTIAL 2024/2025

MONTHLY BASKET OF TARIFFS - RESIDENTIAL, INDIGENT & LIFE-LINE

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
High Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	1000 kWh	60A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	149.40		
		Sub-total	504.90	615.50	110.60	21.91
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		350	626.33	701.16	74.83	11.95
351 - 600 kWh		250	670.28	684.83	14.55	2.17
> 600 kWh		400	1 344.08	1 479.03	134.95	10.04
SUB-TOTAL			3 145.58	3 480.51	334.93	10.65
VAT			471.84	522.08	50.24	10.65
TOTAL			3 617.42	4 002.58	385.16	10.65

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
High Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	1000 kWh	50A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	124.50		
		Sub-total	504.90	590.60	85.70	16.97
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		350	626.33	701.16	74.83	11.95
351 - 600 kWh		250	670.28	684.83	14.55	2.17
> 600 kWh		400	1 344.08	1 479.03	134.95	10.04
SUB-TOTAL			3 145.58	3 455.61	310.03	9.86
VAT			471.84	518.34	46.50	9.86
TOTAL			3 617.42	3 973.95	356.53	9.86

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
High Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	1000 kWh	40A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	99.60		
		Sub-total	504.90	565.70	60.80	12.04
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		350	626.33	701.16	74.83	11.95
351 - 600 kWh		250	670.28	684.83	14.55	2.17
> 600 kWh		400	1 344.08	1 479.03	134.95	10.04
SUB-TOTAL			3 145.58	3 430.71	285.13	9.06
VAT			471.84	514.61	42.77	9.06
TOTAL			3 617.42	3 945.31	327.89	9.06

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
High Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	1000 kWh	30A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	74.70		
		Sub-total	504.90	540.80	35.90	7.11
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		350	626.33	701.16	74.83	11.95
351 - 600 kWh		250	670.28	684.83	14.55	2.17
> 600 kWh		400	1 344.08	1 479.03	134.95	10.04
SUB-TOTAL			3 145.58	3 405.81	260.23	8.27
VAT			471.84	510.87	39.03	8.27
TOTAL			3 617.42	3 916.68	299.26	8.27

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY: BASKET OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 2024/2025

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Medium Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	800 kWh	60A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	149.40		
		Sub-total	504.90	615.50	110.60	21.91
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		350	626.33	701.16	74.83	11.95
351 - 600 kWh		250	670.28	684.83	14.55	2.17
> 600 kWh		200	672.04	739.51	67.47	10.04
SUB-TOTAL			2 473.54	2 740.99	267.45	10.81
VAT			371.03	411.15	40.12	10.81
TOTAL			2 844.57	3 152.14	307.57	10.81

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Medium Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	800 kWh	50A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	124.50		
		Sub-total	504.90	590.60	85.70	16.97
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		350	626.33	701.16	74.83	11.95
351 - 600 kWh		250	670.28	684.83	14.55	2.17
> 600 kWh		200	672.04	739.51	67.47	10.04
SUB-TOTAL			2 473.54	2 716.09	242.55	9.81
VAT			371.03	407.41	36.38	9.81
TOTAL			2 844.57	3 123.51	278.94	9.81

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Medium Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	800 kWh	40A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	99.60		
		Sub-total	504.90	565.70	60.80	12.04
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		350	626.33	701.16	74.83	11.95
351 - 600 kWh		250	670.28	684.83	14.55	2.17
> 600 kWh		200	672.04	739.51	67.47	10.04
SUB-TOTAL			2 473.54	2 691.19	217.65	8.80
VAT			371.03	403.68	32.65	8.80
TOTAL			2 844.57	3 094.87	250.30	8.80

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Medium Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	800 kWh	30A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	74.70		
		Sub-total	504.90	540.80	35.90	7.11
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		350	626.33	701.16	74.83	11.95
351 - 600 kWh		250	670.28	684.83	14.55	2.17
> 600 kWh		200	672.04	739.51	67.47	10.04
SUB-TOTAL			2 473.54	2 666.29	192.75	7.79
VAT			371.03	399.94	28.91	7.79
TOTAL			2 844.57	3 066.24	221.67	7.79

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY: BASKET OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 2024/2025

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Low Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	600 kWh	60A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	149.40		
		Sub-total	504.90	615.50	110.60	21.91
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		350	626.33	701.16	74.83	11.95
351 - 600 kWh		250	670.28	684.83	14.55	2.17
SUB-TOTAL			1 801.50	2 001.48	199.98	11.10
VAT			270.23	300.22	30.00	11.10
TOTAL			2 071.73	2 301.70	229.98	11.10

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Low Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	600 kWh	50A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	124.50		
		Sub-total	504.90	590.60	85.70	16.97
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		350	626.33	701.16	74.83	11.95
351 - 600 kWh		250	670.28	684.83	14.55	2.17
SUB-TOTAL			1 801.50	1 976.58	175.08	9.72
VAT			270.23	296.49	26.26	9.72
TOTAL			2 071.73	2 273.07	201.34	9.72

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Low Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	600 kWh	40A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	99.60		
		Sub-total	504.90	565.70	60.80	12.04
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		350	626.33	701.16	74.83	11.95
351 - 600 kWh		250	670.28	684.83	14.55	2.17
SUB-TOTAL			1 801.50	1 951.68	150.18	8.34
VAT			270.23	292.75	22.53	8.34
TOTAL			2 071.73	2 244.43	172.71	8.34

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Low Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	600 kWh	30A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	74.70		
		Sub-total	504.90	540.80	35.90	7.11
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		350	626.33	701.16	74.83	11.95
351 - 600 kWh		250	670.28	684.83	14.55	2.17
SUB-TOTAL			1 801.50	1 926.78	125.28	6.95
VAT			270.23	289.02	18.79	6.95
TOTAL			2 071.73	2 215.80	144.07	6.95

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY: BASKET OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 2024/2025

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Low Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	300 kWh	60A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	149.40		
		Sub-total	504.90	615.50	110.60	21.91
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		300	536.85	600.99	64.14	11.95
SUB-TOTAL			1 041.75	1 216.49	174.74	16.77
VAT			156.26	182.47	26.21	16.77
TOTAL			1 198.01	1 398.96	200.95	16.77

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Low Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	300 kWh	50A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	124.50		
		Sub-total	504.90	590.60	85.70	16.97
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		300	536.85	600.99	64.14	11.95
SUB-TOTAL			1 041.75	1 191.59	149.84	14.38
VAT			156.26	178.74	22.48	14.38
TOTAL			1 198.01	1 370.33	172.32	14.38

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Low Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	300 kWh	40A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	99.60		
		Sub-total	504.90	565.70	60.80	12.04
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		300	536.85	600.99	64.14	11.95
SUB-TOTAL			1 041.75	1 166.69	124.94	11.99
VAT			156.26	175.00	18.74	11.99
TOTAL			1 198.01	1 341.69	143.68	11.99

Residential			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Low Consumption with PREPAID elect meter			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	300 kWh	30A				
Basic			504.90	466.10		
Capacity Charge			new	74.70		
		Sub-total	504.90	540.80	35.90	7.11
Block - 0 - 350 kWh		300	536.85	600.99	64.14	11.95
SUB-TOTAL			1 041.75	1 141.79	100.04	9.60
VAT			156.26	171.27	15.01	9.60
TOTAL			1 198.01	1 313.06	115.05	9.60

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY: BASKET OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 2024/2025

Residential INDIGENT				Year	Year	**Increase/Decrease**	
Low Consumption with PREPAID elect meter				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	500 kWh		30A				
Basic				504.90	466.10	-38.80	-7.68
Minus: Subsidy				-504.90	-466.10	38.80	-7.68
Capacity Charge				new	74.70		
Minus: Subsidy **if POLICY CHANGE**				new	-74.70		
Block - 0 - 350 kWh			500	894.75	1 001.65	106.90	11.95
Minus 50 kWh		-70	-50	-89.48	-140.23	-50.76	56.73
SUB-TOTAL				805.28	861.42	56.14	6.97
VAT				120.79	129.21	8.42	6.97
TOTAL				926.07	990.63	64.57	6.97

Residential INDIGENT				Year	Year	**Increase/Decrease**	
Low Consumption with PREPAID elect meter				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	250 kWh		30A				
Basic				504.90	466.10	-38.80	-7.68
Minus: Subsidy				-504.90	-466.10	38.80	-7.68
Capacity Charge				new	74.70		
Minus: Subsidy **if POLICY CHANGE**				new	-74.70		
Block - 0 - 350 kWh			250	447.38	500.83	53.45	11.95
Minus 50 kWh		-70	-50	-89.48	-140.23	-50.76	56.73
SUB-TOTAL				357.90	360.59	2.69	0.75
VAT				53.69	54.09	0.40	0.75
TOTAL				411.59	414.68	3.10	0.75

Residential INDIGENT				Year	Year	**Increase/Decrease**	
Low Consumption with PREPAID elect meter				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	150 kWh		30A				
Basic				504.90	466.10	-38.80	-7.68
Minus: Subsidy				-504.90	-466.10	38.80	-7.68
Capacity Charge				new	74.70		
Minus: Subsidy **if POLICY CHANGE**				new	-74.70		
Block - 0 - 350 kWh			150	268.43	300.50	32.07	11.95
Minus 50 kWh		-70	-50	-89.48	-140.23	-50.76	56.73
SUB-TOTAL				178.95	160.26	-18.69	-10.44
VAT				26.84	24.04	-2.80	-10.44
TOTAL				205.79	184.30	-21.49	-10.44

Life-line Consumption (was one part) Indigent				Year	Year	**Increase/Decrease**	
Low Consumption with PREPAID elect meter				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity	300 kWh		30A				
Supply Basic				new	49.41		
Minus: Subsidy				new	-49.41		
Supply Capacity Charge				new	74.70		
Minus: Subsidy				new	-74.70		
Block - 0 - 350 kWh			300	471.48	518.82	47.34	10.04
Minus 50 kWh		-70	-50	-78.58	-121.06	-42.48	54.06
SUB-TOTAL				392.90	397.76	4.86	1.24
VAT				58.94	59.66	0.73	1.24
TOTAL				451.84	457.42	5.59	1.24

Business - Large Time of Use		Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Time of Use Tariff MV		2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Basic Charge		4 801.58	4 864.79	63.21	1.32
Network Capacity Charge kVA: Notified Maximum Demand (NMD)	450	21 312.00	19 543.50	-1 768.50	-8.30
Network Demand Charge kVA: Utilised capacity	436	16 459.00	27 385.16	10 926.16	66.38
Hi-Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	20428	95 233.29	112 754.39	17 521.10	18.40
Hi-Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	40761	58 471.65	71 820.88	13 349.23	22.83
Hi-Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	47562	37 897.40	48 446.65	10 549.25	27.84
Low Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	20428	96 454.89	91 151.78	-5 303.11	-5.50
Low Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	40761	60 901.01	66 807.28	5 906.27	9.70
Low Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	47562	40 751.12	46 791.50	6 040.37	14.82
Reactive Energy charge	150	new	8.06	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
SUB-TOTAL		432 281.95	489 573.98	57 292.03	13.25
VAT		64 842.29	73 436.10	8 593.81	13.25
TOTAL		497 124.24	563 010.08	65 885.84	13.25

Business - Large Time of Use		Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Time of Use Tariff LV		2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Basic Charge		4 246.56	3 750.55	-496.01	-11.68
Network Capacity Charge kVA: Notified Maximum Demand (NMD)	450	21 312.00	22 185.00	873.00	4.10
Network Demand Charge kVA: Utilised capacity	436	16 459.00	33 306.04	16 847.04	102.36
Hi-Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	20428	95 233.29	113 969.85	18 736.56	19.67
Hi-Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	40761	58 471.65	74 238.01	15 766.35	26.96
Hi-Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	47562	37 897.40	51 281.35	13 383.95	35.32
Low Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	20428	96 454.89	92 367.24	-4 087.64	-4.24
Low Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	40761	60 901.01	69 224.41	8 323.40	13.67
Low Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	47562	40 751.12	49 630.95	8 879.83	21.79
Reactive Energy charge	150	new	8.06	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
SUB-TOTAL		431 726.93	509 961.46	78 234.53	18.12
VAT		64 759.04	76 494.22	11 735.18	18.12
TOTAL		496 485.97	586 455.67	89 969.71	18.12

Business - Large Time of Use		Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
Time of Use Tariff Small Customer <100kVA		2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Basic Charge		new	425.69	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Network Capacity Charge kVA: Notified Maximum Demand (NMD)	450	new	5 688.00	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Network Demand Charge kVA: Utilised capacity	436	new	2 939.95	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Hi-Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	20428	new	48 357.16	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Hi-Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	40761	new	61 080.36	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Hi-Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	47562	new	119 532.82	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Low Demand: Peak kWh Unit Charge	20428	new	38 302.50	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Low Demand: Standard kWh Unit Charge	40761	new	55 414.58	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Low Demand: Off Peak kWh Unit Charge	47562	new	10 211.56	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Reactive Energy charge	150	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
SUB-TOTAL		0.00	341 952.62	341 952.62	#DIV/0!
VAT		0.00	51 292.89	51 292.89	#DIV/0!
TOTAL		0.00	393 245.51	393 245.51	#DIV/0!

Business - Large (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	7000 kWh	100A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	1 146.00	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		7000	20 295.80	20 390.30	94.50	0.47
SUB-TOTAL			21 305.58	22 429.60	1 124.02	5.28
VAT			3 195.84	3 364.44	168.60	5.28
TOTAL			24 501.42	25 794.04	1 292.62	5.28

Business - Large (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	7000 kWh	80A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	916.80		
Flat rate		7000	20 295.80	20 390.30	94.50	0.47
SUB-TOTAL			21 305.58	22 200.40	894.82	4.20
VAT			3 195.84	3 330.06	134.22	4.20
TOTAL			24 501.42	25 530.46	1 029.04	4.20

Business - Large (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	7000 kWh	60A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	687.60	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		7000	20 295.80	20 390.30	94.50	0.47
SUB-TOTAL			21 305.58	21 971.20	665.62	3.12
VAT			3 195.84	3 295.68	99.84	3.12
TOTAL			24 501.42	25 266.88	765.46	3.12

Business - Large (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	7000 kWh	40A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	458.40		
Flat rate		7000	20 295.80	20 390.30	94.50	0.47
SUB-TOTAL			21 305.58	21 742.00	436.42	2.05
VAT			3 195.84	3 261.30	65.46	2.05
TOTAL			24 501.42	25 003.30	501.88	2.05

Business - Large (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Prepaid Meter	7000 kWh	100A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	1 146.00		
Flat rate		7000	19 125.40	19 425.00	299.60	1.57
SUB-TOTAL			20 135.18	21 464.30	1 329.12	6.60
VAT			3 020.28	3 219.65	199.37	6.60
TOTAL			23 155.46	24 683.95	1 528.49	6.60

Business - Large (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Prepaid Meter	7000 kWh	80A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	916.80	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		7000	19 125.40	19 425.00	299.60	1.57
SUB-TOTAL			20 135.18	21 235.10	1 099.92	5.46
VAT			3 020.28	3 185.27	164.99	5.46
TOTAL			23 155.46	24 420.37	1 264.91	5.46

Business - Large (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Prepaid Meter	7000 kWh	60A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	687.60	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		7000	19 125.40	19 425.00	299.60	1.57
SUB-TOTAL			20 135.18	21 005.90	870.72	4.32
VAT			3 020.28	3 150.89	130.61	4.32
TOTAL			23 155.46	24 156.79	1 001.33	4.32

Business - Large (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Prepaid Meter	7000 kWh	40A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	458.40	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		7000	19 125.40	19 425.00	299.60	1.57
SUB-TOTAL			20 135.18	20 776.70	641.52	3.19
VAT			3 020.28	3 116.51	96.23	3.19
TOTAL			23 155.46	23 893.21	737.75	3.19

Business - Medium (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	4000 kWh	100A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	1 146.00	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		4000	11 597.60	11 651.60	54.00	0.47
SUB-TOTAL			12 607.38	13 690.90	1 083.52	8.59
VAT			1 891.11	2 053.64	162.53	8.59
TOTAL			14 498.49	15 744.54	1 246.05	8.59

Business - Medium (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	4000 kWh	80A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	916.80	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		4000	11 597.60	11 651.60	54.00	0.47
SUB-TOTAL			12 607.38	13 461.70	854.32	6.78
VAT			1 891.11	2 019.26	128.15	6.78
TOTAL			14 498.49	15 480.96	982.47	6.78

Business - Medium (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	4000 kWh	60A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	687.60	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		4000	11 597.60	11 651.60	54.00	0.47
SUB-TOTAL			12 607.38	13 232.50	625.12	4.96
VAT			1 891.11	1 984.88	93.77	4.96
TOTAL			14 498.49	15 217.38	718.89	4.96

Business - Medium (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	4000 kWh	40A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	458.40	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		4000	11 597.60	11 651.60	54.00	0.47
SUB-TOTAL			12 607.38	13 003.30	395.92	3.14
VAT			1 891.11	1 950.50	59.39	3.14
TOTAL			14 498.49	14 953.80	455.31	3.14

Business - Medium (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Prepaid Meter	4000 kWh	100A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	1 146.00	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		4000	10 928.80	11 100.00	171.20	1.57
SUB-TOTAL			11 938.58	13 139.30	1 200.72	10.06
VAT			1 790.79	1 970.90	180.11	10.06
TOTAL			13 729.37	15 110.20	1 380.83	10.06

Business - Medium (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Prepaid Meter	4000 kWh	80A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	916.80	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		4000	10 928.80	11 100.00	171.20	1.57
SUB-TOTAL			11 938.58	12 910.10	971.52	8.14
VAT			1 790.79	1 936.52	145.73	8.14
TOTAL			13 729.37	14 846.62	1 117.25	8.14

Business - Medium (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Prepaid Meter	4000 kWh	60A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	687.60	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		4000	10 928.80	11 100.00	171.20	1.57
SUB-TOTAL			11 938.58	12 680.90	742.32	6.22
VAT			1 790.79	1 902.14	111.35	6.22
TOTAL			13 729.37	14 583.04	853.67	6.22

Business - Medium (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Prepaid Meter	4000 kWh	40A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	458.40	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		4000	10 928.80	11 100.00	171.20	1.57
SUB-TOTAL			11 938.58	12 451.70	513.12	4.30
VAT			1 790.79	1 867.76	76.97	4.30
TOTAL			13 729.37	14 319.46	590.09	4.30

Business - Small (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	1000 kWh	100A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	1 146.00	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		1000	2 899.40	2 912.90	13.50	0.47
SUB-TOTAL			3 909.18	4 952.20	1 043.02	26.68
VAT			586.38	742.83	156.45	26.68
TOTAL			4 495.56	5 695.03	1 199.47	26.68

Business - Small (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	1000 kWh	80A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	916.80	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		1000	2 899.40	2 912.90	13.50	0.47
SUB-TOTAL			3 909.18	4 723.00	813.82	20.82
VAT			586.38	708.45	122.07	20.82
TOTAL			4 495.56	5 431.45	935.89	20.82

Business - Small (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	1000 kWh	60A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	687.60	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		1000	2 899.40	2 912.90	13.50	0.47
SUB-TOTAL			3 909.18	4 493.80	584.62	14.96
VAT			586.38	674.07	87.69	14.96
TOTAL			4 495.56	5 167.87	672.31	14.96

Business - Small (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Credit Meter	1000 kWh	40A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	458.40	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		1000	2 899.40	2 912.90	13.50	0.47
SUB-TOTAL			3 909.18	4 264.60	355.42	9.09
VAT			586.38	639.69	53.31	9.09
TOTAL			4 495.56	4 904.29	408.73	9.09

Business - Small (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Prepaid Meter	1000 kWh	100A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	1 146.00	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		1000	2 732.20	2 775.00	42.80	1.57
SUB-TOTAL			3 741.98	4 814.30	1 072.32	28.66
VAT			561.30	722.15	160.85	28.66
TOTAL			4 303.28	5 536.45	1 233.17	28.66

Business - Small (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Prepaid Meter	1000 kWh	80A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	916.80	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		1000	2 732.20	2 775.00	42.80	1.57
SUB-TOTAL			3 741.98	4 585.10	843.12	22.53
VAT			561.30	687.77	126.47	22.53
TOTAL			4 303.28	5 272.87	969.59	22.53

Business - Small (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Prepaid Meter	1000 kWh	60A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	687.60	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		1000	2 732.20	2 775.00	42.80	1.57
SUB-TOTAL			3 741.98	4 355.90	613.92	16.41
VAT			561.30	653.39	92.09	16.41
TOTAL			4 303.28	5 009.29	706.01	16.41

Business - Small (Three Phase)			Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
Electricity Prepaid Meter	1000 kWh	40A				
Basic			1 009.78	893.30	-116.48	-11.54
Capacity Charge			new	458.40	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Flat rate		1000	2 732.20	2 775.00	42.80	1.57
SUB-TOTAL			3 741.98	4 126.70	384.72	10.28
VAT			561.30	619.01	57.71	10.28
TOTAL			4 303.28	4 745.71	442.43	10.28

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY: BASKET OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 2024/2025

Credit / Prepaid	PHASE/TOU	kWH	Amp	Year	Year	Increase/Decrease	
				2023/2024	2024/2025	Amount	%
RESIDENTIAL							
Prepaid	Single Phase	1 000	60	3 617.42	4 002.58	385.16	10.65
Prepaid	Single Phase	1 000	50	3 617.42	3 973.95	356.53	9.86
Prepaid	Single Phase	1 000	40	3 617.42	3 945.31	327.89	9.06
Prepaid	Single Phase	1 000	30	3 617.42	3 916.68	299.26	8.27
Prepaid	Single Phase	800	60	2 844.57	3 152.14	307.57	10.81
Prepaid	Single Phase	800	50	2 844.57	3 123.51	278.94	9.81
Prepaid	Single Phase	800	40	2 844.57	3 094.87	250.30	8.80
Prepaid	Single Phase	800	30	2 844.57	3 066.24	221.67	7.79
Prepaid	Single Phase	600	60	2 071.73	2 301.70	229.98	11.10
Prepaid	Single Phase	600	50	2 071.73	2 273.07	201.34	9.72
Prepaid	Single Phase	600	40	2 071.73	2 244.43	172.71	8.34
Prepaid	Single Phase	600	30	2 071.73	2 215.80	144.07	6.95
Prepaid	Single Phase	300	60	1 198.01	1 398.96	200.95	16.77
Prepaid	Single Phase	300	50	1 198.01	1 370.33	172.32	14.38
Prepaid	Single Phase	300	40	1 198.01	1 341.69	143.68	11.99
Prepaid	Single Phase	300	30	1 198.01	1 313.06	115.05	9.60
RESIDENTIAL INDIGENT							
Prepaid	Single Phase	500	30	926.07	990.63	64.57	6.97
Prepaid	Single Phase	250	30	411.59	414.68	3.10	0.75
Prepaid	Single Phase	150	30	205.79	184.30	-21.49	-10.44
LIFE LINE INDIGENT							
Prepaid	Single Phase	300	30	451.84	457.42	5.59	1.24
BUSINESS							
TOU	MV			497 124.24	563 010.08	65 885.84	13.25
TOU	LV			496 485.97	586 455.67	89 969.71	18.12
TOU	Small Customer			0.00	393 245.51	393 245.51	new
Credit	3 Phase	7 000	100	24 501.42	25 794.04	1 292.62	5.28
Credit	3 Phase	7 000	80	24 501.42	25 530.46	1 029.04	4.20
Credit	3 Phase	7 000	60	24 501.42	25 266.88	765.46	3.12
Credit	3 Phase	7 000	40	24 501.42	25 003.30	501.88	2.05
Prepaid	3 Phase	7 000	100	23 155.46	24 683.95	1 528.49	6.60
Prepaid	3 Phase	7 000	80	23 155.46	24 420.37	1 264.91	5.46
Prepaid	3 Phase	7 000	60	23 155.46	24 156.79	1 001.33	4.32
Prepaid	3 Phase	7 000	40	23 155.46	23 893.21	737.75	3.19
Credit	3 Phase	4 000	100	14 498.49	15 744.54	1 246.05	8.59
Credit	3 Phase	4 000	80	14 498.49	15 480.96	982.47	6.78
Credit	3 Phase	4 000	60	14 498.49	15 217.38	718.89	4.96
Credit	3 Phase	4 000	40	14 498.49	14 953.80	455.31	3.14
Prepaid	3 Phase	4 000	100	13 729.37	15 110.20	1 380.83	10.06
Prepaid	3 Phase	4 000	80	13 729.37	14 846.62	1 117.25	8.14
Prepaid	3 Phase	4 000	60	13 729.37	14 583.04	853.67	6.22
Prepaid	3 Phase	4 000	40	13 729.37	14 319.46	590.09	4.30
Credit	3 Phase	1 000	100	4 495.56	5 695.03	1 199.47	26.68
Credit	3 Phase	1 000	80	4 495.56	5 431.45	935.89	20.82
Credit	3 Phase	1 000	60	4 495.56	5 167.87	672.31	14.96
Credit	3 Phase	1 000	40	4 495.56	4 904.29	408.73	9.09
Prepaid	3 Phase	1 000	100	4 303.28	5 536.45	1 233.17	28.66
Prepaid	3 Phase	1 000	80	4 303.28	5 272.87	969.59	22.53
Prepaid	3 Phase	1 000	60	4 303.28	5 009.29	706.01	16.41
Prepaid	3 Phase	1 000	40	4 303.28	4 745.71	442.43	10.28

ANNEXURE E

CAPITAL BUDGET & HOUSING PROGRAMME

CAPITAL BUDGET 2024/2025 MTREF

						2024/25 BUDGET			2025/26 BUDGET			2026/27 BUDGET		
Area	**Local Area**	**Ward**	**Project Description**	**Project Manager**	**Funding Source**	**COUNCIL FUNDED**	**EXTERNAL (GRANTS)**	**TOTAL**	**COUNCIL FUNDED**	**EXTERNAL (GRANTS)**	**TOTAL**	**COUNCIL FUNDED**	**EXTERNAL (GRANTS)**	**TOTAL**
			EXECUTIVE & COUNCIL			**520 000**		**520 000**						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	MINOR ASSETS COUNCIL	D Arrison	Surplus	55 000		55 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	COMMUNITY PROJECTS	D O'Neill	Surplus	450 000		450 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	MINOR ASSETS-OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER	D O'Neill	Surplus	15 000		15 000						
			FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION			**2 970 000**		**2 970 000**						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	DELL EMC STARAOGE ARRAY REPLACEMENT - EOL	C Johnson	Surplus	2 200 000		2 200 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	MINOR ASSETS FINANCIAL SERVICES	S Reyneke	Surplus	60 000		60 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	MINOR ASSETS CORPORATE SERVICES	D Arrison	Surplus	60 000		60 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	MINOR ASSETS ICT ORGANIZATION WIDE	C Johnson	Surplus	650 000		650 000						
			PUBLIC SAFETY			**3 950 000**		**3 950 000**						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	VEHICLES-PUBLIC SAFETY	T Steenberg	Surplus	800 000		800 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	VEHICLES-SQUATTER CONTROL FOR ANTI-LAND INVASION (R	R Fraser	Surplus-R/O-24	1 000 000		1 000 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	PURCHASE OF DOGS -EXPLOSIVE & ROAD OPERATIONS	R Fraser	Surplus	350 000		350 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	REPLACEMENT OF 3XDOGS	R Fraser	Surplus-Non-Tariff	350 000		350 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	DRONES-ANTI-LAND INVASION MONITORING	R Fraser	Surplus-Non-Tariff	400 000		400 000						
Gansbaai	Gansbaai	Multi-ward GB	UPGRADING OF GANSBAAI FIRE STATION	L Smith	Surplus-Non-Tariff	750 000		750 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	MINOR ASSETS PUBLIC SAFETY	N Micheals	Surplus	300 000		300 000						
			PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT			**975 000**		**975 000**						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	MINOR ASSETS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	Vacant	Surplus	30 000		30 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	VEHICLES-PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	T Steenberg	Surplus	600 000		600 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	MINOR ASSETS INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	S Muller	Surplus	345 000		345 000						
			COMMUNITY SERVICES			**2 235 000**		**2 235 000**						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	VEHICLES-COMMUNITY SERVICES	T Steenberg	Surplus	500 000		500 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	UPGRADING OF COMMUNITY HALLS-OVERSTRAND	S Swartz	Surplus	1 000 000		1 000 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	MINOR ASSETS COMMUNITY SERVICES	S Swartz	Surplus	735 000		735 000						
			SPORT & RECREATION			**2 996 864**	**10 400 000**	**13 396 864**		**16 028 650**	**16 028 650**		**15 183 000**	**15 183 000**
Hermanus	Hawston	Ward 08	UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX (NEW STADIUM)(F1/3)	D Hendriks	MIG		9 000 000	9 000 000		5 240 550	5 240 550		3 000 000	3 000 000
Hermanus	Hawston	Ward 08	UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX(NEW STADIUM)(F2/3)	D Hendriks	Surplus-Non-Tariff	900 000		900 000						
Hermanus	Hawston	Ward 08	UPGRADE HAWSTON SPORT COMPLEX (F3/3)	D Hendriks	Surplus-Tariff-R/O-	165 883		165 883						
Hermanus	Mount Pleas	Ward 04	UPGRADE MOUNT PLEASANT SPORT GROUNDS	D Hendriks	MIG					2 000 000	2 000 000		4 183 000	4 183 000
Gansbaai	Gansbaai	Multi-ward GB	UPGRADING OF PLAYGROUNDS-GANSBAAI	J Solomons	Surplus	275 000		275 000						
Kleinmond	Kleinmond	Multi-ward KM	UPGRADING OF PLAYGROUNDS-KLEINMOND	D Van Rhodie	Surplus	275 000		275 000						
Kleinmond	Kleinmond	Ward 09	UPGRADE OF KLEINMOND SPORT FACILITIES	D Hendriks	Surplus-R/O-24	506 307		506 307						
Kleinmond	Overhills	Ward 10	REFURBISHMENT OF OVERHILLS SOCCER COMPLEX	D Van Rhodie	Surplus-Ins-R/O-24	874 674		874 674						
Kleinmond	Kleinmond	Ward 09	UPGRADE OF KLEINMOND SPORT FACILITIES	D Hendriks	MIG		1 400 000	1 400 000		2 788 100	2 788 100		3 000 000	3 000 000
Kleinmond	Mooiuitsig	Ward 10	MOOIUITSIG SPORTS GROUNDS	D Hendriks	MIG								2 000 000	2 000 000
Hermanus	Zwelihle	Ward 06	UPGRADE SPORTGROUNDS	D Hendriks	MIG					3 000 000	3 000 000		3 000 000	3 000 000
Hermanus	Hawston	Ward 08	UPGRADE HAWSTON SWIMMING POOL	D Hendriks	MIG					3 000 000	3 000 000			
			HOUSING				**13 129 000**	**13 129 000**					**9 000 000**	**9 000 000**
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	LCH SERVICES	D Hendriks	Prov Gr-HSDG		13 129 000	13 129 000					9 000 000	9 000 000
			ROADS			**1 500 000**	**802 000**	**2 302 000**		**2 981 350**	**2 981 350**		**6 000 000**	**6 000 000**
Gansbaai	Masakhane	Ward 02	REHABILITATE ROADS AND SIDEWALKS MASAKHANE	D Hendriks	MIG					2 981 350	2 981 350		2 000 000	2 000 000
Hermanus	Zwelihle	Ward 06	REHABILITATE ROADS & STORMWATER	D Hendriks	MIG		802 000	802 000						
Hermanus	Hawston	Ward 08	HAWSTON ALMAR CIRCLE	T Marx	Surplus	150 000		150 000						
Hermanus	Mount Pleas	Ward 04	TAXI HOLDING FACILITY	T Marx	Surplus-Non-Tariff	1 350 000		1 350 000						
Hermanus	Mount Pleas	Ward 04	REHABILITATE ROADS	D Hendriks	MIG								4 000 000	4 000 000
			ELECTRICITY			**34 127 463**	**19 334 000**	**53 461 463**	**37 000 000**	**9 900 000**	**46 900 000**	**28 000 000**	**9 551 000**	**37 551 000**
Gansbaai	Gansbaai	Multi-ward GB	GANSBAAI STANFORD MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT	S Muller	EL25/26	3 000 000		3 000 000	5 000 000		5 000 000			
Gansbaai	Gansbaai	Multi-ward GB	FKRAAL KBAAI MV/LV UPGRADE AS PER RETICMASTER	S Muller	EL27							3 000 000		3 000 000
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	ELECTRIFICATION OF LOW COST HOUSING AREAS (F1/2)	S Muller	INEP		19 334 000	19 334 000		5 000 000	5 000 000		4 000 000	4 000 000
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	ELECTRIFICATION OF LOW COST HOUSING AREAS (F2/2)	S Muller	EL25	3 000 000		3 000 000						

CAPITAL BUDGET 2024/2025 MTREF

						2024/25 BUDGET			2025/26 BUDGET			2026/27 BUDGET		
Area	Local Area	Ward	Project Description	Project Manager	Funding Source	COUNCIL FUNDED	EXTERNAL (GRANTS)	TOTAL	COUNCIL FUNDED	EXTERNAL (GRANTS)	TOTAL	COUNCIL FUNDED	EXTERNAL (GRANTS)	TOTAL
Gansbaai	Gansbaai	Multi-ward GB	FKRAAL KBAAI BHEAD NEW 66 11KV SUBSTATION	S Muller	BICL-R/O-22	2 413 635		2 413 635						
Hermanus	Hermanus	Ward 03	HERMANUS MV/LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F1/3)	S Muller	EL25/26/27	5 000 000		5 000 000	10 000 000		10 000 000	10 000 000		10 000 000
Hermanus	Hermanus	Ward 03	HERMANUS MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F2/3)	S Muller	EL23-R/O	2 600 000		2 600 000						
Hermanus	Hermanus	Ward 03	HERMANUS MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F3/3)	S Muller	EL22-R/O	92 213		92 213						
Kleinmond	Kleinmond	Ward 09	KLEINMOND MV/LV NETWORK UPGRADE(F1/2)	S Muller	EL25/26/27	2 000 000		2 000 000	5 000 000		5 000 000	2 000 000		2 000 000
Kleinmond	Kleinmond	Ward 09	KLEINMOND MV LV NETWORK UPGRADE(F2/2)	S Muller	EL22-R/O	1 886 275		1 886 275						
Hermanus	Hawston	Ward 08	HAWSTON MV/LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F1/2)	S Muller	EL25/26/27	2 000 000		2 000 000	3 500 000		3 500 000	3 000 000		3 000 000
Hermanus	Hawston	Ward 08	HAWSTON MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT(F2/2)	S Muller	EL22-R/O	1 885 340		1 885 340						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	VEHICLES-ELECTRICITY	T Steenberg	Surplus	2 250 000		2 250 000						
Hermanus	Onrus	Ward 13	ADDITIONAL WORKSPACE AT ELECTRICAL DEPOT-ONRUS	S Muller	EL25/26	1 500 000		1 500 000	1 500 000		1 500 000			
Hermanus	Hermanus	Ward 03	NEW STILL STREET 66KV 11KV SUBSTATION	S Muller	EL25/26/27-INEP	5 000 000		5 000 000	10 000 000	4 900 000	14 900 000	10 000 000	5 551 000	15 551 000
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	ELECTRICITY TRANSFORMERS CAPITAL REPLACEMENT CONT	S Muller	EL25/26	1 500 000		1 500 000	2 000 000		2 000 000			
			WATER			**28 775 470**	**14 800 000**	**43 575 470**	**30 500 000**	**12 000 000**	**42 500 000**	**16 960 000**		**16 960 000**
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	REFURBISHMENT OF BULK WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	H Blignaut	EL25/26/27	1 000 000		1 000 000	1 000 000		1 000 000	1 000 000		1 000 000
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	FENCING AT WATER INSTALLATIONS	H Blignaut	EL25/26/27	500 000		500 000	500 000		500 000	500 000		500 000
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	REPLACEMENT OF OVERSTRAND WATER PIPES(F1/2)	H Blignaut	EL25/26/27	7 000 000		7 000 000	9 500 000		9 500 000	7 660 000		7 660 000
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	REPLACEMENT OF OVERSTRAND WATER PIPES(F2/2)	H Blignaut	EL24-R/O	1 875 470		1 875 470						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	WATER FACILITIES CONTINGENCY	H Blignaut	EL25/26/27	500 000		500 000	500 000		500 000	500 000		500 000
Kleinmond	Kleinmond	Multi-ward KM	REFURBISHMENT OF BUFFELS RIVER WTW	H Blignaut	EL25/26/27	5 000 000		5 000 000	10 000 000		10 000 000	7 000 000		7 000 000
Hermanus	Hermanus	Multi-ward HM	UPGRADE HERMANUS WELL FIELDS PHASE 2(F1/2)	H Blignaut	EL25/26	2 100 000		2 100 000	2 700 000		2 700 000			
Hermanus	Hermanus	Multi-ward HM	UPGRADE HERMANUS WELL FIELDS PHASE 2(F2/2)	H Blignaut	WSIG		8 000 000	8 000 000		12 000 000	12 000 000			
Kleinmond	Kleinmond	Ward 09	REPLACEMENT OF WATER PIPES PROTEADORP	H Blignaut	MIG		6 800 000	6 800 000						
Gansbaai	De Kelders	Ward 14	DE KELDERS WTW MEMBRANE REPLACEMENT	H Blignaut	EL25	800 000		800 000						
Gansbaai	Pearly Beach	Ward 11	PEARLY BEACH WATER TOWER REFURBISH	H Blignaut	EL25	1 000 000		1 000 000						
Gansbaai	Pearly Beach	Ward 11	PEARLY BEACH WTW PROCESS UPGRADE	H Blignaut	EL25	5 000 000		5 000 000						
Hermanus	Hermanus	Multi-ward HM	NEW DISINFECTION SYSTEM AT PREEKSTOEL WTW	H Blignaut	EL25/26	3 000 000		3 000 000	6 000 000		6 000 000			
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	VEHICLES-WATER	T Steenberg	Surplus	1 000 000		1 000 000						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	TELEMETRY SYSTEM UPGRADE-WATER	H Blignaut	EL26/27				300 000		300 000	300 000		300 000
			SEWERAGE			**34 820 830**		**34 820 830**	**18 000 000**	**7 000 000**	**25 000 000**	**21 200 000**	**7 000 000**	**28 200 000**
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	SEWERAGE FACILITIES CONTINGENCY	H Blignaut	EL25/26	700 000		700 000	700 000		700 000			
Kleinmond	Kleinmond	Ward 09	KLEINMOND SEWER NETWORK EXTENSION	H Blignaut	EL27							2 000 000		2 000 000
Gansbaai	Gansbaai	Ward 02	GANSBAAI CBD SEWER NETWORK EXTENSION	H Blignaut	EL27							2 000 000		2 000 000
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	FENCING AT SEWERAGE INSTALLATIONS	H Blignaut	EL25/26	600 000		600 000	600 000		600 000			
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	UPGRADING OF PUMPSTATIONS & RISING MAINS(F1/2)	H Blignaut	EL25/26/27	2 550 000		2 550 000	10 000 000		10 000 000	7 000 000		7 000 000
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	UPGRADING OF PUMPSTATIONS & RISING MAINS(F2/2)	H Blignaut	EL24-R/O	8 475 510		8 475 510						
Hermanus	Hermanus	Multi-ward HM	HERMANUS WWTW UPGRADE SCREENS RAS SLUDGE DEWA	H Blignaut	EL25/26	3 200 000		3 200 000	1 500 000		1 500 000			
Hermanus	Hawston	Ward 08	HAWSTON WWTW REFURBISH AND UPGRADE(F1/2)	H Blignaut	EL27-MIG					7 000 000	7 000 000	10 000 000	7 000 000	17 000 000
Hermanus	Hawston	Ward 08	HAWSTON WWTW REFURBISH AND UPGRADE(F2/2)	H Blignaut	EL26				4 000 000		4 000 000			
Kleinmond	Kleinmond	Multi-ward KM	KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE (F1/2)	H Blignaut	EL24-R/O	8 900 000		8 900 000						
Kleinmond	Kleinmond	Multi-ward KM	KLEINMOND WWTW REFURBISH UPGRADE (F2/2)	H Blignaut	EL23-R/O	1 895 320		1 895 320						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	TELEMETRY SYSTEM UPGRADE-SEWERAGE	H Blignaut	EL25/26/27	500 000		500 000	200 000		200 000	200 000		200 000
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	NEW DISINFECTION SYSTEMS AT WASTEWATER TREATMENT	H Blignaut	EL25/26	8 000 000		8 000 000	1 000 000		1 000 000			
			STORMWATER			**3 750 000**	**6 963 000**	**10 713 000**						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	VEHICLES-STORMWATER	T Steenberg	Surplus	500 000		500 000						
Kleinmond	Kleinmond	Multi-ward KM	UPGRADE/NEW STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE	D van Rhodie	Surplus-Non-Tariff	1 250 000		1 250 000						
Hermanus	Fisherhaven	Ward 08	STORMWATER SYSTEM UPGRADING	T Marx	Surplus-Non-Tariff	2 000 000		2 000 000						
Kleinmond	Proteadorp	Ward 09	UPGRADE STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE- PROTEADORP,	D Hendriks	MIG		6 963 000	6 963 000						
			WASTE MANAGEMENT			**2 474 700**	**105 088**	**2 579 788**	**4 500 000**		**4 500 000**	**3 840 000**		**3 840 000**
Kleinmond	Kleinmond	Multi-ward KM	UPGRADING OF KLEINMOND TRANSFER STATION	C Mitchell	EL26				500 000		500 000			
Gansbaai	Gansbaai	Multi-ward GB	TROMMEL SCREEN FOR GANSBAAI LANDFILL	C Mitchell	EL26/27				4 000 000		4 000 000	3 000 000		3 000 000
Gansbaai	Gansbaai	Multi-ward GB	GANSBAAI LANDFILL WEIGHBRIDGE NEW REPLACEMENT DEC	C Mitchell	EL27							840 000		840 000
Hermanus	Hermanus	Ward 03	REFURBISHMENT OF HERMANUS TRANSFER STATION(F1/2)	T Marx	EL24 -R/O	400 000		400 000						
Hermanus	Hermanus	Ward 03	REFURBISHMENT OF HERMANUS TRANSFER STATION(F2/2)	T Marx	DBSA-R/O-22-Publ	0	105 088	105 088						
Hermanus	Hermanus	Multi-ward HM	GENERATOR FOR HERMANUS MRF	C Mitchell	EL25	490 000		490 000						
Hermanus	Hermanus	Multi-ward HM	LARGE UPS FOR WEIGHBRIDGE(IF NO GENERATOR INSTALLE	C Mitchell	EL25	60 000		60 000						
Hermanus	Voelklip	Ward 03	VOELKLIP DROP OFF AND MINI DROP OFF ELECTRIC FENCIN	C Mitchell	Surplus-Tariff-R/O-	24 700		24 700						
Overstrand	Overstrand	Overstrand	VEHICLES-WASTE MANAGEMENT	T Steenberg	Surplus	1 500 000		1 500 000						
			GRAND TOTAL			**119 095 327**	**65 533 088**	**184 628 415**	**90 000 000**	**47 910 000**	**137 910 000**	**70 000 000**	**46 734 000**	**116 734 000**

CAPITAL BUDGET 2024/2025 MTREF

Area	Local Area	Ward	Project Description	Project Manager	Funding Source	2024/25 BUDGET COUNCIL FUNDED	2024/25 BUDGET EXTERNAL (GRANTS)	2024/25 BUDGET TOTAL	2025/26 BUDGET COUNCIL FUNDED	2025/26 BUDGET EXTERNAL (GRANTS)	2025/26 BUDGET TOTAL	2026/27 BUDGET COUNCIL FUNDED	2026/27 BUDGET EXTERNAL (GRANTS)	2026/27 BUDGET TOTAL
					FUNDING:									
					EXTERNAL LOAN 25/26/27(GENERAL CAPITAL)	65 000 000		65 000 000	90 000 000		90 000 000	70 000 000		70 000 000
					EXTERNAL LOAN 24(ROLL OVER)	19 650 980		19 650 980						
					EXTERNAL LOAN 23(ROLL OVER)	4 495 320		4 495 320						
					EXTERNAL LOAN 22(ROLL OVER)	3 863 828		3 863 828						
					SURPLUS	14 100 000		14 100 000						
					SURPLUS-NON-TARIFF	7 000 000		7 000 000						
					SURPLUS-NON-TARIFF-R/O-22	190 583		190 583						
					SURPLUS-R/O-24	1 506 307		1 506 307						
					SURPLUS-INSURANCE-R/O-24	874 674		874 674						
					BICL-R/O-22	2 413 635		2 413 635						
					DBSA-PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION 21-22(ROLL OVER)		105 088	105 088						
					PROV GR-HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT GRANT		13 129 000	13 129 000					9 000 000	9 000 000
					MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT		24 965 000	24 965 000		26 010 000	26 010 000		28 183 000	28 183 000
					INTERGRATED NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME		19 334 000	19 334 000		9 900 000	9 900 000		9 551 000	9 551 000
					WATER SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT		8 000 000	8 000 000		12 000 000	12 000 000			
GRAND TOTAL						**119 095 327**	**65 533 088**	**184 628 415**	**90 000 000**	**47 910 000**	**137 910 000**	**70 000 000**	**46 734 000**	**116 734 000**

3 YEAR HOUSING BUDGET 2024-2027

Project	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Blompark TS Phase 4 (139)	R 31 525 000.00	R 309 000.00	
Masakhane TS (Transfers)	R 385 000.00		
Stanford TS Phase 1 (150)	R 52 500 000.00	R 46 410 000.00	R 10 500 000.00
TOTAL OPEX	**R 84 410 000.00**	**R 46 719 000.00**	**R 10 500 000.00**
Masakhane UISP (104 sites)	R 5 200 000.00		
Masakhane UISP Wetcores Phase 4	R 1 200 000.00	R -	
Mount Pleasant IRDP Infill Phase 3 (85 sites)	R 4 900 000.00	R -	
Buffeljagsbaai			
Kleinmond IRDP	R 800 000.00	R -	R 8 000 000.00
Kleinmond Overhills UISP	R 1 029 000.00	R -	R 1 000 000.00
Afdaksrivier Purchase	R -	R -	
TOTAL CAPEX	**R 13 129 000.00**	**R -**	**R 9 000 000.00**
GRAND TOTAL	**R 97 539 000.00**	**R 46 719 000.00**	**R 19 500 000.00**

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT GRANT	R 90 110 000.00	R 46 719 000.00	R 18 500 000.00
INFORMAL SETTLEMENT UPGRADING PARTNERSHIP GRANT	R 7 429 000.00	R -	R 1 000 000.00
	R 97 539 000.00	**R 46 719 000.00**	**R 19 500 000.00**

INFORMAL SETTLEMENT UPGRADING PARTNERSHIP GRANT - PROVINCE - SCHULPHOEK	**R 16 000 000.00**

* THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO SPEND THE ABOVE MENTIONED R16 000 000.

*NOTE: THE ABOVE BUDGET WAS DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVINCIAL HUMAN SETTLEMENT BUSINESS PLAN AS SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FOR APPROVAL

ANNEXURE F

SERVICE LEVEL STANDARDS

Province: Municipality(WC032) - Schedule of Service Delivery Standards	
Description	
Standard	**Service Level 2024/2025**
Solid Waste Removal	
Premise based removal (Residential Frequency)	WEEKLY
Premise based removal (Business Frequency)	UP TO 7 TIMES PER WEEK (AS PER REQUEST)
Bulk Removal (Frequency)	NO
Removal Bags provided(Yes/No)	NO
Garden refuse removal Included (Yes/No)	YES (1 bag)
Street Cleaning Frequency in CBD	DAILY
Street Cleaning Frequency in areas excluding CBD	DAILY ON ROTATIONAL BASIS
How soon are public areas cleaned after events (24hours/48hours/longer)	WITHIN 24 HRS
Clearing of illegal dumping (24hours/48hours/longer)	48 HOURS (from notification)
Recycling or environmentally friendly practices(Yes/No)	Yes
Licenced landfill site(Yes/No)	Yes
Water Service	
Water Quality rating (Blue/Green/Brown/N0 drop)	Overstrand Green Drop Score 2022: 89% Blue Drop Assessment Report 2023: 99,9% Overstrand No Drop Score 2023: 101%
Is free water available to all? (All/only to the indigent consumers)	Indigent Consumers only
Frequency of meter reading? (per month, per year)	Monthly
Are estimated consumption calculated on actual consumption over (two month's/three month's/longer period)	Estimate consumption are calculated over a 12 months period (Estimates are only done in exceptional cases eg meter readers capacity challenges)
On average for how long does the municipality use estimates before reverting back to actual readings? (months)	1 Month
Duration (hours) before availability of water is restored in cases of service interruption (complete the sub questions)	
One service connection affected (number of hours)	4.00
Up to 5 service connection affected (number of hours)	4.00
Up to 20 service connection affected (number of hours)	8.00
Feeder pipe larger than 800mm (number of hours)	N/A
What is the average minimum water flow in your municipality?	Average 4.3 Bar pressure
Do you practice any environmental or scarce resource protection activities as part of your operations? (Yes/No)	Yes. Groundwater Monitoring Programs
How long does it take to replace faulty water meters? (days)	5 days
Do you have a cathodic protection system in place that is operational at this stage? (Yes/No)	No
Electricity Service	
What is your electricity availability percentage on average per month?	98,78% (Eskom Loadshedding included) 99.7% (Eskom Loadshedding excluded)
Do your municipality have a ripple control in place that is operational? (Yes/No)	YES
How much do you estimate is the cost saving in utilizing the ripple control system?	R 1 477 732.00 p/a
What is the frequency of meters being read? (per month, per year)	PER MONTH
Are estimated consumption calculated at consumption over (two month's/three month's/longer period)	N/A
On average for how long does the municipality use estimates before reverting back to actual readings? (months)	N/A
Duration before availability of electricity is restored in cases of breakages (immediately/one day/two days/longer)	IMMEDIATE
Are accounts normally calculated on actual readings? (Yes/no)	YES
Do you practice any environmental or scarce resource protection activities as part of your operations? (Yes/No)	NO
How long does it take to replace faulty meters? (days)	1

Description	
Standard	**Service Level 2024/2025**
Do you have a plan to prevent illegal connections and prevention of electricity theft? (Yes/No)	YES
How effective is the action plan in curbing line losses? (Good/Bad)	GOOD
How soon does the municipality provide a quotation to a customer upon a written request? (days)	7
How long does the municipality takes to provide electricity service where existing infrastructure can be used? (working days)	5
How long does the municipality takes to provide electricity service for low voltage users where network extension is not required? (working days)	5
How long does the municipality takes to provide electricity service for high voltage users where network extension is not required? (working days)	21
Sewerage Service	
Are your purification system effective enough to put water back in to the system after purification?	YES, effective in general to put water back into water resources in accordance with license conditions.
To what extent do you subsidize your indigent consumers?	Basic charges plus 7kl of sewer unit charges
How long does it take to restore sewerage breakages on average	
Severe overflow? (hours)	6.00
Sewer blocked pipes: Large pipes? (Hours)	6.00
Sewer blocked pipes: Small pipes? (Hours)	8.00
Spillage clean-up? (hours)	8.00
Replacement of manhole covers? (Hours)	4.00
Road Infrastructure Services	
Time taken to repair a single pothole on a major road? (Hours)	24.00
Time taken to repair a single pothole on a minor road? (Hours)	72.00
Time taken to repair a road following an open trench service crossing? (Hours)	72.00
Time taken to repair walkways? (Hours)	72.00
Property valuations	
How long does it take on average from completion to the first account being issued? (one month/three months or longer)	3 months
Do you have any special rating properties? (Yes/No)	yes
Financial Management	
Is there any change in the situation of unauthorised and wasteful expenditure over time? (Decrease/Increase)	Increase (Non Cash)
Are the financial statement outsources? (Yes/No)	No
Are there Council adopted business process tsructuing the flow and managemet of documentation feeding to Trial Balalnce?	Standard Operating Procedures
How long does it take for an Tax/Invoice to be paid from the date it has been received?	30 days
Is there advance planning from SCM unit linking all departmental plans quaterly and annualy including for the next two to three years procurement plans?	Yes
Administration	
Reaction time on enquiries and requests?	1 to 10
Time to respond to a verbal customer enquiry or request? (working days)	1 to 10
Time to respond to a written customer enquiry or request? (working days)	10
Time to resolve a customer enquiry or request? (working days)	10
What percentage of calls are not answered? (5%,10% or more)	1
How long does it take to respond to voice mails? (hours)	N/A
Does the municipality have control over locked enquiries? (Yes/No)	yes

Description	
Standard	**Service Level 2024/2025**
Is there a reduction in the number of complaints or not? (Yes/No)	no
How long does in take to open an account to a new customer? (1 day/ 2 days/ a week or longer)	1 day
How many times does SCM Unit, CFO's Unit and Technical unit sit to review and resolve SCM process delays other than normal monthly management meetings?	Weekly progress reports and monthly Demand Management Plan reports
Community safety and licensing services	
How long does it take to register a vehicle? (minutes)	30min
How long does it take to renew a vehicle license? (minutes)	10min
How long does it take to issue a duplicate registration certificate vehicle? (minutes)	72hours
How long does it take to de-register a vehicle? (minutes)	10min
How long does it take to renew a drivers license? (minutes)	30min
What is the average reaction time of the fire service to an incident? (minutes)	4,25 min
What is the average reaction time of the ambulance service to an incident in the urban area? (minutes)	15 min
What is the average reaction time of the ambulance service to an incident in the rural area? (minutes)	40 min
Economic development	
How many economic development projects does the municipality drive?	9
How many economic development programme are deemed to be catalytic in creating an enabling environment to unlock key economic growth projects?	6
What percentage of the projects have created sustainable job security?	39
Does the municipality have any incentive plans in place to create an conducive environment for economic development? (Yes/No)	Yes - Overstrand Business Corridors and Public Trade Policy (Plans to be gazetted)
Other Service delivery and communication	
Is a information package handed to the new customer? (Yes/No)	Yes - available on www.overstrand.gov.za Monthly news letters and Social Media
Does the municipality have training or information sessions to inform the community? (Yes/No)	Yes
Are customers treated in a professional and humanly manner? (Yes/No)	Yes

ANNEXURE G

WATER & WASTE WATER QUALITY

4.20 Overstrand Local Municipality

Municipal Blue Drop Score		
Blue Drop Score 2023	%	99.99%
Blue Drop Score 2014	%	90.79%
Blue Drop Score 2012	%	96.82%
Blue Drop Score 2011	%	90.56%

Key Performance Area	Weight	Baardskeerdersbos	Buffeljags Bay	Buffelsrivier	Greater Gansbaai
					
Bulk/WSP		-	-	-	-
Capacity Management	15%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
DWQ Risk Management	20%	96.00%	95.00%	96.00%	95.29%
Financial Management	10%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Technical Management	20%	98.50%	83.50%	100.00%	98.81%
DWQ Compliance	35%	98.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bonus	10%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Penalties	10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Disqualifiers		None	None	None	None
Blue Drop Score 2023	%	99.70%	98.20%	99.99%	99.99%
Blue Drop Score 2014	%	63.90%	71.80%	87.20%	88.30%
Blue Drop Score 2012	%	91.60%	93.80%	95.00%	97.10%
Blue Drop Score 2011	%	93.70%	75.40%	95.10%	95.10%
System Design Capacity	kL/d	185	80	5 500	8 100
System Available Capacity	kL/d	185	28	5 500	8 100
System Input Value	kL/d	37	14	2 020	3 743
Capacity Utilisation	%	20.00%	50.00%	36.73%	46.22%
Average Daily Consumption	l/p/d	289	92	610	183
Resource Abstracted From		Boreholes	Borehole	Buffels River Dam	Klipgat & De Kelders Grotte Fountain, Kraaibosch & Franskraal Dams
Microbiological Compliance	%	98.70%	99.99%	99.99%	99.05%
Chemical Health Compliance	%	98.51%	98.28%	99.47%	98.85%
Risk Defined Compliance	%	97.97%	98.04%	96.79%	99.70%
VROOM	Rand	-	-	R311 735	-
BDRR 2023	%	9.57%	14.21%	15.08%	19.97%
BDRR 2022	%	12.80%	16.20%	16.70%	17.00%

Key Performance Area	Weight	Greater Hermanus	Kleinmond	Pearly Beach	Stanford
Bulk/WSP		-	-	-	-
Capacity Management	15%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
DWQ Risk Management	20%	96.00%	96.00%	96.00%	96.00%
Financial Management	10%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Technical Management	20%	100.00%	98.50%	98.50%	98.50%
DWQ Compliance	35%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bonus	10%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Penalties	10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Disqualifiers		None	None	None	None
Blue Drop Score 2023	%	**99.99%**	**99.99%**	**99.99%**	**99.99%**
Blue Drop Score 2014	%	96.40%	85.60%	87.40%	90.90%
Blue Drop Score 2012	%	97.90%	95.00%	95.20%	92.70%
Blue Drop Score 2011	%	87.20%	93.10%	94.30%	95.20%
System Design Capacity	kL/d	38 000	5 800	1 440	1 000
System Available Capacity	kL/d	38 000	5 800	1 440	2 000
System Input Value	kL/d	11 154	2 260	380	720
Capacity Utilisation	%	29.35%	38.97%	26.39%	36.00%
Average Daily Consumption	l/p/d	159	273	301	119
Resource Abstracted From		De Bos Dam; Gateway Borehole Field (5 boreholes); Volmoed and Camphill borehole fields (7 boreholes)	Palmiet River and Dorpsfontein	Pearly Beach Dam & Koekemoer Dam	Stanford Spring Kouevlakte Boreholes
Microbiological Compliance	%	98.53%	99.99%	97.30%	98.77%
Chemical Health Compliance	%	99.76%	98.73%	98.80%	98.11%
Risk Defined Compliance	%	99.59%	99.71%	99.43%	99.05%
VROOM	Rand	**R2 153 802**	-	-	-
BDRR 2023	%	18.44%	14.53%	13.39%	15.98%
BDRR 2022	%	20.70%	16.20%	13.80%	17.80%

Introductions

The Overstrand Local Municipality (OLM) supplies approximately 109 703 people with potable water through its 8 water supply systems, with a total SIV of 20.33 Ml/day and a combined design capacity of 61.11 Ml/day. The OLM is the Water Services Authority responsible for 100% of the total SIV and sub-contracts the operation of all the treatment plants to VEOLIA water service providers. The distribution network is solely maintained by the Overstrand Local Municipality:

- The Baardskeerdersbos Supply system abstracts raw water from boreholes for treatment at the Baardskeerdersbos WTP (OLM) which serves 128 people, delivered at an SIV of 37 kl/d.
- The Buffeljags Bay Supply system abstracts raw water from boreholes for treatment at the Buffelsjags Bay WTW (OLM) which serves 154 people, delivered at an SIV of 14 kl/d.
- The Buffelsrivier Supply system abstracts raw water from the Buffels River Dam for treatment at the Buffelsriver WTP (OLM) which serves 3 312 people, delivered at an SIV of 2 020 kl/d.

- The Greater Gansbaai Supply system serves 20 479 people, delivered at a total SIV of 37 kl/d. The system abstracts raw water from the Klipgat & De Kelders Grotte Fountain for treatment at the De Kelders WTP (OLM) at an SIV of 763 kl/d, and the Kraaibosch and Franskraal Dams for treatment at the Franskraal WTP (OLM) at an SIV of 2 980 kl/d.
- The Greater Hermanus Supply system abstracts raw water from the De Bos Dam, Gateway Borehole Field (5 boreholes) and Volmoed and Camphill borehole fields (7 boreholes) for treatment at the Preekstoel WTP (OLM) which serves 70 038 people, delivered at an SIV of 11 154 kl/d.
- The Kleinmond Supply system abstracts raw water from the Palmiet River and Dorpsfontein for treatment at the Kleinmond WTP (OLM) which serves 8 279 people, delivered at an SIV of 2 260 kl/d.
- The Pearly Beach Supply system abstracts raw water from the Pearly Beach and Koekemoer Dams for treatment at the Pearly Beach WTP (OLM) which serves 1 263 people, delivered at an SIV of 380 kl/d.
- The Stanford Supply system abstracts raw water from the Stanford Spring Kouevlakte Boreholes for treatment at the Stanford Water Treatment Works (OLM) which serves 6 050 people, delivered at an SIV of 720 kl/d.

Regulator's Comments

The Overstrand Local Municipality (OLM) was represented by the Director of Engineering planning and accompanied by two technical managers as well as the operations manager from VEOLIA appointed for the operation of all the treatment works for the OLM. The WSI representatives were very well prepared for the Blue Drop assessment, well informed of all aspects of their systems, and provided an outstanding portfolio of evidence which made the audit process easy and efficient. The OLM had a significant decline in its Blue Drop score history from 93.70% in 2011 to 63.90% in 2014.

The regulator would like to applaud the OLM for their commitment to a high standard of service delivery by taking the initiative in appointing VEOLIA for the operation of their treatment plants. With very-low risk ratings, and excellent compliance for both microbiological and chemical acute health across all their systems it is plain to see the value added by this appointment is plain to see, which resulted in a praiseworthy overall Blue Drop score of 99.99%.

The WSI completed comprehensive high-quality water safety plans for all their systems including extensive proof of implementation and monthly reports on the performance and O&M expenditures on all their plants. Their operational monitoring, data capturing, and analysis is commendable, and they have well-defined and implemented compliance monitoring and risk-based monitoring programs. The team was questioned on their knowledge of the risks identified in the WaSP and was able to readily identify the major risk in the catchments, at the treatment works and within the network including the mitigation measures and status of implementation thereof.

The WSI provided detailed system assessments informed by high-quality process audits including technical site assessments, water reticulation inspections/assessments, and IWA water balances.

The maintenance teams are sufficiently capacitated and managed with competent staff and term contracts are in place for outsourcing of specialised maintenance.

A capital budget was provided together with a five-year forecast. The budget for the audit year was R7.17 mil for bulk (delivery and treatment) projects and R30.16 Mil for network/distribution with respective expenditures of R7.15 mil and R29.48 mil. The projects were listed as follows:

Capital works executed under bulk contract:

- Security Fencing Water Facilities. Hawston and Pearly Beach Booster WPS (budget R1.0 mil; spent: R0.99 mil)
- Replace Kraaibsoch Booster Pump; Replace membranes at Pearly Beach WTW; Replace Membranes at De Bos WTW; Refurbish sand filters; install solar pump and DAF upgrade at Pearly Beach (budget R 2.18 mil; spent: R 2.17 mil)
- Refurbishment of Bulk Water Pipelines (All systems) (budget R1.988 mil; expenditure: R1.986 mil).
- Upgrade access roads to Kleinmond and Buffelsrivier WTW (budget R2.0 mil; expenditure: R1.99 mil)

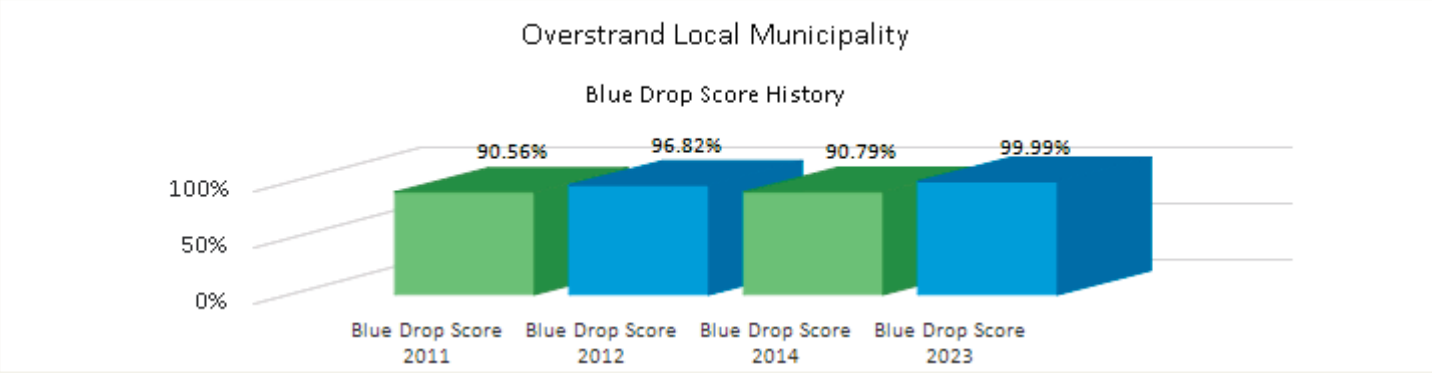
Capital projects implemented by the Municipality:

- Replacement of Overstrand water pipes (f1/3) - (budget R7.05 mil; expenditure: R7.05 mil).
- Replacement of Overstrand water pipes (f2/3) - (budget R8.00mil; expenditure: R8.00 mil).
- Replacement of Overstrand water pipes (f3/3) - (budget R3.62 mil; expenditure: R3.62 mil).
- Upgrade Hermanus well fields phase 2- (budget R3.59 mil; expenditure: R3.58 mil).
- Water master plan implementation- (budget R7.22 mil; expenditure: R7.22 mil).

Blue Drop Findings

The OLM, across all their system, has very few shortcomings.

- The WSI should ensure that all their Water Use Licenses are in place for Raw Water Abstraction.
- The WSI to ensure Up-to-date proof of accuracy for flow meters of the Buffelsjags WSS.
- Although the WSI are complying with the regulations for Process controllers and supervisors required for this audit period, the WSI should ensure compliance with the newly promulgated requirement of regulation 3630 for future.



Technical Site Assessment

The ***Preekstoel WTP*** was inspected to verify the Blue Drop audit findings and received a technical site assessment score of 94%. The plant is owned by the Overstand LM and operated by a private company, Veolia. The works comprises of 3 plants, a 21 Ml/d conventional treatment, a 7 Ml/d chemical oxidation plant ($KMnO_4$), and a 10 Ml/d biological filter plant for Fe & Mn removal giving a combined treatment capacity of 38 ML/d. The works was found to be in prime condition, excellently managed and maintained and only required some minor general concrete repairs and general upkeep of the buildings. The inspected raw water pump station requires refurbishment of corroded valves and pipes, and a gland leakage sump / pump should be considered. Due to the chemical oxidation process, non-corrosive materials should be considered in areas. All considered the total VROOM amount comes to R 56 679/ML. The final water quality produced by the treatment plant is excellent with a Microbiological (Acute Health) compliance of 98.53% (samples taken fortnightly), and a Chemical compliance (Acute and Chronic Health) of >99.90% and 99.75% respectively. The Operational, Aesthetic and Risk Def compliance monitoring are also excellent, scoring 99.23%, 99.91% and 99.59% respectively. The team on site is aware of what is listed in the safety plan on risks associated from the catchment to the reticulation system. Workplace satisfaction has been indicated as 90% with training identified as the only aspect to improve.

The Blue Drop Watch Report 2023 can be consulted for more detail.



Cascading Inlet for conventional treatment - Preekstoel WTW



KMnO4 treated water entering settling tank - Chemical Oxidation Treatment- Preekstoel WTW



Biofiltration Plant - Preekstoel WTW

4.18 Overstrand Local Municipality

Water Service Institution	**Overstrand Local Municipality**
Water Service Provider	Veolia Water

Municipal Green Drop Score	
2021 Green Drop Score	**89%→**
2013 Green Drop Score	**89%**
2011 Green Drop Score	**89%**
2009 Green Drop Score	**63%**

VROOM Impression (Towards restoring functionality):

1. Flow distribution to SSTs
2. Lime storage facility
3. Security
4. Scum control

VROOM Estimate:

- R10,200,000

Key Performance Area	**Weight**	**Gansbaai**	**Hawston**	**Hermanus**	**Kleinmond**
A. Capacity Management	15%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
B. Environmental Management	15%	91.0%	85.0%	85.0%	86.0%
C. Financial Management	20%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	78.0%
D. Technical Management	20%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	93.5%
E. Effluent & Sludge Compliance	30%	70.0%	50.0%	85.0%	64.0%
F. Bonus		94.0%	94.0%	94.0%	94.0%
G. Penalties		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
H. Disqualifiers		None	None	None	None
Green Drop Score (2021)		**96%->89%**	**89%**	**96%->89%**	88%
2013 Green Drop Score		**92%**	**90%**	**91%**	**78%**
2011 Green Drop Score		**76%**	**88%**	**92%**	**83%**
2009 Green Drop Score		**66%**	**57%**	**66%**	**66%**
System Design Capacity	Ml/d	2	1	12	2
Design Capacity Utilisation (%)		43%	61%	54%	76%
Resource Discharged into		Irrigation – Sports complex	Maturation Pond into Wetland	Ocean	Reed- bed/wetland area linked to sea
Microbiological Compliance	%	68%	80%	87%	91%
Chemical Compliance	%	86%	74%	98%	51%
Physical Compliance	%	95%	62%	100%	88%
Wastewater Risk Rating (CRR% of CRR_{max})		**Gansbaai**	**Hawston**	**Hermanus**	**Kleinmond**
CRR (2011)	%	31.0%	33.0%	35.0%	44.0%
CRR (2013)	%	35.3%	29.0%	45.0%	47.0%
CRR (2021)	%	41.2%	52.9%	36.4%	47.1%

Key Performance Area	**Weight**	**Pearly Beach**	**Stanford**
A. Capacity Management	15%	100.0%	100.0%
B. Environmental Management	15%	98.8%	92.0%
C. Financial Management	20%	97.5%	98.0%
D. Technical Management	20%	97.1%	97.5%
E. Effluent & Sludge Compliance	30%	62.5%	50.0%
F. Bonus		56.0%	94.0%
G. Penalties		-25.0%	0.0%
H. Disqualifiers		None	None
Green Drop Score (2021)		**88%**	**90%->89%**

Key Performance Area	Weight	Pearly Beach	Stanford
2013 Green Drop Score		NA	**93%**
2011 Green Drop Score		NA	**83%**
2009 Green Drop Score		NA	**61%**
System Design Capacity	Ml/d	0.259	1.2
Design Capacity Utilisation (%)		31%	89%
Resource Discharged into		An aquifer	Constructed reed bed to Klein River
Microbiological Compliance	%	100%	82%
Chemical Compliance	%	58%	78%
Physical Compliance	%	27%	82%
Wastewater Risk Rating (CRR% of CRR_{max})		**Pearly Beach**	**Stanford**
CRR (2011)	%	NA	44.0%
CRR (2013)	%	NA	29.0%
CRR (2021)	%	52.9%	64.7%

Regulator's Comment:

Overstrand Local Municipality and WSP Veolia delivered a sterling performance that was awarded with an overall 89% Green Drop score.The municipality continues to maintain a remarkable record of 89% over 10 years, marked by a highlight committed, competent team. In addition, Gansbaai, Hermanus and Stanford were serious contenders for Green Drop Certification, which regrettably had to be waived due to not achieving excellent standards (>90%) on their final microbiological and/or chemical qualities. The WSA should be able to attain Certification status in 2023 if this matter can be resolved.

The Regulator is impressed with the level of preparation and professional conduct during the audit, represented by managers in various roles, supported by Veolia Water. All required information was loaded onto IRIS for various KPAs prior which ensure a seamless preliminary assessment. The team then used the main audit and verification audit events to maximise their scores by providing clarification and further evidence on sludge classification (landfilling), stormwater- and water demand management and capital projects. The striking performance and sustained services are not surprising if noting the strength of the engineering, technical, scientific, and laboratory competence, supported by committed senior management and municipal leadership. Perfect score (100%) were achieved for KPA Capacity Management for the expertise, supported by comprehensive operation, maintenance, and monitoring plans and records, including financials and energy management. Human capacity is optimised via the adoption of automation and telemetry. This aspect must be taken up with the Regulator to align with capacity requirements to ensure that any risks associated with such innovations are managed. Flow monitoring is in place for inflow and outflow, and online monitoring for night flows (Myciti) is in place. Energy optimisation via LED is standard procedure and CO_2 equivalents are calculated to monitor the benefit. Well done. These best practices set a high standard for wastewater services in South Africa.

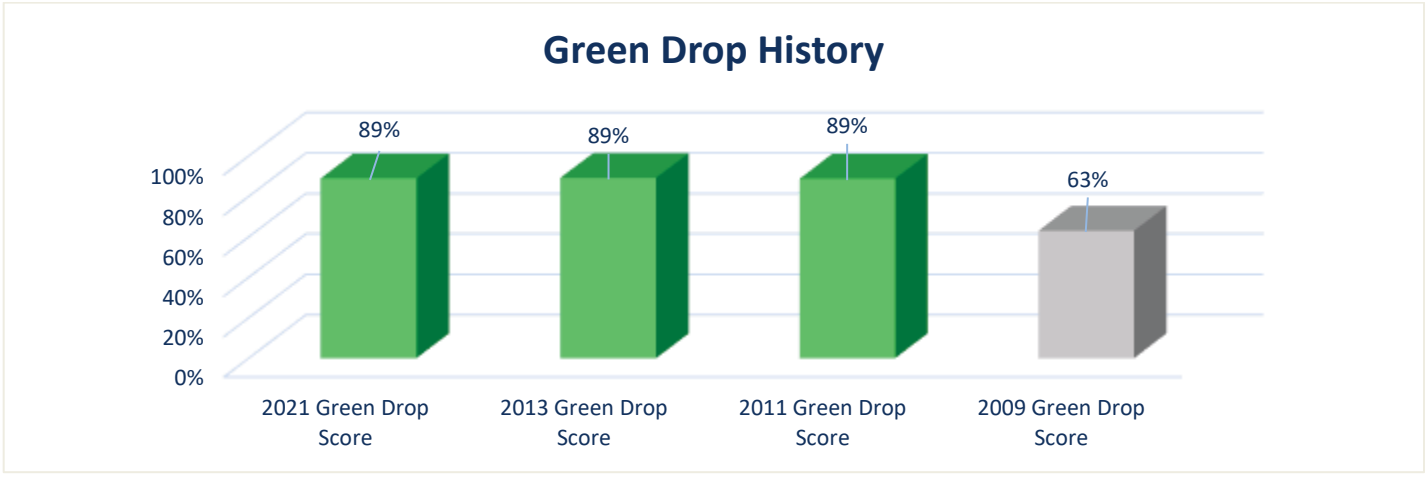
In a nutshell, the municipality performance exceptionally well in all KPA areas (>90%), with the exception of Effluent and Sludge Compliance. Areas for improvement include the laboratory turn-around time, monitoring of dedicated sludge streams and performance evaluation against design expectations, flow meter calibration/verification, sludge classification according to the WRC guidelines (noting new landfill regulations).

The adoption of site specific W_2RAP process is an encouraging; notably that risk management is informed and influenced by a process audit, sewer master plan and supported by budget for implementation. Improvement should focus on having (independent) Risk Reviews every 6 months to monitor (quantify) risk movement. The Regulator congratulates Overstrand and hope the 2023 audit cycle will result in an exponential improvement until Green Drop excellence is achieved for all six (6) systems.

Green Drop findings:

1. All WWTW achieved a full score for capacity management, thereby verifying the availability of registered and qualified process controllers, maintenance teams (inhouse and outsourced services), engineering, technical (technicians and technologists) and scientific expertise tied to wastewater management and asset planning
2. W_2RAPs are in place and implemented, and its impact monitored though operational monitoring and compliance monitoring
3. All systems presented financial evidence viz. allocated budgets and expenditure, treatment cost (R/m^3 treated), energy costs (R/kWh), and contracts for external services
4. Six (6) of 6 WWTWs logged full records for compliance monitoring, including biomonitoring

5. Operational monitoring with online meters for most process streams are implemented. Gaps are still noted with regard to sludge monitoring of dedicated streams, e.g. in and output from settlers and thickeners, anaerobic digesters, belt presses, drying beds, etc.
6. High quality reports were presented for process audits, sewage inspection reports, sewer master planning
7. Bylaws are updated and enforced
8. 12 months of data uploaded on IRIS for all 6 WWTWs, supported by relevant site-specific water use authorisation and general authorisations
9. Sludge classification for landfill disposal is done, but not complemented by WRC classification – the latter not only intending to guide disposal but also to monitor the quality of biosolids produced by the site
10. No penalties and no directives were issued for any systems
11. No plants in the critical or high-risk positions
12. Capital projects are part of a three-year plan, with 2021 projects listed as follows:
    - R6,700,000: Sewer network extension in Gansbaai WWTWs and associated infrastructure
    - R16,154,000: Hawston WWTW refurbishment on civil and mechanical equipment's for various unit processes.
    - R8,836,000: Hermanus WWTW refurbishments and associated infrastructure
    - R1,645,000: Kleinmond WWTW refurbishment and associated infrastructure
    - R1,797,000: Stanford WWTW refurbishment and associated infrastructure.



Technical Site Assessment

Hermanus WWTW 74%

The ***Hermanus WWTW*** was inspected to verify the Green Drop audit findings:

- The network and pumpstation was in good condition, noticed for routine maintenance and adequate response to sewage blockages
- Trespassing seems to be a risk at the WWTW, compounded by land invasion close to the site. Neighbours to the WWTW resort to jumping over the fence to access their residence. Overstrand has plans to raise the wall to secure the facility and mitigate security risks
- Plant infrastructure is aging; however, its lifespan is extended via preventative maintenance strategies. All equipment is functional
- The site office displays certificates for PCs and WWTW – a satisfactory working environment is observed
- Operational monitoring, daily logbook or maintenance records were in place
- Safety signs were displayed at various unit processes i.e., chlorination, belt presses, lime storage, reactors, etc.
- Parts of the site was untidy and not evident of good groundskeeping - used as storage whilst network upgrades/refurbishments underway. Good housekeeping was evident at the maturation ponds
- Sludge drying beds were not well kept and used only during emergency. Belt presses are used for primary sludge handling
- Veolia Water developed a reactor control- and sludge management plan
- All required documents were presented on site including comprehensive O&M manual with manufacturers specs, PFD and model of plant, and record of all maintenance issues (job cards, works orders, tracking of outstanding jobs).

		
Reactor audit and optimisation studies in pursuit of best practice	*MLSS, DO and sludge age maintained at optimal levels by process controllers*	*Flow distribution uneven and deliver high flows to 1 of 4 clarifiers. Work done during TSA to rectify this design defect.*

ANNEXURE H

NT & PT BUDGET CIRCULARS & FINANCIAL RATIOS AND NORMS

NATIONAL TREASURY

MFMA Circular No. 126

Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003

Municipal Budget Circular for the 2024/25 MTREF

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Introduction

This budget circular provides guidance to municipalities with their compilation of the 2024/25 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF). It is linked to the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) and the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (*m*SCOA) and strives to support municipalities' budget preparation processes so that the minimum requirements are achieved.

Among the objectives of this budget circular is to demonstrate how municipalities should undertake annual budget preparation in accordance with the budget and financial management reform agenda by focussing on key "game changers". These game-changers include ensuring that municipal budgets are funded, revenue management is optimised, assets are managed efficiently, supply chain management processes are adhered to, *m*SCOA is implemented correctly and that audit findings are addressed.

Municipalities are reminded to refer to the annual budget circulars of the previous years for guidance in areas of the budget preparation that is not covered in this circular.

1. The South African economy and inflation targets

The National Treasury forecasts real GDP growth of 0.8 per cent in 2023, compared with 0.9 per cent projected in the 2023 Budget Review. Growth is projected to average 1.4 per cent from 2024 to 2026. Relative to the 2023 Budget, the weaker projection for 2023 mainly reflects lower household consumption expenditure due to higher inflation and interest rates, and lower net exports. Power cuts are expected to continue for the remainder of this year and to gradually ease in 2024. Faster, determined implementation of energy and logistics reforms remains critical to boosting economic growth.

In the context of weaker global growth and risks to the domestic outlook, government is working to position the economy for sustained growth and resilience to shocks. A combination of a stable macroeconomic framework, the rapid implementation of economic and structural reforms, and improvements in state capability remains central to achieving higher growth, employment, and competitiveness.

Employment growth continues to lag South Africa's post-COVID-19 economic recovery, with 74 000 fewer people in employment in the second quarter of 2023 than in the fourth quarter of 2019. Improving employment growth sustainably over the long term requires faster GDP growth and improved education and skills development.

Headline inflation is expected to decelerate as the energy and food price shocks associated with global supply chain disruptions and the war in Ukraine dissipate. Headline consumer prices are expected to fall from an expected 6 per cent in 2023 to 4.9 per cent in 2024. Fuel prices have fallen since June 2023, largely reflecting base effects. Food price inflation, which peaked at 14.4 per cent in March 2023, slowed to 8.2 per cent by August 2023. However, the pace of deceleration has been slow relative to global food prices. This can be attributed to a weaker rand exchange rate and elevated production costs. Core inflation has remained near 5 per cent for most of 2023 due mainly to higher insurance and vehicle price inflation. Headline inflation is projected to return towards the mid-point of the 3 to 6 per cent target range in 2025.

Household consumption expenditure is expected to slow from 2.5 per cent in 2022 to 0.8 per cent in 2023 due to the cumulative effect of interest rate increases, elevated inflation and falling real disposable income, and generally weak consumer confidence. Growth in credit

extended to households continues to decelerate for both secured and unsecured credit. National Credit Regulator data shows that in the first quarter of 2023, banks rejected 70 per cent of credit applications – the highest rate on record – reflecting concerns over households' ability to repay loans. Household consumption expenditure is expected to average 1.6 per cent from 2024 to 2026.

The following macro-economic forecasts must be considered when preparing the 2024/25 MTREF municipal budgets.

Table 1: Macroeconomic performance and projections, 2022 - 2027

Fiscal year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	Actual	Estimate	Forecast		
CPI Inflation	6.9%	6.0%	4.9%	4.6%	4.5%

Source: Medium Term Budget Policy Statement 2023.

Note: the fiscal year referred to is the national fiscal year (April to March) which is more closely aligned to the municipal fiscal year (July to June) than the calendar year inflation.

The above economic challenges will place pressure on households' ability to pay municipal accounts and Eskom power cuts affect sustainability of small and large businesses. Both these factors have placed pressure on municipal own revenues.

It is therefore noted that variations in regional specifics are possible, however, any variation of assumptions must be explicitly set out and well explained in the budget narratives, in the absence of which the Treasuries will refer the budget back to council for alignment to the macroeconomic performance projections.

2. Key focus areas for the 2024/25 budget process

2.1 Local government conditional grants allocations

Over the 2024 MTEF, the local government equitable share and conditional grants will be reduced by a total of R12.8 billion, made up of R9.6 billion in the local government equitable share and R3.2 billion in direct conditional grants. The general fuel levy sharing with municipalities will be reduced by R5.1 billion. These reductions form part of the government's efforts to drive fiscal consolidation. The implication of these changes will be outlined in more detail in the 2024 Budget Review.

Notable changes to the conditional grants system

While the review of the conditional grants system is on-going and reforms envisaged to be implemented from 2025/26, changes will be considered for the *urban settlements development grant*; *integrated urban development grant*; and *the municipal infrastructure grant* to make better use of regulatory frameworks and improve the water business of urban municipalities from 2024/25.

We kindly advise municipalities to utilise the indicative numbers that were presented in the 2023 Division of Revenue Act when developing their 2024/25 MTREF calculations. It is crucial to also make considerations to the proposed reductions to baselines that were presented in the 2023 MTBPS, as they may have a significant impact. We recommend this be prioritised in all budgetary planning for the upcoming fiscal year. In terms of the outer year allocations (2026/27 financial year), it is proposed that municipalities conservatively limit funding allocations to the indicative numbers as presented in the 2023 Division of Revenue Act for 2024/25. The Division of Revenue Bill, 2023, which includes the annexures outlining allocations to each municipality is available at:
http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2023/default.aspx

Division Of Revenue Amendment Bill, 2023 (DoRAB)

Declared underspending in the local government equitable share – In January 2023, the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) approved a bulk electricity tariff increase of 18.7 per cent for the 2023/24 financial year. The subsidy for free basic electricity in 2023/24 was calculated to include an additional 2 per cent in anticipation of higher municipal tariff increases than that published in January, due to the difference in the financial years of Eskom customers and municipalities. A further R1.4 billion was left unallocated in the local government equitable share to enable additional funding for municipalities should the final municipal tariff increase that was expected to be published between March and June 2023, exceed the 20.7 per cent increase provided for. In June 2023, NERSA approved a municipal tariff increase of 15.1 per cent. The unallocated amount of R1.4 billion in the local government equitable share is therefore surrendered as declared under-expenditure.

Fiscal consolidation reductions – There is a total downward adjustment of R3.4 billion to direct municipal conditional grants. This is made up of reductions of R9 million from the *infrastructure skills development grant*; R58 million from the *programme and project preparation support grant*; R32 million from the *expanded public works programme integrated grant for municipalities*; R1.2 billion from the *municipal infrastructure grant*; R306 million from the informal settlements upgrading partnership grant for municipalities; R553 million from the *urban settlements development grant*; R180 million from the *integrated national electrification programme grant for municipalities*; R40 million from the *neighbourhood development partnership grant;* R600 million from the *public transport network grant*; R237 million from the *regional bulk infrastructure grant*; and R244 million from the *water services infrastructure grant*.

Funds for post disaster repair and recovery – An amount of R1.2 billion is added to the *municipal disaster recovery grant* to fund the reconstruction and rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure damaged by the floods that occurred between February and March 2023.

Top-up of the municipal disaster response grant – Due to the floods that occurred between February and March 2023, the *municipal disaster response grant* was depleted by June 2023. R372 million is added to this grant to enable immediate response by municipalities in the event that a disaster occurs in the remaining months of the 2023/24 financial year.

Conversion of municipal infrastructure grant allocations – R10 million from uThukela Local Municipality's allocation is converted to an indirect allocation for implementation of the Ekuvukeni Water Supply Project by the Department of Cooperative Governance on the municipality's behalf. The project entails the replacement of an asbestos rising main from the Oliphanskop water treatment works. Similarly, R20 million from Emfuleni Local Municipality's allocation is converted to an indirect allocation to address the outfall of sewer in Evaton and Sebokeng.

Conversion of neighbourhood development partnership grant allocations – R88 million in the neighbourhood development partnership grant is converted from the direct to the indirect component of the grant. This is to expedite project implementation in municipalities that are experiencing administrative and financial challenges.

Reduction in the integrated national electrification programme (Eskom) grant – As part of the fiscal consolidation reductions, the integrated national electrification programme (Eskom) grant is reduced by R250 million.

Reprioritisation from the integrated national electrification (Eskom) grant – An amount of R53 million is reprioritised from the integrated national electrification (Eskom) grant to the vote

of the national Department of Mineral Resources and Energy to fund the rehabilitation of derelict and ownerless mines.

Shift of funds from the regional bulk infrastructure grant to the water services infrastructure grant – R309 million has been shifted from the indirect component of the regional bulk infrastructure grant to the indirect component of the water services infrastructure grant. This is to enable the Department of Water and Sanitation to manage contractual obligations, budget pressures, accruals and payables for projects in several municipalities.

Changes to the municipal disaster recovery grant framework – The framework of the municipal disaster recovery grant is amended to ring-fence the additional funds for the repair and reconstruction of municipal infrastructure damaged by the floods that occurred between February and March 2023.

Correction of an error in the indirect allocations of the regional bulk infrastructure grant – An amount of R20 million for the Kirkwood Water project that was erroneously allocated to Dr Beyers Naude Local Municipality is corrected to an allocation to Sundays River Valley Local Municipality.

Amendment to the framework of the *municipal disaster recover grant* – Parliament has approved that the National Treasury amend the framework of the *municipal disaster recover grant* to ring-fence and conditionalize the fund added for the repair and recovery of infrastructure damaged by the floods that occurred in February and March 2023.

Correction of an error in the indirect allocations of the regional bulk infrastructure grant – Parliament has approved that the National Treasury correct an oversight in the indirect allocations of the *regional bulk infrastructure grant*. An amount of R20 million for the Kirkwood Water project that was erroneously allocated to Dr Beyers Naude Local Municipality is corrected to an allocation to Sundays River Valley Local Municipality.

2.2 Publication of allocations from the municipal disaster response grant and changes from the stopping and reallocation process

National Treasury has through Government Gazette No. 49584 dated 30 October 2023 published in terms of the Division of Revenue Act, 2023, (Act No. 5 of 2023) (DoRA), and provided information regarding the disaster allocations and the conversion of disaster grants to municipalities in the 2023/24 financial year. The Gazette further provided for the stopping and reallocation of funds to municipalities and reallocated to their districts.

Allocation of disaster response funding

Transfers in terms of section 27 of the 2022 DoRA

Section 27 of the 2022 DoRA provides:

"(1) Despite the Division of Revenue Act for the 2023/24 financial year not having commenced on 1 April 2023, the National Treasury may determine that an amount, not exceeding 45 per cent of the total amount of each —
(a) equitable share in terms of section 4(1), be transferred to the relevant province;
(b) equitable share in terms of section 5(1), be transferred to the relevant municipality;
(c) allocation made in terms of section 7(1) or 8(1), as the case may be, be transferred to the relevant province or municipality.

(2) An amount transferred in terms of subsection (1)(c) is, with the necessary changes, subject to the applicable framework for the 2022/23 financial year and the other requirements of this Act, as if it is an amount of an allocation for the 2022/23 financial year."

Using this section of the DoRA, immediate relief funds were transferred to municipalities from the 2023/24 Municipal Disaster Response Grant (MDRG) baseline in June 2023 (before the start of the 2023/24 municipal financial year). Section 27(2) requires that these funds be subject to the 2022/23 MDRG framework and the DoRA as if these were allocations for the 2022/23 financial year. The implications of this:

MDRG condition 1: Funds from this grant must be utilised within six calendar months following the date of the transfer of the funds to the municipality

By approving the release of these funds in June 2023, National Treasury implicitly approved the roll-over of these funds to the 2023/24 financial year. Therefore, the immediate relief funds transferred to municipalities on 15 June 2023 must be spent by 15 December 2023.

In terms of section 25(3)(d) of the Division of Revenue Act, 2023 (Act No. 5 of 2023 – herein referred to as "2023 DoRA"), which is now applicable to the immediate relief funds, the National Treasury may approve that, funds allocated in Schedule 7 be used at any time. In terms of section 25(3)(e) of the 2023 DoRA, funds approved in terms of paragraph (d) must be included in either the provincial adjustments appropriation legislation, municipal adjustments budgets or other appropriate legislation.

Expenditure need not wait for the passing of such adjustments budget as this is emergency spending or unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure, which is provided for in section 29 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 ("MFMA").

Municipalities must ensure that the disaster funding and expenditure are ring fenced (isolated) and classified correctly in terms of the *m*SCOA when budgeting and transacting, as per the guidance provided in *m*SCOA Circular No. 14 dated 16 May 2022.

3. Revenue Management

The weak economic growth continues to impact municipal finances and as communicated in MFMA Circular No. 89 this has strained consumers' ability to pay for services. Coupled with this conundrum is the marginal growth in national transfers as compared to the past. These two critical factors necessitate municipalities to function optimally suggesting that municipal operations, processes and procedures must be efficient. Inefficiencies in this space are guaranteed to manifest on municipal finances. Although some municipalities have managed these challenges well, others have fallen into financial distress and face liquidity challenges. Subsequently, municipalities are unable to meet their payment obligations to Eskom, water boards and other creditors. Therefore, municipalities must maximise their revenue generating potential and collect what is due to them and concurrently, eliminate wasteful and non-core spending. Municipal budgets will be scrutinised to ensure that municipalities adequately provide for their core mandate and to service their debt obligations. Municipalities must ensure that expenditure is limited to the maximum revenue collected and not spend on money that they do not have.

National Treasury encourages municipalities to maintain tariff increases at levels that reflect an appropriate balance between the affordability to poorer households and other customers while ensuring the financial sustainability of the municipality. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation is forecasted to be within the the 4 to 6 per cent target band; therefore, municipalities are required to justify all increases in excess of the projected inflation target for 2024/25 in

their budget narratives and pay careful attention to the differential incidence of tariff increases across all consumer groups. In addition, municipalities should include details of their revenue growth assumptions for the different service charges in the budget narrative.

3.1 Maximizing the revenue generation of the municipal revenue base

Property Rates

Reference is made to MFMA Circulars No. 93, paragraph 3, 98 paragraph 4.1 and 123 paragraph 5.1. The emphasis in the above mentioned MFMA Circulars is to ensure that municipalities are using their entire revenue base as the basis for the revenue budget projections. The status quo remains. It is essential that municipalities reconcile their most recent consolidated valuation roll data to that of the current billing system data to ensure that revenue anticipated from property rates is realistic. The municipalities should implement a data management strategy and develop internal capacity to perform these reconciliations and investigations to improve completeness of billing.

Requirements of a billing report

The Billing report must at a minimum provide the following per each property:

- Market value;
- Property category;
- Amount billed;
- Unique property identifier (linked to the Valuation Roll);
- Property owner;
- Rebate value;
- Exemption value; and
- Reduction value.

Although the format of the billing reports will vary across municipalities, the billing report will always have the above-mentioned specifics for any municipality regardless of the financial system used as they all use the valuation roll as the basis to update the municipal financial system. Municipalities are advised to engage their service providers in ensuring that there is a standardized billing report that considers the minimum billing report requirements.

Part A and Part B Register

Reference is made to the Municipal Property Rates Act – section 23 of the MPRA reads as follows:

1. A municipality must draw up and maintain a register in respect of properties situated within that municipality, consisting of a Part A and a Part B;
2. Part A of the register consists of the current valuation roll of the municipality, including any supplementary valuation rolls of the municipality prepared in terms of section 78;
3. Part B of the register must specify which properties on the valuation roll or any supplementary valuation rolls are subject to – (a) an exemption from the rate in terms of section 15; (b) a rebate on or a reduction in the rate in terms of section 15; (c) a phasing-in of the rate in terms of section 21; or (d) an exclusion referred to in section 17 (1) (a), (e), (g), (h) and (i); and
4. The register must be open for inspection by the public during office hours. If the municipality has an official website or another website available to it, the register must be displayed on that website. (5) A municipality must at regular intervals, but at least annually, update Part B of the register. Part A of the register must be updated in accordance with the provisions of this Act relating to the updating and supplementing of valuation rolls.

Based on the cited section, municipalities are expected to comply with the provisions of section 23 of the MPRA to ensure that the latest information is used in the reconciliation process. All revenue foregone as supported by municipal policies due to municipal reductions rebates and exemptions must be accounted for in the Part B register and all subsequent supplementary rolls performed are accounted for using a Part A register.

Furthermore, municipalities are also advised and expected to comply with section 8(1) of the MPRA in terms of the billing methodology that should be specified within their policies to ensure that the correct categories (based on the selection made by the municipality) are used in the reconciliation process. A further test would be to reconcile this information with the Deeds Office registry.

In accordance with the MFMA Circular No. 93, municipalities are once more requested to submit their reconciliation of the Valuation roll/ Part A register to the billing system to the National Treasury on a quarterly basis by no later than the 10th working day after the end of the quarter. A detailed action plan must accompany the reconciliation where variances are noted.

The information must be uploaded by the municipality's approved registered user(s) using the GoMuni Upload Portal at: https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin.

3.2 Setting the Cost reflective tariffs

Municipalities must ensure that the capital repayment of loans are included in the cost when determining the tariff. In addition, they must ensure that the consumption charges for services are only based on consumption and all other variable costs. Therefore, fixed costs such as salary and wages, etc. should be covered by a fixed charge.

During the budgeting process, provision must be made for revenue to be generated by the tariffs levied for services to address the maintenance of infrastructure. New infrastructure developments in a municipal area of jurisdiction should be obliged to consider and incorporate energy efficiency sources of energy available such as solar or wind to respond to the ongoing global energy crisis.

3.3 Consumer Deposits and securities

Credit control policies should be reviewed and amended to include the raising of consumer deposits, the authority to raise deposits should be deleted where it is still in the Electricity and Water by-laws, this should be included in the credit control and debt collection by-laws. Deposits should be equal or more than two months bulk accounts from water services authorities and Eskom.

3.4 Contracts with customers

All municipalities should ensure that their service agreements with customers address the following matters:

- Requirements of POPIA;
- Digital and Physical Domiciluim for the delivery of notices;
- Acceptance of liability in the case of proven tampering of services;
- Acceptance of Magistrates Court Jurisdiction if in arrears and legal action has been taken;
- Acceptance to adhere to Municipal policies and by-laws;

- Acceptance and approval to be handed over to third party if in arrears inclusive of credit bureau;
- Acceptance to give access to meter readers to read meters;
- Municipality accept to render promptly bills; and
- Municipality accept to limit the estimation of consumption on meters.

3.5 Indigent Management

It is critical to progressively manage the restriction of free basic services to national policy limits. Therefore, free basic services to indigent households must be restricted. Where any unlimited supply or supply above national policy limits is provided, the budget narrative must explicitly articulate how this is funded also in a context of facilitating adequate asset management and adequate provision for related debt impairment and ability to maintain payment of Eskom, bulk water and other creditors.

Establishing and maintaining credible indigent register – It is important that the municipalities undertake the following actions to conduct quality control and monitor the indigents:

- Check accuracy and identify any overstatement of the indigent debtor which will enable municipalities to confirm the accuracy of the reported number of indigent debtors;
- Proactively identify indigent citizens and accelerate the registration process through data-driven indigency status verification, as a precursor to tabling applications to Council for approval;
- Verify the status of indigents on the current indigent register thereby reducing the risk of citizens benefiting from the indigent subsidy when they do not qualify for it anymore;
- Create a verifiable indigent register which reduces performance audit risk through the provision of monthly controls and credible, third party, data-driven evidence to support the validity of households registered as indigent;
- Utilise the insight provided regarding indigents to possibly make any necessary amendments to current Indigent Policy; and
- Municipalities are advised to work closely with their respective DCoG (also provincially) to simplify its indigent management registration processes – even considering qualifying criteria that can be independently checked without requiring a hefty administration burden on indigent households that are already financially constrained, including facilitating such on-site close to where indigents may reside. It is noted that the municipality needs to report on all indigent households for water and energy within its demarcation also in the Eskom supplied areas since the LGES: Free basis services (FBS) allocation is targeted at the demarcation as a whole. The municipality must therefore focus in its 2024/25 MTREF Schedule A submission to report on ALL indigent households (also in Eskom supplied areas).

3.6 Voluntary restriction of notified maximum demand (NMD)

Municipalities are advised that Eskom agreed with NT that once a municipality in principle agreed to a Notified Maximum Demand (NMD) restriction with NT, Eskom will within 30 days of NT request advise on its ability to restrict the NMD at bulk supply points in that municipality. Eskom will restrict the NMD or not charge any NMD exceedance charges and penalties to the municipality until 30 June 2027 or earlier as may be agreed between NT and the municipality. Should any municipality with the electricity function not be able to maintain its Eskom bulk account, it is strongly urged to make an application to the National Treasury for such a

voluntary restriction of its NMD by Eskom. The application must include a council resolution to the effect that council approves and agrees to such a voluntary restriction and the effective date thereof. National Treasury will then make an application to Eskom for this purpose.

3.7 Pro-actively managing collection of municipal revenue in Eskom supplied areas

NT notes that in the context of the Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (ERA) existing section 21(5) prohibiting Eskom to cut supply in their areas to assist municipalities to collect on rates, water, wastewater and refuse removal – municipalities have no other tool but the restriction of water to collect in Eskom supply areas. Until ERA is amended it is critical that municipalities update their By-laws and policies to facilitate and legally allow the restriction of water as part of proper credit control for municipal revenue collection in Eskom supplied areas. The process before the supply of water is restricted/ limited, must honour the water supply rights of the indigent as well as the administrative processes and procedures, as contained in the municipal by-laws and policies read with section 4(3)(a) of the Water Services Act.

3.8 Maximising the revenue generation of the municipal revenue base Revenue on Property rates

(This section should be read in addition to the information provided on MFMA Circular No. 123 and previous circulars pertaining to this matter).

It is important that municipalities who are performing a general valuation (GV) to implement a new valuation roll on 1 July 2024. Furthermore, it must as a best practice compare the current consolidated roll to the new valuation roll. This can identify any anomalies and errors of category of property and market values for review and investigation and the option of lodging an objection by the municipality, where applicable. This process should also identify outliers and shifts in market values by category and area so that tariffs on the new roll can be modelled and determined in an equitable manner to avoid rates shocks.

Municipalities should undertake this exercise as a routine practice during the budget process so that supplementary adjustments to the valuation roll are kept up to date. In order to ensure that the most updated information is used for the reconciliations, municipalities are reminded to adhere and comply with section 23(1) and section 23(2) of the MPRA and therefore use the Part A register as the basis for performing the reconciliations going forward.

3.9 Setting the Cost reflective tariffs

Municipalities must ensure that when tariffs are designed, the capital repayment of loans are also included in the cost to determine the tariff.

Municipalities must ensure that when tariffs are designed that consumption charges for services are only based on consumption and all other variable costs. Fixed costs e.g. salary and wages, etc. should be covered by a fixed charge. The municipality must ensure its budgeting process address the requirement to maintain its infrastructure. New developments in/ a municipality should mandatorily make provision for alternative energy such as solar or wind or any other energy option available.

3.10 Critical Notice Affecting STS Meters and the RT29 Transversal Tender for Smart Meters

As highlighted in MFMA Circulars No. 115 and 123 (dated 04 March 2022 and 03 March 2023 respectively) municipalities are once again alerted that there is still a pending business risk to the prepayment metering industry that requires urgency of action. The token identifiers (TID) used to identify each credit token will run out of available numbers in November 2024, at which point all STS meters will stop accepting credit tokens. The remedy is to enter a special set of key change tokens in order to reset the meter memory. Municipalities are advised that

the National Treasury, through the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO), have issued a transversal contract for the provision of auditing, re-calibration and re-configuration services for standard transfer specification compliant prepayment meters that align to minimum and critical technical specifications for local government. In this respect the development of the transversal contract for smart prepaid meters as per NRS 049 (per latest approved version) is at an advanced stage.

Municipalities are cautioned against issuing their own tender to address the STS TID rollover and a smart solution for electricity and water meters as the RT29 tender should be available for municipalities to participate as early as January 2024 for participation.

3.11 Eskom Bulk Tariff increases

The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) is responsible for the price determination of the bulk costs of electricity. In the municipal financial year 2023/24, bulk electricity costs increased significantly at 15.1 per cent, compared to 8.61 per cent in the 2022/23 municipal financial year. There has been no change to the second year of the Multi-Year Price Determination (MYPD 5), as such bulk electricity costs are to be calculated using an increase of 12.7 per cent as per MYPD-5 in the 2024/25 financial year.

Given the absence of an approved tariff increase for the outer year of the MTEF, the increase is projected to be 15.7 per cent in 2025/26. This is the average of the approved increases for the two years of the MYPD-5 period. Municipalities in arrears with Eskom should ensure that their payment arrangements are included in the 2024/25 MTREF budget.

3.12 Consumer Deposits and securities

Credit control policies should be reviewed and amended to include the raising of consumer deposits, the authority to raise deposits should be deleted where it is still in the Electricity and Water by-laws, this should be included in the credit control and debt collection by-laws. Deposits should be equal or more than two months bulk accounts from water services authorities and Eskom.

4. Funding choices and management issues

Given the current economic crisis the country faces, Municipalities are under pressure to generate revenue. The ability of customers to pay for services is declining and this means that less revenue will be collected. Municipalities are advised to consider all the advice provided in MFMA Circular No 123 and other previous circulars under this topic to ensure the adoption of surplus and funded budgets.

4.1 Employee related costs

The *Salary and Wage Collective Agreement* for the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2024 has come to an end and a new agreement is under consultation, which is anticipated to consider the current fiscal constraints faced by government. Therefore, in the absence of any information in this regard from the South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC), municipalities are advised to consider their financial sustainability when considering salary increases. It has been observed over the previous years that salary increases were above inflation and has posed challenges to most municipalities' sustainability. In addition, municipalities that could not afford such increases did not apply for exemption as provided by SALGBC.

Therefore, municipalities are urged to consider projecting salary and wage increases that would reflect their affordability given the current economic challenges. Municipalities that are

already not in a position to afford the current wage cost, would have to limit the increase in the 2024/25 MTREF and to exercise the option for exemption for any negotiated increase above the level of their affordability.

4.2 Remuneration of Councillors

Municipalities are advised to budget for the actual costs approved in accordance with the Government Gazette on the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act: Determination of Upper Limits of Salaries, Allowances and Benefits of different members of municipal councils published annually between December and January by the Department of Cooperative Governance. It is anticipated that this salary determination will also take into account the fiscal constraints. Municipalities should also consider guidance provided above on salary increases for municipal officials during this process. Any overpayment to councilors contrary to the upper limits as published by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs will be irregular expenditure in terms of section 167 of the MFMA and must be recovered from the councilor(s) concerned.

5. FUNDING MUNICIPAL BUDGETS

5.1 Approval of deficit budgets

National/ Provincial Treasuries encourage municipalities to prepare a surplus budget to avoid placing the municipality's resources in financial difficulties. The adoption of a credible budget starts with the preparation of a surplus budget. With effect from 1 July 2024 all municipal Councils are advised not to approve a deficit budget, as such Mayors who table budgets to Council must be aware of the implications of a deficit budget.

Accounting Officers and their Chief Financial Officers are responsible for preparing budgets and accordingly are tasked with ensuring that the Mayor is guarded against submitting a deficit budget to Council for adoption. Failure thereof may result in Councils implementing section 171 of the MFMA to both the Accounting Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

5.2 Funded Budget

Subsequently, the National Treasury would like to re-emphasise that municipalities must not adopt an unfunded budget. The emphasis is on municipalities to comply with section 18 of the MFMA and ensure that they fund their MTREF budgets from realistically anticipated revenues to be collected. Municipalities are cautioned against assuming collection rates that are unrealistic and unattainable as this is a fundamental reason for municipalities not attaining their desired collection rates. Municipalities are encouraged to limit expenditure according to the anticipated revenue projections. Should their collection rate improve during the financial year, municipalities may bring back initial expenditure items omitted. Municipalities should note that the Office of the Auditor General will soon start auditing those municipalities that have tabled and adopted unfunded budgets over an extended period given that this practice is not only illegal but also compromise their financial sustainability.

5.3 Credible Funding Plans

Municipalities must adopt a credible funding plan in cases where the budget is unfunded (an unfunded budget is not encouraged). Where a funding plan lacks credibility, they will be required to correct the funding plan and ensure that it is credible. The credible funding plan must be immediately adopted by the Municipal Council and the changes to budget must be effected in the mid-year adjustments budget to ensure compliance with section 18 of the MFMA. The funding plan must show progressive improvement in the funding of the budget.

5.4 Budgeting for Debt Impairment Loss, Write Off of irrecoverable debt and Reversal of Impairment Loss

Assessment of the funding position of 2023/24 tabled and adopted municipal budgets revealed that a large number of municipalities incorrectly accounted for debt impairment and the write off of irrecoverable debt with the result that their budgets were assessed as unfunded. The two common mistakes made by most municipalities were:

- Provision for impairment losses was budgeted as Irrecoverable Debt Written Off on Table A4; and
- Provision to write off irrecoverable debt was budgeted for on Table A4 without any adjustment to the Accumulated Provision for Debt Impairment by way of a concomitant reversal of the impairment loss.

Any write off of irrecoverable debt previously impaired and accounted for as an impairment loss should be adjusted as a reversal of impairment loss when the write-off takes place. Failure to adjust the previous impairment loss by the reversal will impact negatively on the net receivables and therefore the funding of the budget. The receivables will be reduced by the amount of the debt written off whilst still providing for the impairment of the receivables already written off.

Municipalities should consider the following when budgeting for the annual Debt Impairment Loss, Write Off of Irrecoverable Debt and Reversal of Impairment Loss. The *m*SCOA chart includes data strings for:

- ***Impairment loss*** – contribution to the provision for annual non-payment based on the realistic collection rate for the municipality. Any increase in impairment is accounted for per debt type. This is treated as a loss in the Statement of Financial Performance;

- ***Reversal of Impairment loss*** – used to facilitate the reversal of overstated impairment losses. Any decrease in impairment is accounted for per debt type. This is treated as a gain in the Statement of Financial Performance. The reversal of impairment loss enables the reduction of debt impairment provision. Therefore, the data strings for impairment loss and reversal of impairment loss are aggregated to populate debt impairment on table A4; and

- ***Irrecoverable Debts Written Off*** – this is no longer written off against the Accumulated Provision for Debt Impairment but is expensed in the Statement of Financial Performance. Therefore, municipalities must record the reversal of impairment loss to reduce the Accumulated Provision for Debt Impairment with the irrecoverable Debts Written Off. The previous versions of the *m*SCOA chart provided for a single expenditure account for the recognition of any bad/ irrecoverable debt written off. However, in version 6.8 the *m*SCOA chart was expanded to include the write off of irrecoverable debt by debt type.

5.5 Burial of councillors using public funds

In terms of National Treasury's Budget Circulars No. 122 and 123 municipalities were urged to ensure that public funds are not used for burial of councillors. The issuance of this requirement in both circulars would have required in certain cases amendment of Council approved policies dealing with these matters.

Therefore, municipalities are reminded to ensure that any policies to this effect are rescinded as this matter will be referred to the Auditor General South Africa (AGSA) to verify during the 2023/24 audit if there have been no instances where public funds are utilised for burial of councillors. If such activities occurred in the municipality w.e.f. the 2023/24 financial year,

each Accounting Officer and Chief Financial Officer will be held responsible, and each Council can deal with such instances in terms of section 171 of the MFMA.

5.6 The use of mayoral discretionary accounts and any other council discretionary accounts

In the previous Budget Circulars municipalities were cautioned against the tendency of utilising Mayoral Discretionary accounts. The risk or danger herein is that public funds are availed/ allocated or given out to other bodies or institutions or individuals by the Mayors of a municipality outside the budget process.

These allocations are at times not known by the Council as they were not disclosed in the budget approved by Council, meaning that there was a lack of transparency during the budgeting processes. Municipalities are reminded that this practice of utilising "Mayoral Discretionary Accounts is not supported by the National Treasury. Therefore, if there are policies developed by municipalities allowing or promoting such activities, those policies must be rescinded when the Council approves the 2024/25 MTREF budget.

Any further use of public funds in that manner will be audited by the AGSA with effect from 1 July 2024 with an intention of ensuring that Accounting Officers/ Executive Mayors and Chief Financial Officers, that allow such practices to continue in their municipalities will be held personally responsible.

5.7 Development charges

Development charges are important components of a sustainable municipal infrastructure financing system, especially for cities and large urban municipalities, as they are used to finance land intensification. Despite their potential as an alternative option for financing infrastructure, municipalities have not fully used development charges due to uncertainty surrounding the regulatory frameworks. To address this uncertainty, amendments to the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act (2007) are proposed. The Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Amendment Bill proposes new, uniform regulations for levying development charges, so strengthening municipalities' revenue-raising framework. This will allow municipalities to mobilise own revenue resources to fund their infrastructure needs and support economic growth.

Once enacted, these amendments will create legal certainty for municipalities to levy development charges, regulate their applicability and create a more standardised, equitable, and sustainable framework for development charges. The Bill was approved by Cabinet for tabling in Parliament on 17 August 2022 and subsequently introduced in Parliament on 08 September 2022. The Bill is currently being processed in line with the Parliamentary processes. Once the Bill has been enacted, the amendments will take effect from the next municipal financial year (commencing 1 July) or on a date prescribed by the President.

The National Treasury will clearly articulate the budgeting and accounting requirements upon the completion of the Parliamentary processes.

6. Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (*m*SCOA)

6.1 Release of Version 6.8 of the Chart

On an annual basis, the *m*SCOA chart is reviewed to address implementation challenges and correct chart related errors. Towards this end, Version 6.8 is released with this circular. Version 6.8 of the chart will be effective from 2024/25 and must be used to compile the 2024/25 MTREF. The linkages to chart version 6.8 can be downloaded from GoMuni on the following link under the *m*SCOA/ List *m*SCOA WIP account linkages menu option:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

The reports on the Local Government and Reporting System (LGDRS) are populated from financial and non-financial data strings. Municipalities must use of the linkages on GoMuni referred to above and not the formulas in the regulated Municipal Budget and Reporting MBRR) Schedules when generating their data strings.

The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) Schedules (A to F) and non-financial data string (A1S) was also aligned to chart version 6.8. A protected version of the MBRR Schedules for version 6.8 of the chart and A1S is available on the MFMA Webpage on the link below:

http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/RegulationsandGazettes/Municipal%20Budget%20and%20Reporting%20Regulations/Pages/default.aspx

Municipalities must verify that the A1S data string does not contain spaces and special characters prior to submission to the GoMuni Upload portal as this will result in the data not pulling through on table A10 of the A1 system generated schedule.

All municipalities must prepare their 2024/25 MTREF budgets using the budget modules of their ERP systems, generate their financial and non-financial data string and produce the Schedule A1 directly from the ERP system. The manual preparation of these documents outside the ERP system is not allowed in terms of the *m*SCOA Regulations.

For the National Treasury to consider a new chart change in version 6.9 of the chart, the issue must be logged with all relevant detail, supporting documents and screenshots (where applicable) on the *m*SCOA Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) portal by 31 August 2024. The *m*SCOA FAQ portal can be accessed by all registered GoMuni users on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

Importantly, when a FAQ is logged, it is considered by the FAQ committee after it has been investigated. If the FAQ members do not find grounds for a chart change, the FAQ will be closed with an explanation. If there is merit for a chart change in the next version of the chart, the matter is referred to the *m*SCOA Technical and Steering Committees for recommendation and approval. This process only concludes by the end of October annually. The FAQ process will therefore not provide quick responses to queries.

If a query pertains to GoMuni related issues (such as the **A**, **B** and **C** Schedules) and not a chart change, then an email with all relevant detail, supporting documents and screenshots must be send to lgdataqueries@treaury.gov.za.

Please note the following errata in MFMA Circular No.123 on page 5 in relation to property categories that were approved by the Minister of Cooperative Governance for Bitou and Drakenstein municipalities. It was **incorrectly** indicated that the approval was in accordance with section 8(2)(j) of the Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA) as amended in 2014, and that municipalities may apply for categories other than the categories in 8(2)(a) to (i).

The paragraph is corrected as follows:

Kindly note that, in accordance with section **8(4)** of the Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA) as amended in 2014, municipalities may apply to the Minister for the authorisation to sub-categorise the property categories in subsection (2). Towards this end the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs approved the following categories:

- Sports Clubs and Fields for Bitou Municipality and

- Residential sectional title garages for Drakenstein Municipality.

6.2 Improving *m*SCOA data strings credibility

The credibility of the *m*SCOA data strings that have been submitted by municipalities to the GoMuni Upload portal has improved over the last financial year. However, the following areas of concern remain:

- Municipalities continue to **transact against line items without budgets** and as a result exceed the annual budget already in month 1 to 3 (quarter 1) of the new financial year;
- **Opening balances** for the previous year are **not transferred** in the first month (M01) of the current year, and all adjustments made during the preparation of the annual financial statements in periods 14 and 15 are not transferred through journals to the opening balances of the current year in the month of the current year that the adjustments are done;
- **Cash flow tables** (Tables A7, B7 and C7) are still **not populating correctly** and fully. This can be attributed to the fact that several municipalities still do not use balance sheet budgeting and movement accounting. Guidance on the use of balance sheet budgeting and movement accounting to populate tables A7, B7, and C7 correctly was provided in MFMA Budget Circular No. 107 (dated 04 December 2020) and *m*SCOA Circular No. 11 (dated 04 December 2020);
- Budget and transacting for **water inventory** is **not done correctly** in terms of the guidance given in MFMA Budget Circular No.115 (dated 04 March 2022) and MFMA Budget Circular No. 122 (dated 12 December 2022); and
- Some municipalities **do not budget and transact correctly** or completely **for irrecoverable debt written off and impairment loss** as well as the reversal of impairment loss of consumer debtors that have a significant impact on the funding of budgets.

National and provincial treasuries analyse the data strings of municipalities monthly to identify errors and communicate these findings to municipalities. Municipalities must use the feedback received to correct recurring errors in subsequent periods. Going forward, the National Treasury will not allow data string errors made in a previous month to be corrected in the next open period as this skew the monthly figures on the National Treasury Local Government Database and Reporting System (LGDRS). Municipalities must therefore **verify** the credibility and accuracy of the information in their financial system **prior** to submitting the *m*SCOA data strings to the LGDRS. The data on the LGDRS is used by various stakeholders such as the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), STATSSA, SARS, Department of Water Affairs (DWA), NERSA, DCoG, SALGA, AGSA, World Bank universities and the public.

6.3 *m*SCOA reporting on Value Added Tax (VAT)

In terms of the VAT Act, 1991 (Act No. 89 of 1991) and its amendments, municipalities must be VAT registered and must declare Output tax on the taxable supply of goods and services and claim Input tax credits on expenses incurred in the course or furtherance of the enterprise (the taxable supplies). The output tax is declared, and the input tax claimed by completing a VAT 201 return.

The guidance provided in *m*SCOA Circular No. 12 must be followed when reporting on VAT. It should be noted that the South African Revenue Services (SARS) will be using the data on the LGDRS submitted by municipalities to verify the VAT 201 return in 2024/25. It is therefore

crucial that municipalities report their VAT transaction correctly on their ERP systems and in their *m*SCOA data strings.

6.4 Use of function segment to achieve GRAP 18 segmental reporting

GRAP 18 is applicable to all entities on the accrual basis of accounting. The standard applies to separate (or individual) financial statements of an entity, as well as to consolidated financial statements of an economic entity. Municipalities control significant public resources and provide a wide variety of goods or services in different geographic areas with different socio-economic conditions. Consolidated financial statements provide an overview of assets, liabilities, revenues and costs etc. of an entity, but a greater level of aggregation is necessary to provide information which is relevant for accountability and decision-making purposes.

The objective of the disclosures is to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the activities in which it engages and the economic environment in which it operates. To achieve the objective, disclosures are required on two levels, namely:

- Specific segment disclosures
- Geographic disclosures

Detailed guidance on GRAP 18 reporting was provided by the National Treasury in the Accounting Guideline on GRAP 18 Segment Reporting (February 2020) which is available on the following link:

https://ag.treasury.gov.za/

The *m*SCOA function and region segments must be used to comply with the GRAP 18 reporting requirements.

The function segment records the major activities that generate the most economic benefits or service potential of the municipality. The implication will be that all income and expenditure transactions related to a specific trading service (function) must be budgeted for and transacted within that function. Therefore, where grants are allocated to trading services, the grant must be budgeted for and transacted in the Trading Services function. Municipalities must review their classification of the function segment as to whether the function is correctly identified as a core or non-core function.

The region segment identifies the lowest relevant geographical regional indicator of the intended contributor or beneficiaries that will contribute/ benefit directly from the given service or capital investment. Municipalities must ensure that they identify the lowest geographical regional indicator in the region segment when they budget, transact and report to provide data on the geographic disclosures required in GRAP 18.

Municipalities are also reminded to include the GPS Longitude for capital projects on supporting table SA36 on the A Schedule.

6.5 Period closure and reconciliation of General Ledger

Section 65 (2)(j) of the MFMA states that the accounting officer must take all reasonable steps to ensure that all financial accounts of the municipality are closed at the end of each month and reconciled with its records.

Annexure B of MFMA Circular No. 80 (08 March 2016) provides guidance on the minimum system requirements in this regard, namely that the ERP system must contain the functionality for:

- Period closures (i.e. budget process, month-end and year-end) and certification within the statutory reporting dates;
- Reconciliations and balancing of the sub-system and the General Ledger of the core ERP System with control accounts as a condition of all period closures;
- System generated transfer of opening balance to month 1 in the following year subsequent to the year-end closures period 12 as at 30 June (of the current year);
- Automated roll-over of the closing balance from month 12 into period 13 of the current financial year and month 01 of the new financial year; and
- Automated roll-over of the closing balance from period 13 to 14 and 15 of the current financial year and the corresponding month in the new financial year.

Guidance on the required period closures will be provided in *m*SCOA Circular No. 15 that will be issued in 2024.

6.6 *m*SCOA governance and implementation

Municipalities that have not yet achieved the required level of *m*SCOA implementation, must develop and implement a road map (action plan) to fast track the implementation of *m*SCOA. The focus areas that should be considered (at a minimum) when developing the road map are articulated in **Annexure A** attached to this circular.

6.7 Regulating the minimum business processes and system specifications for *m*SCOA

The National Treasury will regulate the minimum business processes and system specifications for *m*SCOA towards the end of 2025/26. This project will also include the following outputs:

- Review and update the set of minimum business processes and system specifications for *m*SCOA (currently articulated in MFMA Circular No. 80) to incorporate new legislative requirements that have been issued since the circular was published;
- Update and develop the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for *m*SCOA;
- Align the current ICT due diligence assessment for *m*SCOA to the new Regulations;
- Consultation with key stakeholders on draft regulations; and
- Training on the new Regulations to ensure that there is a fair understanding of the new regulation by stakeholders.

Further communication will be issued on the consultation processes and training in due course.

6.8 Training Initiatives

The National Treasury has introduced several training initiatives to capacitate municipalities, government departments, system vendors and other stakeholders on *m*SCOA. In 2024, these training initiatives will include:

- **Virtual Master classes:** This training is hosted by CIGFARO at no cost via zoom on a monthly basis and deals with technical and accounting aspects of the use of *m*SCOA chart;

- **Provincial training on *m*SCOA:** This is a new training initiative and will be hosted at a physical venue by CIGFARO at a cost (to cover expenses) and will include the fundamentals (part 1) and technical and accounting aspects (part 2) of *m*SCOA. Delegates will be required to pass a test on each part of the training to receive a certificate of completion;

- ***m*SCOA eLearning**: This self-paced web-based course hosted by the National School of Government (NSG) at no cost (until further notice) aims to equip learners with the fundamental of *m*SCOA. Municipal and government officials can register for the course at on the following link:

  https://www.thensg.gov.za/elearning

- **Annual CIGFARO/*m*SCOA workshop:** This annual workshop provides a platform to share lessons learnt, best practices, technical aspects of *m*SCOA implementation and planned new developments by the National Treasury.

The full training program for 2024 is available on the GoMuni/ Go Training portal) on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/portal

7. The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations

7.1 Assistance with the compilation of budgets

If municipalities require advice with the compilation of their respective budgets, specifically the budget documents or Schedule A, they should direct their enquiries to their respective provincial treasuries or to the following National Treasury officials:

Province	Responsible NT officials	Tel. No.	Email
Eastern Cape	Matjatji Mashoeshoe	012-315 5553	Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za
	Pitso Zwane	012-315 5171	Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za
Buffalo City	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Free State	Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5952	Sifiso.mabaso@treasury.gov.za
	Cethekile Moshane	012-315 5079	Cethekile.moshane@treasury.gov.za
Gauteng	Matjatji Mashoeshoe	012-315 5553	Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za
	Pitso Zwane	012-315 5171	Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za
	Oreal Tshidino		Oreal.Tshidino@Treasury.gov.za
City of Tshwane and City of Johannesburg	Willem Voigt	012-315 5830	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za
	Makgabo Mabotja	012-315 5156	Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za
	Enock Ndlovu	012-315 5866	Enock.Ndlovu@treasury.gov.za
City of Ekurhuleni	Kgomotso Baloyi		Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za
KwaZulu-Natal	Kgomotso Baloyi	012-315 5866	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za
	Kevin Bell	012-315 5725	Kevin.Bell@treasury.gov.za
eThekwini	Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5952	Sifiso.mabaso@treasury.gov.za
Limpopo	Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5952	Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za
Mpumalanga	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
	Lesego Leqasa		Lesego.Leqasa@treasury.gov.za
Northern Cape	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
	Sibusisiwe Mchani	012-315 5539	Sibusisiwe.Mchani@treasury.gov.za
North West	Willem Voigt	012-315 5830	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za
	Makgabo Mabotja	012-315 5156	Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za
Western Cape	Willem Voigt	012-315 5830	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za
	Enock Ndlovu	012-315 5385	Enock.Ndlovu@treasury.gov.za
Cape Town	Kgomotso Baloyi	012-315 5866	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za
George	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Technical issues on GoMuni Website	Data management		lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za

8. Submitting budget documentation and A schedules for the 2024/25 MTREF

8.1 Time frames for submission

The LGDRS will be locked at 00:00 on the 10th working day of every month for the submission of data strings due, as required in terms of section 71 of the MFMA. Closed periods will not be opened to correct errors or to accommodate non-submission of data strings, regardless of whether a Schedule G application was done or not.

Municipalities must therefore verify the credibility and accuracy of the information in their financial system prior to closing the month on the ERP system and submitting the *m*SCOA data strings to the LGDRS.

Annexure A (attached) provides a list of the deadline dates for the submission of *m*SCOA data strings and documents to the GoMuni Upload portal in the 2024/25 MTREF. The GoMuni Upload portal can be accessed by registered users on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

Since the 2020/21 MTREF, municipalities are no longer required to submit hard copies of all required documents including budget related, Annual Financial Statements and Annual Reports to National Treasury via post or courier services. PDF versions of documents must be submitted to the GoMuni Upload portal.

8.2 Updating of contact details on GoMuni

Municipalities must ensure that their contact details on GoMuni are updated as soon as changes occur. Often emails containing important information and deadlines do not reach the intended GoMuni users due to outdated users contact information.

To update the contact details, municipalities (registered users) must download the excel report from GoMuni under Database/Contacts/Reporting/Contact information on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

Changes/ additions made must be forwarded to lgdocuments@treasury.gov.za.

8.3 Submission of monthly sign-off

From 2024/25, municipalities will be required to sign off on the *m*SCOA data strings submitted for section 71 and grant reporting monthly. Currently this is being done manually on a quarterly basis. These monthly sign-off certificates will be system generated from the LGDRS and must be uploaded monthly with the data string submission to the GoMuni Upload portal.

8.4 Training on GoMuni

The training schedule and GoMuni links for 2024 to assist those users that require new or refresher training on how to draw reports on the LGDRS, is available on the GoMuni/ Go Training portal on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/portal

Contact

national treasury
Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Post	Private Bag X115, Pretoria 0001
Phone	012 315 5009
Fax	012 395 6553
Website	http://www.treasury.gov.za/default.aspx

JH Hattingh
Chief Director: Local Government Budget Analysis
07 December 2023

Annexure A

The following focus areas should be considered (at a minimum) when developing the road map and the road map should detail action steps, assign responsibilities, and specify time frames to address the implementation gap:

a. **ICT Architecture,** which includes the hardware, servers, software, licences required to run the ERP management systems.

b. **Governance and Institutional Requirements** - which includes:

- A functioning *m*SCOA steering committee or equivalent structure to monitor and report on progress against the road map. This committee consist of the heads of all business units and meet regularly (at least quarterly).
- Regular reporting on *m*SCOA implementation to Management and Executive Committees and Council.
- Appointment of a *m*SCOA champion to drive the *m*SCOA implementation at the municipality.
- Appointment of a suitably qualified System Administrator.
- The development and adoption of the required IT policies and securities.
- Establishment of data back-up and disaster recovery procedures.

c. **System Functionality** - which includes:

- The ERP modules and 3rd party systems used. These must give effect to the minimum business processes and system requirements specified in MFMA Circular No. 80. Municipalities must budget adequately to procure the required functionality and upgrade to the mSCOA enabling version of the ERP.
- Seamless and full integration of data in the ERP system, including 3rd party systems used by the municipality and its entities. The ERP system vendor sets the requirements for the integration.

An ICT due diligence assessment must be conducted 6 months before the Service Level Agreements (SLA) with an existing system vendor comes to an end to determine if an ERP system changes or extension of the existing SLA is required. Municipalities must follow the due diligence processes set out in MFMA Budget Circulars No. 93, 98, 123 and *m*SCOA Circulars No. 5 and 6 prior to procuring a new ERP system. Guidance on procurement processes were also provided in MFMA Circular No. 107 (4 December 2020).

The ERP system represents the General Ledger. Any 3rd-party system with a direct impact on the General Ledger must integrate fully and seamlessly with the ERP system in terms of the mSCOA Regulations. This means that data contained in the 3rd party system must synchronise without any human or manual intervention integrate to the ERP system without human or manual intervention in real time or at least daily and drill down from the ERP system to the General Ledger of the 3rd party system must be possible.

d. **User Proficiency and Training**

- The relevant municipal officials and interns must be sufficiently capacitated on the

mSCOA chart, basic accounting, balance sheet budgeting and movement accounting and all system modules and functionalities to use the ERP systems solution. Consideration should be given to training, the establishment of User Support Groups and the availability of user manuals on the system.

- Change management initiatives to ensure that mSCOA is institutionalised as an organisational reform and not only a financial reform.

Annexure B

SUBMISSION CHECKLIST 2024/25 MTREF BUDGET DOCUMENTS:

Category	Documents Required	*m*SCOA Data Strings Required	Due Date	Date for Closing LGDRS Submission
BUDGET DOCUMENTS				
Tabled Budget	1. A1 Schedule Draft 2. Budget Document Draft 3. Council Resolution Draft 4. Quality Certificate Draft 5. IDP Draft 6. SDBIP Draft 7. Spatial Development Framework Draft 8. Long Term Financial Strategies Draft 9. Service Standards Draft 10. Rates Billing Draft 11. Tariff List Draft 12. Property Rates and Tariffs List Draft 13. Draft Tariff Policies on: a. Property Rates and Service charges b. Borrowing c. Budget Implementation and Management d. Cash Management and Investment e. Credit Control and Debt Collection f. Funding and Reserves g. Indigents h. Long-term Financial Planning i. Management and Disposal of Assets Draft j. Infrastructure Investment & Capital Projects k. Supply Chain Management 14. *m*SCOA Road Map Draft 15. Fixed Asset Register Draft	1. TABB – Tabled Budget 2. PRTA – Tabled Project Details 3. A1D – Tabled non-financial data	Immediately (within 24 hours) after tabling by council	15 April 2024

Category	Documents Required	*m*SCOA Data Strings Required	Due Date	Date for Closing LGDRS Submission
	16. Funding Plan Draft 17. Indigent Register Draft 18. General Valuation Roll (GVR) Draft			
Adopted Budget	1. A1 Schedule Final 2. Budget Document Final 3. Council Resolution Final 4. Quality Certificate Final 5. Budget locking certificate Final 6. IDP Final 7. SDBIP Final 8. Spatial Development Framework Final 9. Long Term Financial Strategies Final 10. Service standards Final 11. Rates Billing Final 12. Tariff List Final 13. Property Rates and Tariffs List Final 14. Final Tariff Policies on: a. Property Rates and Service charges b. Borrowing c. Budget Implementation and Management d. Cash Management and Investment e. Credit Control and Debt Collection f. Funding and Reserves g. Indigents h. Long-term Financial Planning i. Management and Disposal of Assets j. Infrastructure Investment & Capital Projects k. Supply Chain Management 15. *m*SCOA Road Map Final 16. Fixed Asset Register Final	1. ORGB – Original (adopted) Budget 2. PROR – Project Details Original Budget 3. A1F – Final non-financial data	10 working days after approval by council	12 July 2024

Category	Documents Required	*m*SCOA Data Strings Required	Due Date	Date for Closing LGDRS Submission
	17. Funding Plan Final 18. Indigent Register Final 19. General Valuation Roll (GVR) Final 20. D Schedule (entities) 21. MTREF Budget Schedule Time Table			
Adjustment Budget	1. Mid-Year Budget Perform Assessment S72 2. Resolution Mid-Year Budget Perf Assess S72 3. Adjusted Budget 4. B Schedule 5. Council Resolution 6. Quality Certificate 7. Budget locking certificate Revised 8. E schedule (entities)	1. ADJB - Adjusted Budget 2. PRAD - Project details Adjusted Budget	10 working days after approval by council	14 March 2024
In-year Reporting	1. S71 monthly report 2. Monthly C Schedule 3. Monthly Quality Certificate 4. Monthly Primary Bank Statements 5. Monthly Primary Bank Recon 6. Monthly Trial Balance 7. Signed S71 Monthly Report to Council 8. Signed Conditional Grant Monthly Report to Council 9. Monthly F Schedule (entities) 10. Quarterly mSCOA Implementation Progress Reports 11. Quarterly S52d Performance Reports	1. M01 – M12 - Monthly Actuals 2. CR01 – CR12 - Monthly Creditors 3. DB01 – DB12 - Monthly Debtors 4. BMQ1 – BMQ4 – Quarterly Borrowing Monitoring 5. IMQ1 – IMQ4 - Quarterly Investment Monitoring	10 working days after the end of month/quarter	15 August 2024 13 September 2024 14 October 2024 14 November 2024 13 December 2024 15 January 2025 14 February 2025 14 March 2025 14 April 2025 15 May 2025 13 June 2025 14 July 2025
YEAR-END DOCUMENTS				
Pre-audit	1. Pre-audited AFS	PAUD - Pre-audited AFS CRPA – Creditors DBPA - Debtors	Immediately (within 24 hours) after submission to AGSA	13 September 2024
Audit	2. Audited AFS	1. AUDA - Audited AFS 2. CRAU – Creditors	Immediately (within 24 hours) after conclusion of audit	14 March 2025

Category	Documents Required	*m*SCOA Data Strings Required	Due Date	Date for Closing LGDRS Submission
		3. DBAU - Debtors		
Restated	4. Restated AFS	RAUD - Restated AFS	Immediately (within 24 hours) after approved by Council	2022/23: 15 August 2024
Annual Report	5. Annual Report 6. Council Oversight Report	Not applicable	Within nine months after the end of a financial year deal	15 May 2025
REVENUE MANAGEMENT DOCUMENTS				
Revenue	1. Tariff Tool Draft and Final 2. Tariff Tool Final 3. Bulk Suppliers (water and electricity) proof of payment-M01 to M12 4. Proof of payment 3rd party (Staff benefits, SARS)-M01 to M12 5. Bulk Suppliers - repayment plans 6. Repayment plan (with any of its creditors excluding bulk suppliers) 7. Municipality Valuation Roll Reconciliation-Q1 to Q4 8. Revenue Enhancement Strategy 9. Municipality Revenue Assessment Tool 10. Schedule for the new general valuation roll 11. Supplementary Valuation Roll 12. Municipal Debt relief Application	Not applicable	1. Annually 2. Monthly 3. Monthly 4. As applicable* 5. As applicable* 6. As applicable 7. Quarterly 8. Every 3 years* 9. Every 3 years* 10. Annually 11. Annually	
MFRS DOCUMENTS				
MFRS	1. Mandatory FRP Progress Report-M01 to M12	Not applicable	Monthly*	Not applicable

NATIONAL TREASURY

MFMA Circular No. 128

Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003

Municipal Budget Circular for the 2024/25 MTREF

INTRODUCTION 2

1. THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY AND INFLATION TARGETS 2

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Introduction

This budget circular is a follow-up to MFMA Circular No. 126 that was issued on 07 December 2023. It aims to provide further guidance to municipalities with the preparation of their 2024/25 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) budgets and should be read together with the budget circulars that have been issued previously.

The grant allocations as per the 2024 Budget Review and the 2024 Division of Revenue Bill are also key focus areas in this circular. Municipalities are reminded to refer to the annual budget circulars of the previous years for guidance in areas of the budget preparation that are not covered in this circular.

1. The South African economy and inflation targets

Over the next three years, South Africa's economy is forecast to grow at an average of 1.6 per cent, a moderate improvement on the 1.4 per cent average expected at the time of the 2023 MTBPS. The outlook is supported by an expected recovery in household spending as inflation declines, and an increase in energy-related fixed investments.

Power cuts and operational problems in freight rail and ports continue to disrupt economic activity and limit the country's export potential. Comprehensive reforms are underway in these sectors, although it will take time to see recovery in growth. Household consumption is under pressure from high living costs, and investment remains low due to weak confidence and challenging business conditions linked to structural constraints.

South Africa has experienced over a decade of weak economic growth, GDP has averaged only 0.8 per cent annually since 2012, entrenching high levels of unemployment and poverty. To turn the tide and raise economic growth sustainably, government is prioritising energy and logistics reforms, along with measures to arrest the decline in state capacity. Successful efforts to improve the fiscal position, complete structural reforms and bolster the capacity of the state will, in combination, reduce borrowing costs, raise confidence, increase investment and employment, and accelerate economic growth.

The National Treasury estimates real economic growth of 0.6 per cent in 2023. This is a decrease from growth of 0.8 per cent projected in the 2023 MTBPS due to weaker than expected outcomes in the third quarter of 2023, resulting in downward revisions to household spending growth and spending on gross fixed investment. GDP growth is projected to average 1.6 per cent from 2024 to 2026 as the frequence of power cuts declines, lower inflation supports household consumption, and employment and credit extensions recover gradually. New energy projects will improve fixed investments and business sentiment.

To accelerate GDP growth after an extended period of weak economic performance, South Africa needs large-scale private investment. Government is working to improve the fiscal position, complete structural reforms and bolster the capacity of the state to reduce borrowing costs, raise confidence, increase investment, and put the economy on a higher job creating growth path.

The following macro-economic forecasts must be considered when preparing the 2024/25 MTREF municipal budgets.

Table 1: Macroeconomic performance and projections, 2022 – 2027

Fiscal year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	Actual	Estimate	Forecast		
CPI Inflation	6.9%	6.0%	4.9%	4.6%	4.6%

Source: 2024 budget review.

Note: the fiscal year referred to is the national fiscal year (April to March) which is more closely aligned to the municipal fiscal year (July to June) than the calendar year inflation.

Headline inflation is projected to moderate from 6 per cent in 2023 to 4.9 per cent in 2024 and 4.6 per cent in 2025 and 2026 as food and fuel inflation continue to decline. In 2023 food inflation slowed less than expected due to power cuts and rand depreciation, keeping imported food costs high. An avian influenza outbreak also increased the costs for poultry and eggs. These factors are expected to dissipate over the medium term.

The current economic challenges in the country place pressure on households' ability to pay municipal accounts, therefore municipal own revenue generation gets affected.

It is noted that variations in regional specifics are possible, however, any variation of assumptions must be explicitly set out and well explained in the budget narratives, in the absence of which the Treasuries will refer the budget back to council for alignment to the macroeconomic performance projections.

Fiscal strategy to contain debt (fiscal consolidation) through reduction of budgets and reprioritisation

The 2024 budget balances development and sustainable public finances. In the context of persistent low economic growth, government will protect critical services, support economic growth through reforms and public investment and stabilise public debt. Although South Africa continues to confront difficult economic conditions, a moderate recovery is forecast in the economic outlook. Broad reforms are underway in energy, freight, water and telecommunications. Yet it will take time to reverse the consequences of operational, maintenance and government failures at state owned companies responsible for electricity, rail and ports. Rapid growth in debt- service costs choke the economy and the public finances. Government is staying the course to narrow the budget deficit and stabilise debt. This year, for the first time since 2008/09, government will achieve a primary budget surplus. Debt will stabilise in 2025/26.

The balances approach to fiscal consolidation includes expenditure restraint and moderate revenue increases, while continuing to support the social wage and ensuring additional funding for critical services. Government will after extensive consultation propose a binding fiscal anchor for future sustainability. In the interim, the debt stabilisation primary surplus will anchor fiscal policy.

The consolidate budget includes the main budget framework and spending by provinces, social security funds, public entities including municipalities finances from their own revenue sources. Government remains committed to fiscal consolidation that balances the needs of the most vulnerable in society and protests the public finances for future generations.

2. Key focus areas for the 2024/25 budget process

2.1. Local government conditional grants and unconditional grants allocations

Net reductions of R80.6 billion to main budget non-interest expenditure are identified across the three spheres of government over the MTEF in comparison to the 2023 budget estimates. Among these 2024 MTEF fiscal consolidation reductions, local government has the smallest contribution. Over the 2024 MTEF, the local government equitable share and direct conditional grants will be reduced by a total of R15.5 billion, made up of R9.6 billion in the local government equitable share and R5.9 billion in direct conditional grants. Despite reduction, local government equitable share growth remains high with transfers to local government significantly increasing by 5.2 per cent annually, driven mainly by the strong growth of local government equitable share by 6.1 per cent. National revenue share increases by 2.6 per cent annually, while transfers to provinces grow by 3.8 per cent annually, with the equitable share growing faster than conditional grants. There were no proposed reductions on the sharing of the general fuel levy to the metropolitan municipalities.

Notable changes to the conditional grants system

Given the ongoing review of the conditional grants system, very minimal changes were proposed to local government conditional grants. The proposed changes indicate a continued focus on enabling municipalities to improve service delivery to communities.

New conditional grant for smart prepaid meters

A new indirect grant, which will be managed by the National Treasury will be introduced in 2024/25. This grant will present an important opportunity for municipalities in the debt relief programme. While debt relief is a critical component of supporting struggling municipalities, it is important to also provide the municipalities with the tools and the necessary funding to improve their operations and long-term sustainability.

This new indirect conditional grant for smart prepaid meters is a meaningful step towards providing municipalities with the financial support they need to better manage their utilities, by ensuring timely and accurate billing; reducing losses; and enhancing operational sustainability. Municipalities will be able to manage their utility services and provide to water and electricity services effectively and efficiently. The grant will initially focus on providing debt relief for Eskom and will be implemented targeting specific municipalities in its initial years.

Improving regulatory levers and reforms

By enhancing the usage of regulatory frameworks in the conditional grants system, the government is taking steps to ensure that municipalities prioritise critical projects and utilise resources effectively. The use of results from the Department of Water and Sanitation's Watch Reports in the prioritisation of water and sanitation projects funded from general-purpose grants such as the integrated urban development grant (IUDG), and municipal infrastructure grant (MIG), will improve the quality and impact of these projects. Further, requiring municipalities to use the results of green drop, blue drop and no drop assessments in planning and prioritising projects will drive greater accountability and transparency in the use of grant funds, promoting sustainable and effective service delivery.

2.2. Post 2023 MTBPS changes

A number of reductions that were proposed in the 2023 MTBPS have been reversed but revised downwards, and several further cuts and other reprioritisations effected to make funds available for other government priorities. These include:

Reductions reversed: Previous reductions proposed on the sharing of the general fuel levy to the metropolitan municipalities, the rural roads asset management systems and the water services infrastructure grants have been reversed.

Reductions revised downwards: The previous reduction of R218 million to the integrated national electrification programme municipal grant is revised to R204 million; the previous reduction of R49 million to the municipal disaster response grant is revised to R35 million; and the previous reduction of R48 million to the municipal systems improvement grant is revised to R27 million.

Further reductions: To make funds available for other government priorities, reductions have been made to some municipal conditional grants over the 2024 MTEF period. These include an additional reduction of R3.5 billion to the integrated national electrification programme Eskom grant; an additional reduction of R73 million to the integrated urban development grant; an additional reduction of R14 million to the energy efficiency and demand-side management grant; an additional reduction of R4 million to the public transport network grant; an additional reduction of R127 million to the direct component of the regional bulk infrastructure grant; and an additional reduction of R852 million to the indirect component of the regional bulk infrastructure grant.

Reprioritisations: Reprioritisations over the MTEF period include the following: R58.3 million from the direct component of the municipal infrastructure grant is converted to the indirect component of the grant; R587 million from the direct component of the regional bulk infrastructure grant is converted to the indirect component; R91 million from the integrated urban development grant and R1.4 billion from the municipal infrastructure grant are shifted to the municipal disaster recovery grant to fund the repair and reconstruction of municipal infrastructure damaged by the floods that occurred between February and March 2023; R400 million from the first two years of the MTEF period are shifted to the outer year in the public transport network grant; R2 billion is reprioritised from the integrated national electrification programme municipal grant to fund the baseline for the new smart meters grant; and R432 million is reprioritised from the integrated national electrification programme Eskom grant to fund other priorities in the energy sector.

2.3. Review of the local government fiscal framework

Government's five-year programme of action to improve local governance, as endorsed by the Budget Forum, includes efforts to improve the funding model for local government. The National Treasury is reviewing a draft report for regulating municipal surcharges on electricity and identifying alternative sources of revenue to replace these. The next step will be consultation with external stakeholders.

The local government equitable share formula is being updated in various ways, including improving its responsiveness to the different functions assigned to district and local municipalities. In addition, the formula will be refined with reforms such as exploring the feasibility of introducing a cost differential model, community services components for health services and firefighting functions, objective criteria for benchmarking municipalities in relation to their administrative functions. The Department of Cooperative Governance, the National Treasury, the South African Local Government Association, the Financial and Fiscal Commission and statistics South Africa are identifying areas for refinement over the 2024 MTEF period.

2.4. Update on the review of the conditional grants

The South African government initiated a review of the existing grant system amid concerns of its effectiveness, including underspending on infrastructure grants and fragmentation in

the provincial and municipal grant systems. The review involved stakeholder consultations and literature reviews of conditional grant programmes to gain insights and make evidence-based recommendations for reform.

In April and May 2024, multiple consultation platforms will be set up to share the preliminary findings with the multi-stakeholder team. While some changes resulting from the review were reflected in the 2024 Budget, further proposed reforms are likely to be considered in the 2025 budget process and implemented gradually in a phased manner.

2.5. Funding for Local Economic Development (LED) Programmes

National Treasury is mindful of the essential role played by municipalities in driving economic development and job creation to mitigate inequality and attract private investment. In addition to the infrastructure grants, municipalities also receive about 66 per cent of their allocations in unconditional grants, which can be utilised to fund operational parts of the LED initiatives. However, it is important to note that economic development does not rely solely on a single funding pot, but on various forms of government programmes and grants. This includes support and initiatives from the Department of Trade, Industry and competition funded by provinces through their equitable share.

Whilst there is a call for creation of conditional grant, it is worth noting that the creation of a dedicated grant for LED initiatives comes with its challenges. In the past, when such grants were introduced, government institutions reprioritised funds that were initially funding the LED programmes, leading to over-reliance on conditional grants. This dependence undermines the purpose and sustainability of these programmes, as their funding is primarily dependent on the availability of funds from the fiscus and the performance of the economy. Therefore, there is a need to align conditional grants with economic development areas while also ensuring their integration with other government spheres to support the developmental mandate effectively.

In addition, it is also crucial for municipalities to provide essential services such as electricity, water, and sanitation efficiently. The efficient provision of these services is crucial for attracting private investment, fostering economic growth, and promoting a conducive environment for businesses to thrive. Therefore, National Treasury urges municipalities to prioritise the provision of these services to enhance economic development and improve the quality of life for their residents.

2.6. Reforms to improve the efficiency and financial sustainability of metro's trading services

Due to years of neglect and inadequate infrastructure maintenance, South Africa's municipalities face severe utility services issues, including in water, wastewater, and electricity. A loss of essential management and technical skills has also contributed to the decline in service quality and reliability. Metro water services alone suffer from an investment gap of R9 billion per year. These inefficiencies threaten economic growth and job creation and increases poverty. Government transferred substantial monetary allocations to local government in the successive Budgets to support water services, but the outcome and value for money of these transfers is low. To address this, an incentive grant system is being explored for 2025/26 to increase investments, change management and governance structures, promote professional management, and ensure transparency, starting with metros.

These reforms are commencing in the 2024/25 municipal financial year with the conditions being introduced in the Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG). Thereafter, the reform will be extended to other revenue-generating trading services.

2024/25 USDG Financing Component for Trading Services

Municipalities must submit the following to the transferring officer and the National Treasury to qualify for making an application for the financing component:

- A council approved turnaround strategy to the Department of Human Settlement (DHS) and the National Treasury by 31 July 2024;
- A roadmap on the institutional reforms for improved management and governance to be submitted to DHS and National Treasury by 30 September 2024; and
- A business and investment plan that is consistent with the services development plan by 30 September 2024.

In support of these conditions, National Treasury will issue a guidance note by 1 April 2024, on requirements for turnaround strategies, institutional reforms and business plans for the financing component on trading services.

2025/26 onwards Improving the efficiency of urban utility services

Beyond 2024/25, the intention is to extend the reform agenda beyond water services to other revenue-generating trading services, including electricity and solid waste management. The Explanatory Memorandum, **Annexure W1**, to the 2024 Division of Revenue Bill provides the following direction on future work on municipal fiscal frameworks linked to trading/ utility services.

The grant reforms will aim to:

- Increase the level of investments in utility services (water, wastewater, electricity and solid waste) by leveraging grant finance with loan finance, linked to improved operational and financial performance of services providers;
- Catalyse changes in the structure, management, and governance of utility services businesses to support improvements in operational, technical and financial performance;
- Promote professional management with a single point of management accountability for utility services in cities, suitable managerial autonomy and the technical skills necessary to manage an effective service; and
- Promote and ensure full financial transparency, including by making the financial relationship between municipalities and the utility services explicit.

2.7. Criteria for the release of the Equitable Share:

- The criteria for the release of the equitable share were covered in Circulars No. 122 remains relevant and are still applicable for the release of equitable share instalments in the 2024/25 financial year.
- Failure to comply with the criteria will result in National Treasury invoking Section 38 of the MFMA which empowers National Treasury to withhold a municipality's equitable share if the municipality commits a serious or persistent breach of the measures established in terms of Section 216(2) of the Constitution which includes reporting obligations set out in the MFMA and National Treasury requests for information in terms of Section 74 of the MFMA.

3. Revenue Management

3.1. Update on Municipal Debt Relief (MFMA Circular No. 124)

Accounting Guidance

Municipalities whose Municipal Debt Relief applications were approved must fully account for and correctly report on the write-off of their Eskom arrear debt and related benefits. Municipalities should note the guidance in this regard provided in *MFMA Circular No. 124: Supplementary Guide on the accounting- and mSCOA reporting requirements that* can be accessed on the MFMA website at the following link: http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Circulars/Pages/default.aspx.

It is recommended that all municipalities familiarise themselves with the guidance as far as it relates to correctly budgeting- and accounting for free basic services as well as raising and paying their bulk accounts.

Debt relief reporting requirements

Municipalities approved for debt Relief (in terms of their National Treasury approvals), must ensure that their MFMA s.71 statements, over-and-above the normal MFMA s.71 requirements, include the following as a minimum:

- The municipality's self-assessment in the format of the compliance certificate issued in MFMA Circular No. 124: Annexure A2 (signed by the Municipal Manager) – municipalities should use the latest format of the compliance certificate issued during February 2024 available under MFMA Circular No. 124 and included as **Annexure B** to this circular;
- The municipality's progress towards restricting free basic services to the national policy limits (condition 6.6) and in the format included as **Annexure C** to this circular;
- The municipality's progress towards achieving a minimum average quarterly collection of 80 per cent (condition 6.7) and in the format included as **Annexure D** to this circular;
- If the municipality's 2023/24 and/ or 2024/25 MTREF is not funded, the MFMA Section 71 statement must monthly include the municipality's progress against its approved Budget Funding Plan – if the municipality has an approved the Financial Recovery Plan (FRP), the monthly FRP progress report must include the municipality's progress against the components of the FRP aimed to achieve a funded budget and revenue enhancement initiatives;
- The high-level summary of its monthly property rates reconciliation (in the National Treasury template format already shared with the municipality during the application process); and
- The municipality's progress in addressing any variances evident from its monthly property rates reconciliation; etc.

3.2. Smart Meter Grant

With regard to the smart meter grant referred under 2.1 above, the National Treasury has targeted MFMA Circular No. 124 debt relief applicants for the initial implementation of this grant.

The potential beneficiaries of the smart meter grant will be invited by National Treasury and a compulsory template will be circulated for completion by municipalities. This invitation will be sent out before 15 March 2024. Furthermore, the grant conditions require a council resolution endorsing the application.

A completed template with supporting documentation and council resolution must be submitted to revenuemanagement@treasury.gov.za and sadesh.ramjathan@treasury.gov.za before 30 April 2024.

The applications will be evaluated before 31 May 2024 and allocations will be completed determined the commencement of the municipal budget year.

3.3. Transversal tender RT-29

The National Treasury is finalising the RT-29 transversal tender for a smart metering solution, and the appointed panel is available to all municipalities from March 2024. The transversal tender is targeting smart meter solutions for the water and electricity functions, STS meters compliance and load reduction systems. It will also enable municipalities to implement bi-directional smart metering systems. Municipalities are once again cautioned not to contract any smart metering systems or solutions without considering the RT-29 transversal tender which provides a competitive pricing comparison and cost saving on procurement. Municipalities wishing to participate in the RT-29 transversal must make their interest known to the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) on the email TCcontract1@treasury.gov.za. These municipalities must show evidence of a budget allocation in the current budget as well as future budgets for participation.

4. Conditional Grant Transfers to Municipalities

4.1. Criteria for the rollover of conditional grant funds

In terms of Section 21 of the Division of Revenue Act, 2023 (Act No.5 of 2023) (DoRA) in conjunction with the Division of Revenue Amendment Act, 2023 (Act No. 24 of 2023), the Act requires that any conditional allocation or a portion thereof that is not spent at the end of the 2023/24 financial year reverts to the National Revenue Fund (NRF), unless the rollover of the allocation is approved in terms of subsection (2). Furthermore, the receiving officer, provincial treasury and national transferring officer is required to prove to National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to identifiable projects, in which case the funds may be rolled over.

When requesting a rollover in terms of Section 21(2) of the 2023 DoRA, municipalities must include the following information with their submission to National Treasury:

1. A formal letter, signed by the accounting officer addressed to the National Treasury requesting the rollover of unspent conditional grants in terms of Section 21(2) of the 2023 DoRA;
2. A list of all the projects that are linked to the unspent conditional grants and a breakdown of how much was allocated, spent and the balance per project;
3. The following evidence indicating that work on each of the projects has commenced, as applicable to the specific rollover(s):

    a) Proof that the service provider was appointed for delivery of the project before 29 March 2024; or
    b) Proof of project tender and tender submissions published and closed before 31 March 2024 or with the appointment of contractor or service provider for delivery of service before 30 June 2024 in cases where additional funding was allocated during the course of the financial year of the project;
    c) Incorporation of the Appropriation Statement; and
    d) Evidence that all projects linked to an allocation will be fully utilised by 30 June 2024 (attach cash flow projection for the applicable grant).

4. A progress report (also reflecting percentages) on the status of each project's implementation that includes an attached legible implementation plan);
5. The value of the committed project funding and the conditional allocation from the funding source;
6. Reasons why the grants were not fully spent during the year on the original allocation per the DoRA;
7. Rollover of rollovers will not be considered. Municipalities must therefore not include previous year's unspent conditional grants as rollover request;
8. An indication of the time period within which the funds are to be spent if the rollover is approved; and
9. Proof that the Municipal Manager and Chief Financial Officer are permanently appointed.

No rollover requests will be considered for municipalities with vacant or acting Chief Financial Officers and Municipal Managers for a period exceeding 6 months from the date of vacancy; this also includes acting appointments because of suspensions of either MM or CFO that are more than 12 months.

If any of the above information is not provided or the application is received by National Treasury (Intergovernmental Relations Division) after 31 August 2024, the application will be declined.

In addition, National Treasury will also consider the following information when assessing rollover applications; and reserves the right to decline an application should there be non-performance by the municipality in any of these areas:

1. Compliance with the in-year reporting requirements in terms of Sections 71 and 72 of the MFMA and Section 12 of the 2023 DoRA, **including the Municipal Manager and Chief Financial Officer signing-off on the information** sent to National Treasury;
2. Submission of the pre-audited Annual Financial Statements to National Treasury by 31 August 2024;
3. Accurate disclosure of grant performance in the 2023/24 pre-audited Annual Financial Statements, (i.e. correct disclosure of grant receipts and spending in the notes to the AFS);
4. Despite the fact that local government is required to comply with different norms and standards prescribed by different legislations, municipalities are expected to fully comply with the provisions of DoRA that relate to rollover processes and disclose conditional grant performance in the 2023/24 pre-audited Annual Financial Statements (i.e. Cash coverage and unspent conditional grants in the Statement of Financial Position) in order to verify grant expenditure; and
5. Cash available reflected in the Statement of Financial Position and Cash Flow Statements and the bank (net position including short term investments) as at 30 June 2024 is equivalent to the unspent amount at the end of the financial year. If the amount that is requested for rollover is not entirely cash-backed, such a rollover will not be approved. National Treasury will also not approve portions of rollover requests.

It should be noted that under no circumstances will the National Treasury consider requests to rollover:

1. The entire 2023/24 allocation to the municipality. In cases where the rollover request is more than 50 per cent of the total allocation, National Treasury will approve the rollover amount up to 50 per cent of the 2023/24 allocation;

2. Rollover request of the same grant for the third consecutive time. In a case where a municipality is applying for rollover as a result of additional funding, the application will be carefully considered;
3. Funding for projects procured through Regulation 32 and 37 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations (Gazette No.27636) – Projects linked to additional funding and disasters are exempted; and
4. A portion of an allocation where the proof of commitment for the rollover application is linked to invoices that were issued before or on 31 March 2024. All invoices issued to the municipality before 31 March 2024 should be paid within the same year against the allocated conditional grants. i.e invoices must be paid within 30 days.

4.2. Unspent conditional grant funds for 2023/24

The process to ensure the return of unspent conditional grants for the 2023/24 financial year will be managed in accordance with Section 21 of the DoRA. In addition to the previous MFMA Circulars, the following practical arrangements will apply:

Step 1: Municipalities must submit their June 2024 conditional grant expenditure reports according to Section 71 of the MFMA reflecting all accrued expenditure on conditional grants and further ensure that expenditure reported to both National Treasury and national transferring officers reconciles;
Step 2: When preparing the Annual Financial Statements, a municipality must determine the portion of each national conditional grant allocation that remained unspent as at 30 June 2024. The unspent grant values must be determined based on the guidance that was provided in *m*SCOA Circular No. 13 in as far as VAT, retention and interest is concerned; and
Step 3: If the receiving officer wants to motivate in terms of Section 21(2) of the 2023 DoRA that the unspent funds are committed to identifiable projects, the rollover application pack must be submitted to National Treasury by no later than 31 August 2024.

National Treasury will not consider any rollover requests that are incomplete or received after this deadline.

Step 4: National Treasury will confirm in writing whether or not the municipality may retain any of the unspent funds as a rollover based on criteria outlined above by 22 October 2024;
Step 5: National Treasury will communicate the unspent conditional grants amount by 12 November 2024. A municipality must return the remaining unspent conditional grant funds that are not subject to a specific repayment arrangement to the National Revenue Fund by 18 November 2024; and
Step 6: Any unspent conditional grant funds that should have but has not been repaid to the National Revenue Fund by 18 November 2024, and for which a municipality has not requested a repayment arrangement, will be offset against the municipality's 04 December 2024 equitable share allocation.

All other issues pertaining to Appropriation Statement and reporting on approved rollovers are addressed in the Annexure to MFMA Circular No. 86.

5. Funding choices and management issues

Given the current economic crisis the country faces, Municipalities are under pressure to generate revenue. The ability of customers to pay for services is declining and this means that less revenue will be collected. Municipalities are advised to consider all the advice

provided in MFMA Circular No 126, 123 and other previous circulars under this topic to ensure the adoption of surplus and funded budgets.

5.1. Employee related costs

The *Salary and Wage Collective Agreement* for the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2024 has come to an end and a new agreement is under consultation, which is anticipated to consider the current fiscal constraints faced by government. Therefore, in the absence of any information in this regard from the South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC), municipalities are advised to consider their financial sustainability when considering salary increases. It has been observed over the previous years that salary increases were above inflation and this has posed challenges to most municipalities' sustainability. In addition, municipalities that could not afford such increases did not apply for exemption as provided by SALGBC.

Therefore, municipalities are urged to consider projecting salary and wage increases that would reflect their affordability given the current economic challenges. The 2022 State of Local Government Finance Report revealed that 157 municipalities are in financial distress. These municipalities need to ensure that they seek an early exemption from this dispensation of this salary agreement. Municipalities should also avoid paying out leave in cash while having major financial challenges.

5.2. Remuneration of Councillors

Municipalities are advised to budget for the actual costs approved in accordance with the Government Gazette on the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act: Determination of Upper Limits of Salaries, Allowances and Benefits of different members of municipal councils published annually between December and January by the Department of Cooperative Governance. It is anticipated that this salary determination will also consider the fiscal constraints. Municipalities should also consider guidance provided above on salary increases for municipal officials during this process. Any overpayment to councilors contrary to the upper limits as published by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs will be irregular expenditure in terms of Section 167 of the MFMA and must be recovered from the councilor(s) concerned.

5.3 Governance, performance, and investment matters

South Africa has reached a stage where all of government including municipalities need to play in pivotal role in igniting the economy of the country. There is a need for a concerted effort to put initiatives that will attract the investments which will stimulate the economy. The investments take place in the local government and municipalities in particular as the custodian of the spatial planning and enabling infrastructure.

Critical infrastructure such as water, sanitation and electricity to stimulate the economy is owned, maintained and developed by the municipalities. In the last 30 years, there has been investment in ensuring that access to basic services – water, electricity and refuse - is improved markedly.

However, there has been little to no investment on bulk infrastructure such as water treatment works, wastewater treatment works and electrical substations which are the backdrop for enabling investment in municipalities.

Of concern is that budget for operation and maintenance have been negligible. If the trends continue without arresting the decline, the municipalities will in all likelihood not experience

growth. This will reduce the prospect for economic growth leading to high unemployment and less economic activities in general.

As such, the municipalities need to take the responsibility to create initiatives which will attract more investment. Key initiatives to improve this are investing in bulk and connector infrastructure as well as strengthening good governance.

The budget allocation to address infrastructure requirements are not sufficient. As such, the municipalities should improve governance and the overall financial health which will allow for the financier to be attracted to borrow municipalities to finance enabling infrastructure.

Urban management and in particular cleaning of the environment is critical for ensuring that municipal area is attractive. Thus, ability to attract investment should also include clearly defined initiatives that ensure the city is continuously clean. This will retain existing investors and also enable the municipalities to attract new investors who wishes to locate in the municipal area.

A firm's decision to invest is influenced by factors such as infrastructure and land availability, the institutional and regulatory environment, skills availability and innovation levels and the availability of enterprise support and finance. Municipalities have key roles that influence a decision to invest and expand in a particular space. Poorly performing spaces – such as industrial parks, CBDs, logistics hubs, townships – discourage investment and encourage disinvestment. Poorly performing economic assets, such as roads, ports, rail, communications, do the same. Many of the reasons for poor performing spaces and assets lie within the ambit of the public sector, but not all within the local sphere. In some instances, municipalities are directly responsible for what needs to be done, in other areas the municipality needs to mediate inter-governmental solutions.

To turnaround these spaces and unlock their economic potential the immediate focus must be on getting the basics right first –

- Ensure reliable and sustainable service delivery – water, sanitation, stormwater, roads, lighting and waste management;
- Ensure effective land governance – urgently resolve inter-governmental issues that inhibit performance;
- Undertake bulk infrastructure repair and maintenance;
- Address business and community safety issues;
- Operationalise and manage public open spaces and assets; and
- Manage the spaces – at minimum put in place municipal transversal teams responsible for ensuring the basics are in place.

The quality and transparency of municipal governance has a direct impact on economic performance. Dysfunctional municipalities discourage new investment and result in job loss. Ensuring the effective management of municipal businesses through evidenced-based decision making and sound financial management is essential to attract and retain firms. Improving the efficiency and transparency of municipal business processes that impact on the private sector – such as registering property, getting electricity connections, construction permits, obtaining wayleaves, getting a water connection, and issuing an informal trader permit – goes a long way to building business confidence and municipal credibility.

5.4 Environmental Pollution

The deteriorating quality of water resources in urban and rural areas due to pollution, failing infrastructure such as wastewater treatment and the lack of enforcement of by-laws, legislation and urban management, exacerbates water scarcity, and increases costs of providing potable water.

Municipalities are urged to anticipate the imminent approval of the water pricing strategy, which introduces a waste discharge charge. This penalty underscores the need for municipalities to ensure that they comply with and enforce all legislation and by-laws governing urban and environmental management. This requires municipalities to prioritise effective and efficient service delivery, including sufficient investment in asset maintenance, expansion and renewal for solid waste management, wastewater treatment, as well as by-law enforcement to mitigate the continuous pollution of streams and rivers.

Collaboration among municipalities, sector departments, NGOs, citizens, and the private sector are essential for mobilising resources to prevent further deterioration and restoration of water resources. Such efforts need to only prevent pollution at source but also safeguard water quality for future generations, making the strategic investment in water resources a cornerstone of sustainability, economic growth and healthy environments.

6. Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (*m*SCOA)

6.1. Go Live on Version 6.8 of the Chart

*m*SCOA version 6.8 will go live on 20 March 2024, whereafter municipalities will be able to upload their tabled budget (TABB) and tabled project files (PRTA) data strings for the 2024/25 MTREF on the GoMuni portal.

After going live on version 6.8 of the chart, all the reports available on the LGDRS will be aligned to *m*SCOA chart version 6.8. This includes the format of the Section 71 report for Q3 and Q4 of 2023/24.

The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) Schedules (A to F) and non-financial data string (A1S) was also aligned to version 6.8 of the chart. A **protected** version of the MBRR Schedules for version 6.8 of the chart and A1S is available on the on the MFMA Webpage on the link below:

http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/RegulationsandGazettes/Municipal%20Budget%20and%20Reporting%20Regulations/Pages/default.aspx

The reports on the Local Government and Reporting System (LGDRS) are populated from financial and non-financial data strings. Municipalities must use the linkages on GoMuni referred to above and not the formulas in the regulated Municipal Budget and Reporting (MBRR) Schedules when generating their A schedule from the financial system.

In terms of the *m*SCOA Regulations, municipalities must generate the regulated MBRR schedules that is tabled and adopted by Council directly from their financial ERP systems and not import or captured it on the system at a later stage. This is necessary to ensure that there is 'one version of the truth', namely the data in the financial ERP system is the same as the report tabled and adopted by Council and the information submitted to the National Treasury and other stakeholders.

6.2. *m*SCOA data strings credibility

Municipalities must verify the credibility and accuracy of the tabled budget (TABB) and project file (PRTA) data strings **prior and post** to uploading it to the National Treasury Local Government Database and Reporting System (LGDRS). These data strings will be the sole source used by National and Provincial Treasuries to analyse and determine if the municipality's budget is funded and the credibility is therefore of utmost importance.

Registered users from municipalities, provincial treasuries and National Treasury have full access to their data on the LGDRS and can draw the information to verify the accuracy of the figures for their respective municipalities or province (in the case of provincial treasuries). The LGDRS reports can be accessed by registered users on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

From 2025/26, the National Treasury will open the access to all reports available on the LGDRS to the public. Municipalities should make a concerted effort to resolve their *m*SCOA data strings credibility issues as soon as possible to avoid facing the consequences of financial misconduct in terms of Section 171(1)(d) of the MFMA.

The LGDRS also provides information on municipal budgets and performance to the public through the Municipal Money portal. The information on the Municipal Money portal is sourced from the Consolidated Section 71 Reports published quarterly by the National Treasury. The Municipal Money portal is part of South Africa's Open Government Partnership (OGP) 5th National Action Plan to improve transparency and public participation in government processes and a link to the Municipal Money portal is available on the OGP website (76 countries and 104 municipalities are members).

6.3. Regulating the minimum business processes and system specifications for *m*SCOA

The National Treasury commenced with the work to regulate the minimum business processes and system specifications for *m*SCOA towards the end of 2025/26. The following working groups will be established to ensure that relevant stakeholders are consulted during the review processes:

a. **Corporate governance** including internal and external audit, oversight committees, performance management, IT system requirements and management, municipal websites, document management, reporting mechanisms;
b. **Municipal budgeting, planning and financial modelling** including IDP, Budgets Management, Revenue, Human Resources (HR) /Payroll, Assets;
c. **Financial accounting** including general ledger, accounts receivables and payables, financial reporting, AFS reporting, insurance management, consolidation reporting;
d. **Costing and reporting** including cost planning and cost management and reporting;
e. **Project accounting** including project creation and planning, project management and reporting, contract management;
f. **Treasury and cash management** including cash management and reporting, grant management and reporting, investment management and reserves, borrowings management, provisions and contingent liabilities;
g. **Supply chain management** including supply chain management and inventory;
h. **Full asset life cycle management** including maintenance management and asset management;
i. **Real estate management** including property register and rental management and general processes;
j. **Human resource and payroll management** including human resources, time management, payroll management and reporting;
k. **Revenue management**, customer care, credit control and debt collection including revenue management and billing, credit control, customer management, debt collection, indigent management;
l. **Valuation roll management**; and
m. **Land use building control** including land use and building control.

Municipalities are urged to ensure that the officials that participate in the working groups have the technical knowledge and experience to participate meaningfully in these forums. Integrated Consultative Forums will also be held quarterly to keep **all** stakeholders informed and provide them with an opportunity to provide inputs on the business processes and system specification that will be regulated. A dedicated email address will be created for comment and inputs relating to the review processes underpinning these Regulations.

7. Submitting documents to the GoMuni Upload Portal

7.1. Submissions to the National Treasury

Municipalities are reminded to submit documents and queries to the correct portals/ mailboxes. These portals/ mailboxes are:

- **https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/welcome** (GoMuni Upload Portal) – All documents required in terms of legislation by approved registered users, including: • *m*SCOA Data Strings; • Budget-related, in-year and year-end documents and schedules (A, B and C); and • Revenue and MFRS Documents (as per MFMA Circular No. 126);

- **lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za** – Database related and submission queries; and

- **lgdocuments@treasury.gov.za** – Only Provincial Treasuries may send contact details to lgdocuments@treasury.gov.za.

Any document/ queries that are submitted to the incorrect portal/ mailbox will not be processed and the submission status report will continue to reflect the documents as outstanding.

7.2. Updating of contact details on GoMuni

From 1 April 2024, municipalities (registered users) will be able to make changes/ additions to their own contact details directly on the LGDRS. To municipalities and their respective provincial treasury must select and update the relevant details on GoMuni under Database/Contacts/Reporting/Contact information on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

Municipalities must ensure that their contact details on GoMuni are updated as soon as changes occur.

7.3. Submission of additional reports

From 14 March 2024, municipalities whose debt relief applications were approved will be required to submit reports to the GoMuni Upload portal as indicated in MFMA Circular No 124 dated 31 March 2024. The list of the required debt relief reports is attached as **Annexure A.**

7.4. Procurement spend reporting

In order for government to fulfil its social responsibility to channel procurement spending towards certain designated groups and to unlock economies of scale in government procurement expenditure, a single standardised view needs to be created into the

procurement spend information across all spheres of government on a transactional level for spend and trend analysis purposes.

The OCPO designed and built a Data Warehouse that serves as common repository for procurement related data with the necessary capabilities to produce standardised information in a dashboard format via various Business Intelligence tools. Currently procurement spend data of all National and Provincial departments from 2017 to date is hosted and analysed in the Data Warehouse.

From 1 March 2024, municipalities must on monthly basis report all goods and services related payments at a transactional level monthly. Towards this end, municipalities must complete and submit the template attached as **Annexure E** and submit it to the GoMuni Upload portal under the folder Documents/ Other. These reports are due by the 15th of the month that follows the reporting month. The first report is therefore due on 15 April 2024. This information is only required for municipalities and not for municipal entities.

A Data Upload Tool is also available that allows municipalities to capture their spending data manually or extract the relevant information from the municipality's payment system automatically. Information captured on the Data Upload Tool will be submitted directly into the OCPOs Data Warehouse once the various online input validations to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the data has been passed. To access the tool, an email request must be sent to **ocpodatarequest@treasury.gov.za** to obtain a User ID and Password that is institution specific. Training on the use of the OCPO Data Upload Tool as well as technical integration information will be provided after the institution has received a User ID and Password.

The submission status of the OCPO Spend Report will be included on the status report of document submissions available on the LGDRS. Municipalities that opt to use the Data Upload Tool instead of submitting the excel template to GoMuni must submit a 'not applicable form' to the GoMuni Upload portal for their non-submission is not classified as outstanding.

8. The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations

8.1 Assistance with the compilation of budgets

If municipalities require advice with the compilation of their respective budgets, specifically the budget documents or **Schedule A**, they should direct their enquiries to their respective provincial treasuries or to the following National Treasury officials:

Province	Responsible NT officials	Tel. No.	Email
Eastern Cape	Matjatji Mashoeshoe	012-315 5553	Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za
	Pitso Zwane	012-315 5171	Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za
Buffalo City	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Free State	Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5952	Sifiso.mabaso@treasury.gov.za
	Cethekile Moshane	012-315 5079	Cethekile.moshane@treasury.gov.za
Gauteng	Matjatji Mashoeshoe	012-315 5553	Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za
	Pitso Zwane	012-315 5171	Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za
	Oreal Tshidino		Oreal.Tshidino@Treasury.gov.za
City of Tshwane and City of Johannesburg	Willem Voigt	012-315 5830	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za
	Makgabo Mabotja	012-315 5156	Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za
	Enock Ndlovu	012-315 5385	Enock.Ndlovu@treasury.gov.za
City of Ekurhuleni	Kgomotso Baloyi	012-315 5866	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za
	Lunathi Dumani		Lunathi.dumani@treasury.gov.za
KwaZulu-Natal	Kgomotso Baloyi	012-315 5866	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za
Msunduzi	Lunathi Dumani	012-315 5866	Lunathi.dumani@treasury.gov.za
eThekwini	Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5952	Sifiso.mabaso@treasury.gov.za
uMhlathuze	Kevin Bell	012-315 5725	Kevin.bell@treasury.gov.za
Limpopo	Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5952	Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za
	Jabulile Ngwenya		Jabulile.ngwenya@treasury.gov.za
Mpumalanga	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
	Sibusisiwe Mchani	012-315 5539	Sibusisiwe.Mchani@treasury.gov.za
Northern Cape	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
	Sibusisiwe Mchani	012-315 5539	Sibusisiwe.Mchani@treasury.gov.za
North West	Willem Voigt	012-315 5830	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za
	Makgabo Mabotja	012-315 5156	Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za
Western Cape	Willem Voigt	012-315 5830	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za
	Enock Ndlovu	012-315 5385	Enock.Ndlovu@treasury.gov.za
Cape Town	Kgomotso Baloyi	012-315 5866	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za
George	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Technical issues on GoMuni Website	Data management		lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za
Local government Conditional Grants	Conditional Grants team	012-315 5183	Sello.mashaba@treasury.gov.za Unathi.lekonyana@treasury.gov.za Pretty.mavhungu@treasury.gov.za Marvin.ngobeni@treasury.gov.za Akanyang.modise@treasury.gov.za

Contact

national treasury
Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Post	Private Bag X115, Pretoria 0001
Phone	012 315 5009
Fax	012 395 6553
Website	http://www.treasury.gov.za/default.aspx

JH Hattingh
Chief Director: Local Government Budget Analysis
08 March 2024

ANNEXURE A – LIST OF REQUIRED REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED TO NATIONAL TREASURY FOR DEBT RELIEF PROGRAMME (TEMPLATE)

ANNEXURE B – MUNICIPAL CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE FOR DEBT RELIEF PROGRAMME (TEMPLATE)

ANNEXURE C – MUNICIPAL DEBT RELIEF – MONTHLY REPORTING – INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS INFORMATION (TEMPLATE)

ANNEXURE D – MUNICIPAL DEBT RELIEF – MONTHLY REVENUE COLLECTION REPORTING (TEMPLATE)

ANNEXURE D – PROCUREMENT SPENT REPORTING (TEMPLATE)

Provincial Treasury
Nadia Rinquest
Local Government Budget Office
Nadia.Rinquest@westerncape.gov.za | Tel: 021 483 9265

Reference: RCS/C.5

Private Bag X9165
CAPE TOWN
8000

TREASURY CIRCULAR MUN. NO. 06/2024

THE MAYOR, CITY OF CAPE TOWN
THE MAYOR, WEST COAST DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, MATZIKAMA MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, BERGRIVIER MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, SALDANHA BAY MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, SWARTLAND MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, DRAKENSTEIN MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, BREEDE VALLEY MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, THEEWATERSKLOOF MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, SWELLENDAM MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, GARDEN ROUTE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, MOSSEL BAY MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, GEORGE MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, OUDTSHOORN MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, BITOU MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, KNYSNA MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, CENTRAL KAROO DISTRICT
THE MAYOR, LAINGSBURG MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, PRINCE ALBERT MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, BEAUFORT WEST MUNICIPALITY

For information

THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, CITY OF CAPE TOWN: MR L MBANDAZAYO
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, WEST COAST DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MR D JOUBERT
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, MATZIKAMA MUNICIPALITY: MR L PHILLIPS
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY: MR G MATTHYSE
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, BERGRIVIER MUNICIPALITY: ADV. H LINDE
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, SALDANHA BAY MUNICIPALITY: MR H METTLER
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, SWARTLAND MUNICIPALITY: MR J SCHOLTZ
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MR H PRINS
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY: MR D NASSON
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, DRAKENSTEIN MUNICIPALITY: DR J LEIBBRANDT
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY: MS G METTLER
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, BREEDE VALLEY MUNICIPALITY: MR D McTHOMAS
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY: MR D LUBBE
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MR R BOSMAN
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, THEEWATERSKLOOF MUNICIPALITY: MR W SOLOMONS-JOHANNES
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY: MR D O'NEILL
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY: MR E PHILLIPS
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, SWELLENDAM MUNICIPALITY: MS A VORSTER
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, GARDEN ROUTE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MR M STRATU
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY: ADV. D SEREO (ACTING)
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY: MR A DE KLERK
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, MOSSEL BAY MUNICIPALITY: MR C PUREN
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, GEORGE MUNICIPALITY: DR M GRATZ
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, OUDTSHOORN MUNICIPALITY: MR W HENDRICKS
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, BITOU MUNICIPALITY: MR M MEMANI
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, KNYSNA MUNICIPALITY: MR O SEBOLA
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, CENTRAL KAROO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MR M NKUNGWANA
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, LAINGSBURG MUNICIPALITY: MR J BOOYSEN
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, PRINCE ALBERT MUNICIPALITY: MR A HENDRICKS
THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, BEAUFORT WEST MUNICIPALITY: MR D WELGEMOED

THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, CITY OF CAPE TOWN: MR K JACOBY
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, WEST COAST DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: DR J TESSELAAR
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, MATZIKAMA MUNICIPALITY: MR E ALFRED
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY: MR N SMIT
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, BERGRIVIER MUNICIPALITY: MR P ERASMUS
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, SALDANHA BAY MUNICIPALITY: MR S VORSTER
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, SWARTLAND MUNICIPALITY: MR M BOLTON
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MS F DU RAAN-GROENEWALD
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY: MR C KRITZINGER
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DRAKENSTEIN MUNICIPALITY: MR B BROWN
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY: MR K CAROLUS
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, BREEDE VALLEY MUNICIPALITY: MR R ONTONG
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY: MR M SHUDE
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MR N KRUGER
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, THEEWATERSKLOOF MUNICIPALITY: MR P MABHENA (ACTING)
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY: MS S REYNEKE-NAUDÉ
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY: MR H VAN BILJON
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, SWELLENDAM MUNICIPALITY: MS E WASSERMANN
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, GARDEN ROUTE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MR R BOSHOFF
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY: MS R SAPTOE
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY: MR G GOLIATH
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, MOSSEL BAY MUNICIPALITY: MR O FREDERICKS
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, GEORGE MUNICIPALITY: MR R DU PLESSIS
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, OUDTSHOORN MUNICIPALITY: MR G DE JAGER
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, BITOU MUNICIPALITY: MR F LÖTTER (ACTING)
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, KNYSNA MUNICIPALITY: MR C JULIES
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, CENTRAL KAROO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MR R BUTLER (ACTING)
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, LAINGSBURG MUNICIPALITY: MS A GROENEWALD
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, PRINCE ALBERT MUNICIPALITY: MR K VAN NIEKERK
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, BEAUFORT WEST MUNICIPALITY: MR M NHLENGETHWA (ACTING)

THE HEAD OFFICIAL: PROVINCIAL TREASURY (MS J GANTANA)
THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL: FISCAL AND ECONOMIC SERVICES (MS A PICK) (ACTING)
THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL: GOVERNANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT (MR I SMITH) (ACTING)
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THE CHIEF DIRECTOR: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC FINANCE (MS A PICK)
THE CHIEF DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC FINANCE (MR S KENYON)
THE CHIEF DIRECTOR: ASSET MANAGEMENT (MS N EBRAHIM) (ACTING)
THE CHIEF DIRECTOR: FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE (MR A HARDIEN)
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (MS A SMIT)
THE HEAD OF MINISTRY (MS L KENT)
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THE DIRECTOR: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (MS M VAN NIEKERK)
THE DIRECTOR: FISCAL POLICY (MR M BOOYSEN)
THE DIRECTOR: INFRASTRUCTURE (MS S VAN BREDA) (ACTING)
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THE DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET OFFICE (MS N RINQUEST)
THE DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (GROUP ONE) (MR T NTSHINGILA)
THE DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (GROUP TWO) (MR I TSIE)
THE DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT MFMA COORDINATION (MR D CRONJE)
THE DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (MS S ROY)
THE DIRECTOR: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING (MS A ABOO)
THE DIRECTOR: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET OFFICE (MS T VAN DE RHEEDE)
THE DIRECTOR: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC FINANCE (MS M NICHOLAS)
THE DIRECTOR: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (MS N EBRAHIM)
THE DIRECTOR: STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (MS N ISMAIL)
THE DIRECTOR: SUPPORTING AND INTERLINKED FINANCIAL SYSTEMS (MR I CALLAGHAN) (ACTING)

THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

MASTER RECORDS OFFICIAL: BUSINESS INFORMATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT

THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT: LOCAL GOVERNMENT

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET ANALYSIS – NATIONAL TREASURY (MR J HATTINGH)

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR: MFMA IMPLEMENTATION – NATIONAL TREASURY

THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 1: PREMIER (DR H MALILA)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 2: PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT (MR R ADAMS)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 3: PROVINCIAL TREASURY (MS J GANTANA)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 4: POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY (ADV. Y PILLAY)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 5: EDUCATION (MR B WALTERS)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 6: HEALTH AND WELLNESS (DR K CLOETE)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 7: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (DR R MACDONALD)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 8: MOBILITY (MS M MOORE)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 9: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (MR G GERBER)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 10: INFRASTRUCTURE (ADV. C SMITH)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 11: AGRICULTURE (DR M SEBOPETSA)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 12: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM (MR V DUBE)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 13: CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORT (MR G REDMAN)
THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: VOTE 14: LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR G PAULSE)

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MUNICIPAL BUDGET CIRCULAR FOR THE 2024/25 MTREF AND ASSOCIATED 2024 STRATEGIC INTEGRATED MUNICIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

This Circular should be read in conjunction with National Treasury (NT) MFMA Circulars No. 126 and No. 128 issued on 7 December 2023 and 8 March 2024 respectively.

The purpose of this circular is to:

- Provide an overview of the current fiscal and economic context and key highlights from the 2024 Provincial Budget;
- Provide guidance to municipalities with the **finalisation of the 2024/25 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) Budgets** and accompanied budget documentation; and
- **Brief municipalities on the 2024 Strategic Integrated Municipal Engagements (SIME) process** and related matters.

2. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The Western Cape Provincial Government (WCG) has institutionalised the Strategic Integrated Municipal Engagements (SIME; previously referred to as LG MTEC) process in fulfilment of its obligations under:

- Sections 5, 22 and 23 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), Act No. 56 of 2003;
- Chapter 5 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000) [MSA];
- Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA); and
- Chapter 4 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA).

The 2024 SIME process builds on the 2023 integrated municipal and provincial processes to strengthen alignment between municipal and provincial planning and budgeting and drives the theme of "**Integrated service delivery**", as municipalities are preparing for the third year of the 2022 - 2027 Integrated Development Planning Cycle.

3. FISCAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT

3.1 Economic and Fiscal Environment

For more than ten years, the South Africa's economy has experienced slow growth. Since 2012, the GDP has averaged just 0.8 per cent annually, further entrenching the country's high rates of unemployment and poverty.

South Africa's economy is predicted to expand at an average rate of 1.6 per cent during the next three years, which signifies marginal improvement over the 1.4 per cent average predicted at the time of the 2023 National MTBPS. The forecast is bolstered by anticipated increases in energy-related fixed investments and a rebound in consumer expenditure as inflation drops.

Power outages and issues with freight train and port operations continue to hinder economic activity and reduce the nation's export potential. Though it may take some time to see development rebound, these sectors are undergoing extensive reforms. High living expenses are putting pressure on household consumption, while limited investment is the result of low confidence and difficult business environment brought on by structural limitations.

The National government is giving energy and logistics reforms top priority in addition to steps to stop the deterioration of state capacity to reverse the trend and boost economic development sustainably. Effective initiatives to strengthen the state's capability, finish structural reforms, and strengthen the fiscal position will all work together to lower borrowing costs, boost confidence, boost investment and employment, and quicken economic growth.

The current economic difficulties continue to put strain on households' capacity to pay municipal accounts, which has an impact on municipalities' ability to generate their own revenue.

Given the pressure on the economy as detailed above, the following macro-economic forecasts for Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation must be considered when preparing the 2024/25 MTREF municipal budgets.

Table 1 Macroeconomic performance and projections, 2022 – 2027

Fiscal year	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
CPI Inflation	6.9%	6.0%	4.9%	4.6%	4.5%

Source: NT MFMA Budget Circular No. 128

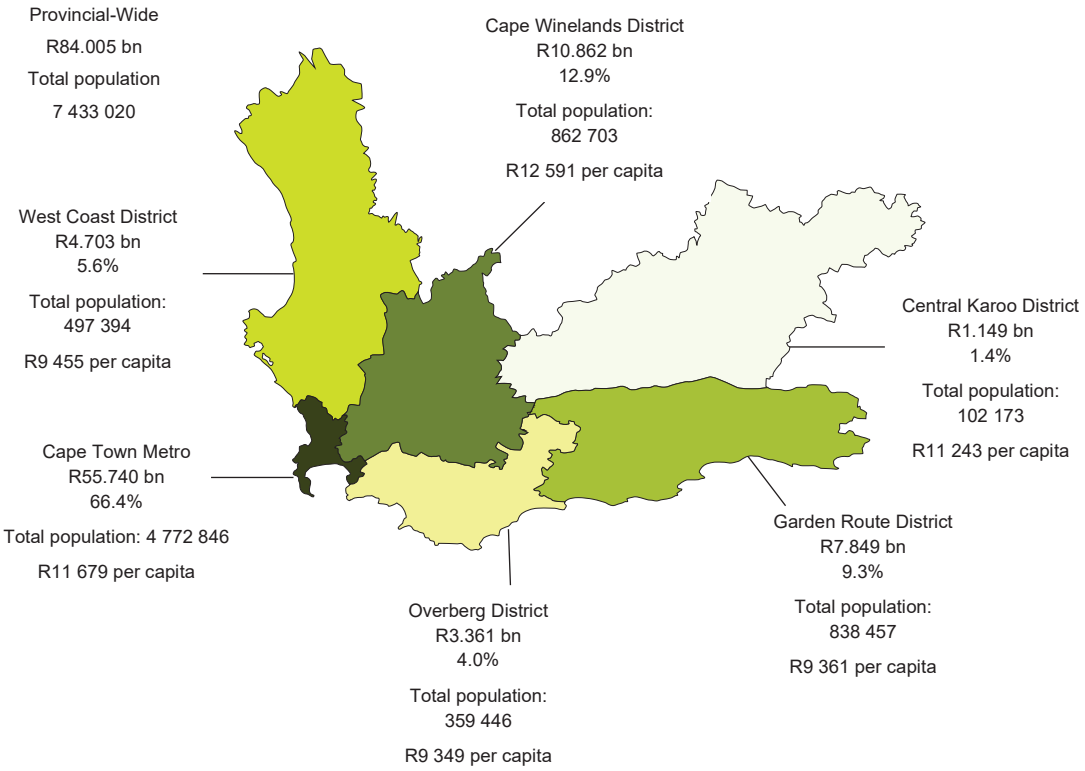
3.2 2024 Western Cape Provincial Budget

On Thursday, 7 March 2024, the Western Cape Minister for Finance and Economic Opportunities, Ms. M Wenger, tabled the 2024 Western Cape Budget in the Provincial legislature. The Western Cape's 2024 Budget solidifies the Western Cape Governments commitments to the residents of the province by delivering a budget to 'keep building a Western Cape that works for all.' Key highlights of the provincial budget include:

- Over the three years of the 2024 MTEF, R45.35 billion has been allocated to boost economic growth and create opportunities for our citizens. Additionally, R5.08 billion is allocated to ensure safer communities and R182.35 billion has been allocated to ensure the wellbeing of residents in the Western Cape, which includes key services such as Education and Health.
- By functional area, the three largest expenditures in 2024/25 are; education (R75.82 billion), health (R80.12 billion), and infrastructure and economic affairs (R19.14 billion).

- The 2024 Budget continues the investment in energy resilience in the Western Cape with R759.2 million set aside for the MTEF period. The WCG aims to reduce the impact of loadshedding, improve advances in the green economy and the installation of Solar PV for schools and WCG health facilities.

- The Province will spend R84.0 billion across all municipal areas in the Province in 2024/25. The 2024 expenditure distribution per region is as follows:



- The Provincial budget allocated R3.2 billion in transfers to municipalities in 2024/25 that must be taken up in municipal budgets. These allocations, as well as forward projections for the rest of the 2024/25 MTREF period are set out in the Provincial gazette number 8 892 of 7 March 2024(available with the rest of the Provincial budget documents at the link below). The allocations to each municipality have also been summarised in an allocation letter sent to each municipality. These grants cover a wide range of functions, from strengthening the capacity of municipalities to deliver on their mandates to funding capital projects and delivering services on behalf of the province. The purpose of each grant is set out in its grant framework in the gazette.

- Municipalities are encouraged to refer to Chapter 5 of the *2024 Overview of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure* (OPRE) which outlines the spatial distribution and the sectoral breakdown of education, health and wellness, infrastructure, and other Provincial expenditure across the Metro, district, and local municipalities in the Western Cape. Additionally, Chapter 3 of the *2024 Overview of Provincial Municipal Infrastructure Investment* (OPMII) summarises the Provincial Government's infrastructure investment plans in each municipality. For further information on provincial allocations, kindly direct queries to:
  Budgetoffice.provincialtreasury@westerncape.gov.za

- The 2024 Provincial Budget documentation can be accessed here.

4. NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL BUDGET GUIDELINES

The NT and PT circulars provide guidance to municipalities on revenue, expenditure and accounting related matters for consideration when compiling their 2024/25 MTREF budgets. Please note the following important matters:

- Municipalities are advised to consult MFMA Circulars No. 126 (2023) and No. 128 (2024) for guidance in respect of planning and budgeting towards the 2024 MTREF, available at this link.
- Municipalities MUST include the National and Provincial Treasury Budget Circulars as part of the source documents consulted in the preparation of the 2024 MTREF Budget documents and table it as part of the budget documentation in the municipal council.

4.1 Key focus areas for the 2024/25 budget process

The 2024/25 MTREF budget should be constructed within a well-defined municipal fiscal strategy that shapes both the revenue envelope, inclusive of both national and provincial transfers and carefully evaluates expenditure allocations. This fiscal strategy should include maximizing opportunities to diversify revenue streams as well as implementing measures to control spending while maintaining service delivery.

Ahead of finalisation of municipal budgets, municipalities re requested frame their fiscal strategy with clearly outlined fiscal and budget principles and related targets.

4.1.1 Local government conditional and unconditional grant allocations

- Net reductions of R80.6 billion to main budget non-interest expenditure are identified across the three spheres of government over the MTEF in comparison to the 2023 budget estimates. Among these 2024 MTEF fiscal consolidation reductions, local government has the smallest contribution.

  Over the 2024 MTEF, the local government equitable share and direct conditional grants will be reduced by a total of R15.5 billion, made up of R9.6 billion in the local government equitable share and R5.9 billion in direct conditional grants. Despite reduction, local government equitable share growth remains high with transfers to local government significantly increasing by 5.2 per cent annually, driven mainly by the strong growth of local government equitable share by 6.1 per cent. National revenue share increases by 2.6 per cent annually, while transfers to provinces grow by 3.8 per cent annually, with the equitable share growing faster than conditional grants. There were no proposed reductions on the sharing of the general fuel levy to the metropolitan municipalities.

4.1.2 Post 2023 National MTBPS changes

- Several reductions that were proposed in the 2023 MTBPS have been reversed or revised downwards, and several further cuts and other reprioritisations effected to make funds available for other government priorities. The detail regarding the reductions is outlined in MFMA Circular 128. Municipalities are encouraged to take note of the revisions.

4.2 THE REVENUE BUDGET

4.2.1 Municipal tariff structure and design

Municipalities must ensure that when tariffs are designed, the capital repayment of loans are included in the cost to determine the tariff. Municipalities must also ensure that consumption charges for services are only based on consumption and all other variable costs. Fixed costs e.g. salary and wages, etc. should be covered by a fixed charge.

A municipality must also ensure that its budgeting process addresses the requirement to maintain municipal infrastructure. New developments in a municipality should mandatorily make provision for alternative energy such as solar or wind as well as any other energy option available.

4.2.2 Setting cost reflective and affordable tariffs

National Treasury specifies that municipalities maintain tariff increases at levels that reflect an appropriate balance between the affordability to poorer households and other customers, while ensuring the financial sustainability of the municipality. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation is forecasted to be at 4.9 per cent for 2024/25 and subsequently municipalities are required to justify all increases in excess of the projected inflation target for 2024/25 in their budget narratives and pay careful attention to the differential incidence of tariff increases across all consumer groups. Municipalities should include details of their revenue growth assumptions for the different service charges in the budget narrative.

As requested by Provincial Treasury, National Treasury has agreed to provide municipal training via the MFIP Advisors Programme for the Cost Reflective Tariff Tool on the 19th of March 2024 from 09h00 - 13h00. The information regarding this training session was circulated to Municipal CFOs, Municipal Managers and eMonitor Champions.

Provincial Treasury has partnered with the UCT graduate school of business to rollout a "Financial Modelling for Utility Tariff Setting course" starting in March and finalising in April 2024. The tariff design as well as the related structuring and participatory processes (in conjunction with maximising the revenue available from tariffs) are identified as key municipal sustainability factors. This Financial Modelling course provides a basic understanding of the building blocks of a tariff-setting financial model. It is envisaged to enable delegates to build a financial model that can run sensitivity analyses and provide various tariff paths.

As communicated to Municipal Managers and CFO's, municipalities were requested to nominate one official to attend the course, noting that officials will have to sign agreements to reimburse Provincial Treasury if the course is not completed. As per the course dynamics, there will be a week (22 – 26 April 2024) where the selected officials are expected to attend in person in Cape Town.

4.2.3 Electricity Tariff Increases

The approach by NERSA of using the benchmarking and guideline approach has been reviewed, set aside and declared unlawful by the High Court. The Municipal Tariff Guideline was consequently revised by NERSA to render it compliant with section 15 of the Electricity regulation Act. NERSA, SALGA and Sustainable Energy Africa have made available to all municipal licensees a simplified cost of Supply (COS) tool. This tool does not replace the need to conduct a fully-fledged COS.

This tool shows a link between the required revenue and the cost associated with supplying a category of customers, the classification of costs between fixed and variable as well as energy related, demand related and customer related costs.

The practical effect of the judgement is that all tariff applications from 2024/25 FY should be supported by a COS study – otherwise the breach becomes a contempt of court. The municipality needed to undertake such a study and if it is unable to do so; the NERSA's approved COS model should have been used as a guide to perform the study (submission deadline to the Energy Regulator is noted as the 4th of March). Licensees were required to submit three-year budget projections in a D-form format. It is noted that the increase in revenues were to be aligned to the following assumptions:

- Bulk purchase will increase by 12.72 per cent in line with Eskom's electricity tariff increase for municipalities;
- The consumer price index;(CPI)
- Salary and wage increases, which is also aligned to inflation;
- Interest rate decrease of 1 per cent in line with the Reserve Bank forecast for 2024/25;
- Other expenses increased by CPI; and
- Sales forecast assumption should be realistic and practical taking into account historical sales trend analysis.

As per the SIME assessment, Provincial Treasury will assess electricity tariffs within the aforementioned band ranges as per the municipal quantum differential. This is based on NERSA's letter informing electricity distributors that the guideline and benchmarks that had been supplied in the past will no longer be published for annual electricity distributor tariff price increases; as each distributor's tariff increase will be based on related costs.

Provincial Treasury notes that a revenue requirement template had been developed for municipalities to complete their 2023/24 projections and revenue requirements for the 2024/25 financial year. It is acknowledged that municipalities applying for an increase that is outside of the above assumptions will have to justify their increases to the Energy Regulator and the approval will be based on the following requirements:

- The additional revenue should be quantified per customer category, including the forecast sales assumptions; and
- A detailed plan on the projects on which the additional funds will be used should be provided.

4.3 Property Rates

As emphasised by National Treasury, municipalities are to reconcile their most recent consolidated valuation roll data to that of the current billing system data to ensure that revenue anticipated from property rates is realistic. This will also facilitate compliance with the provisions of section 23 of the MPRA; as well as compliance with section 8(1) in terms of specifying the billing methodology within the municipal policy. An additional dimension would be to reconcile this information with the Deeds Office registry.

Municipalities should implement a data management strategy and develop internal capacity to perform these reconciliations and investigations to improve completeness of billing. All revenue foregone as supported by municipal policies due to municipal reductions rebates and exemptions, must be accounted for.

4.4 Development Charges

A new chapter 3A in the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Amendment Bill that regulates the power of the municipalities to levy/apply development charges in a uniform manner has been introduced. Once the Bill is enacted, the amendments will take effect from the next municipal financial year (commencing 1 July) or on a date prescribed by the President. These amendments will create legal certainty for municipalities to levy development charges, regulate their applicability and create a more standardised, equitable, and sustainable framework for development charges. The National Treasury will clearly articulate the budgeting and accounting requirements upon the completion of the Parliamentary processes.

The amendments to the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act (Act 12 of 2007) include 12 sections, namely:

- Power to levy development charges
- Adoption and contents of policy on development charges
- Community participation
- By-laws to give effect to policy on development charges.
- Rebate and exemption
- Engineering services agreement
- Installation of external engineering services by applicant
- Non-installation of bulk engineering services by municipality
- Bulk and link engineering services as part of internal engineering services
- Dispute resolution
- Delegations
- Financial misconduct

An in-depth assessment was applied by National Treasury, to understand the gaps and the extent of municipal capacity to implement development charges. The capacity assessment was based on the National Treasury 2018 Guidelines for the implementation of Municipal development charges in South Africa. The capacity assessment report was availed on the 30th of June 2023. Based on the gaps identified in this report – training and capacity development materials have been developed.

National Treasury conducted training for Provincial Treasuries and Municipal officials on development charges to equip municipal officials with the necessary knowledge and skills needed to effectively implement development charges in a uniform manner, in line with the new Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Amendment Bill. The training was centered around the updated 2018 Guidelines for the implementation of development charges, including the excel calculator.

Municipalities are encouraged to familiarise themselves with the proposed Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Amendment Bill and the updated 2018 Guidelines for the implementation of development charges. As highlighted above, the objective is to enhance uniformity in the implementation of development charges in the province.

National Treasury has identified development charges as an important infrastructure financing mechanism and has taken steps to facilitate the more effective use in the municipal financing mix. Development charges envisaged as a cost sharing measure between municipalities and the developers, could assist in easing some fiscal pressures on municipalities. This relates to funds recouped from levying development charges, which could be redirected to other underfunded priorities.

4.5 New support mechanisms for revenue management

- **New conditional grant for smart prepaid meters**

In 2024/25, a new indirect grant will be implemented, overseen by the National Treasury. Municipalities will have a significant opportunity to participate in the debt alleviation program thanks to this grant. While debt relief is an essential part of helping financially distressed municipalities, it's also imperative to give municipalities the resources and money they need to enhance their day-to-day operations and long-term viability. In order to provide municipalities with the financial support

they need to manage their utilities more effectively—by guaranteeing timely and accurate billing, cutting losses, and improving operational sustainability—this new indirect conditional grant for smart prepaid meters is an important first step. Municipalities will have the ability to manage their utility services effectively and efficiently, including the provision of energy and water. The grant will initially focus on providing support to municipalities that are part of the Municipal Debt Relief programme but is expected to be expanded to other municipalities in future. Western Cape municipalities that form part of the debt relief programme are encouraged to apply for funding and can request the Provincial Treasury to assist them with their applications.

- **Transversal Tender RT-29**

The National Treasury is in the process of finalising the RT-29 transversal tender for a smart metering solution, and the appointed panel is available to all municipalities from March 2024. Targeted in the transversal tender are smart meter solutions for load reduction, compliance with STS meters, and water and electricity functions. Municipalities will be able to install bi-directional smart metering systems thanks to it as well. Municipalities are urged once more to investigate the RT-29 transversal tender, which offers a competitive pricing comparison and procurement cost savings, before entering into any contracts for smart metering systems or solutions. Municipalities interested in participating in the RT-29 transversal should send an email to TCcontract1@treasury.gov.za, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO), expressing their interest. These localities have to provide proof of a budgetary allocation in the current budget and future budgets for participation.

4.6 Additional risks to revenue

- **Traffic Services**

Municipalities are reminded of the implementation of the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences (AARTO) Act which will come into effect on 01 July 2024. Over and above the financial implications of the new system, the legislation places additional administrative responsibilities on municipalities which will increase the cost of employment and new systems will have to be introduced. Municipalities are encouraged budget for these additions accordingly.

- **STS TID Pre-paid roll-over process**

Municipalities should be aware of the nature of this roll-over process and why the timeous completion thereof will strengthen municipal financial sustainability. Provincial Treasury notes that most municipalities are using of service providers (or existing vendors) to facilitate the roll-over process and that adequate financial provision has been made to reset all meters within the municipal jurisdiction. Municipalities must however consider making provision for contingency funding to support the roll-over of pre-paid meters within the Eskom designated areas. Eskom is responsible to reset these meters, but based on current progress reports, municipalities must prepare for the likelihood that not all households will be serviced before the deadline in November 2024. The STS TID process must therefore be added to the municipal risk register in cases where the deadline will not be met.

4.7 THE EXPENDITURE BUDGET

4.7.1 Cost Containment

The National Treasury is still working on reviewing the Municipal Cost Containment Regulations (MCCR) (2019) to allow for a more differentiated approach. Municipalities should in the interim continue to set clear and quantifiable targets as part of its cost cutting commitments and to timeously adhere to the MCCR reporting requirements. Failure to comply with the terms of the Regulations will constitute financial misconduct as defined in sections 171 and 172 of the MFMA. The failure to timeously submit the in-year and annual returns as required by the Regulations will

furthermore amount to noncompliance with section 74 of the MFMA (General Reporting Obligations).

Please consult MFMA Circulars 82 (2016), 97 (2019) and 10 (2023) for further guidance especially as it relates to following a strategic approach towards cost containment.

4.7.2 Cost Drivers

It is crucial for each municipality to critically review the cost drivers within its expenditure framework ahead of the tabling of the 2024/25 budget. Some of the most prominent expenditure drivers to be considered as part of a municipality's budget assumptions are as follows:

- *Cost of Employment:* The Salary and Wage Collective Agreement for the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2024 has come to an end and a new agreement is under consultation, which is anticipated to consider the current fiscal constraints faced by government. Therefore, in the absence of any information in this regard from the South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC), National Treasury has advised municipalities to consider their financial sustainability when considering salary increases.

  Budget assumptions should account for wage increases and the potential to reduce costs through management of overtime, allowances and other related costs. The growth in the total cost of employment can also be managed through reducing staff numbers through attrition. In the absence of clarity on the collective bargaining agreement, municipalities are advised to target maintaining or gradually reducing cost of employment as a share of total expenditure. If the collective bargaining agreement is more costly than is provided for in a municipality's budget assumptions, then these other measures will have to be applied more aggressively to manage the overall cost of employment to the municipality.

  Municipalities are reminded that National Treasury has set specific norms to measure municipal staff remuneration as a percentage of the overall operating budget (between 25 per cent – 40 per cent) as well as expenditure on contracted services as a percentage of the overall operating budget (between 2 per cent – 5 per cent). PT will closely monitor the ratio result outcomes heading into the budget assessment process however, cognisance of the fact that the results should be seen within the context of each individual municipality's service delivery model, powers and functions is taken into consideration

- *Provision for indigent households:* The Local Government Equitable Share provides a subsidy for a basic level of free services to indigent residents. Although the allocation per poor household has been increased in 2024/25, the formula has not been updated to account for estimated household growth. This has a significant impact on equitable share allocations in 2024/25 and over the MTREF. National Treasury has indicated that household growth will only be accounted for once "the 2022 Census data has been evaluated and decisions made." In the 2024/25 MTEREF several municipalities will face financial pressures to provide for an anticipated increase in indigent households. Municipalities are advised to critically review their own criteria for identifying and registering indigents while carefully considering the indigent subsidy basket in line with available resources. Any changes to indigent policies must be clearly communicated and consulted on through the municipality's budget process.

- *Increase in fuel prices:* Fuel price inflation cooled in December 2023, but the annual fuel price inflation was still 3.3 per cent in January 2024. Fuel is an essential cost element associated with the provision of basic service and municipalities must accordingly budget in line with the latest fuel price inflation projections. Municipalities must also consider the latest fuel and oil price increased announced in the National Budget.

- As loadshedding persists, municipalities are advised to continue to make additional provision for the fuel costs associated with alternative power solutions (such as generators). Municipalities are advised to provide for at least the volumes of fuel that have been consumed monthly for additional generator usage.

- *Natural Disasters and unforeseen expenditure:* Budgeting must ensure that the cash position of the municipality provides that in the event of a natural disaster, the municipality must have resources to be able to effectively respond to emergencies and provide relief and immediate recovery efforts. While such provisions will buffer the financial impact of disasters, it is vitally important to ensure that effective risk mitigation strategies and response plans are in place. Collaboration with other stakeholders is also key to ensure that municipalities (especially at a district level) can quickly leverage resources and expertise for improved disaster preparedness and responses. Municipalities are advised to review and revise (where applicable) their insurance coverage to offset financial losses being incurred.

  Municipalities are further advised to prioritise timeous repairs and maintenance to ensure that the existing asset base is adequately prepared to handle the impact of natural disasters, especially flood damage. Additional costs associated with facilitating disaster responses include provision for overtime, the use of consultants and external service providers. Municipalities are further expected to make use of skilled and experienced consultants and service providers to assist with the transition to renewable energy sources.

- *Impact of loadshedding:* Municipalities expressed the concern that loadshedding does not only result in the additional need for repairs and maintenance, but in certain instances causes the complete breakdown/failure of electricity and water assets. As many of these assets were not soon due for replacement or renewal, no provision for their replacement would have been made in the MTEF budget. Municipalities should consider increasing their capital replacement reserve contribution to provide for such asset replacement and renewals. This would recognise that the need for replacement or renewal of these assets is likely to be required much earlier than originally planned.

- *Security services:* Provincial Treasury is acutely aware of the extent to which organised criminal groups or the so-called "construction mafia" is negatively impacting on the entire municipal value chain i.e. occupying construction sites, manipulating bidding processes, collusion, extortion; violence and intimidation; and disregarding environmental and safety standards. Overall, the influence of organised crime weakens the entire municipal governance structure. While PT acknowledges that addressing the impact of the construction mafia requires a formal policy response and a concerted efforts from all spheres of government to strengthen institutional resilience against organised crime networks, municipalities must in the interim factor in potential project delays when developing its capital works plan for the new financial year.

  Municipalities should further thoroughly review the impact of general crime (theft, vandalism) on its asset base ahead of the new financial year and where needed, make sufficient provision to safeguard property, plant and equipment.

4.8 THE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BUDGET

- Infrastructure investment remains a key driver of economic growth. Municipalities budgeted more for infrastructure investment than provincial departments in the Western Cape, with a total of R15.8 billion in capital spending in their 2023/24 original budgets, compared to the R11.2 billion in the province's 2024/25 budget. However, in-year monitoring reports consistently note that municipalities struggle to spend their full capital budgets and this underperformance is confirmed in the annual financial statements. **Improving capital spending is a key priority for enabling**

economic growth and will remain an important focus of the SIME engagements this year. Municipalities need to plan for an appropriate capital funding mix and then ensure that they put in place appropriate project preparation and procurement planning to be able to deliver on their planned capital spending.

- Municipalities are reminded that a firm's decision to invest is influenced by factors such as infrastructure and land availability, the institutional and regulatory environment, skills availability and innovation levels and the availability of enterprise support and finance. Municipalities have key roles that influence a decision to invest and expand in a particular space. Poorly performing spaces – such as industrial parks, CBDs, logistics hubs, townships – discourage investment and encourage disinvestment. Poorly performing economic assets, such as roads, ports, rail, communications, do the same. Many of the reasons for poor performing spaces and assets lie within the ambit of the public sector, but not all within the local sphere. In some instances, municipalities are directly responsible for what needs to be done, in other areas the municipality needs to mediate inter-governmental solutions.

Municipalities are further reminded of the update to the National Policy Framework for Municipal Borrowing and Financial Emergencies was approved on the 17 August 2022. The Policy Framework is accessible at this link. Key reforms introduced in this regard include:

- Measures to expand the scope of responsible municipal borrowing and create the environment for more players (e.g. insurers, pension funds, institutional investors, fund managers and international Development Finance Institutions) to take part in the municipal debt market. In particular, the participation of private and public sector market participants in the development of a liquid secondary market for municipal debt securities is encouraged. This is incorporated while ensuring that the core principles underlying municipal borrowing are maintained, namely that credit worthy municipalities should borrow responsibly to finance capital investments whilst confirming that there will be no bailouts by provincial or national government as stipulated in section 51 of the MFMA.

- Clearer definition of the role of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) to ensure that their lending does not crowd out the private sector. DFI's are encouraged to pursue clear and agreed upon developmental goals and public-sector lenders should be guided by social and developmental investment approaches where social outcomes are considered alongside potential financial returns.

- The updated policy allows for and clarifies innovative infrastructure financing mechanisms (such as pooled financing mechanisms, project finance, tax increment financing, revenue bonds and pledging of conditional grants) that municipalities can use to leverage municipal borrowing.

4.9 PROCUREMENT PLANNING

- MFMA SCM Regulation 10 requires municipalities to provide for an effective system of demand management.

- MFMA Circular 94 requires that municipalities table the budget, SDBIP & Procurement Plan simultaneously to ensure continuity of the planning process and institutionalising the application of the supply chain management processes within the overarching planning cycle.

- Municipalities are therefore requested to submit their approved Procurement Plans for the 2024/25 financial year to the Provincial Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of Annexure A to MFMA Circular 62.

Municipalities are further requested to identify:

- Predetermined, specific projects for which municipalities require support throughout the procurement process, i.e. inputs during the Bid Specification or Evaluation Committee stages. Examples of such projects include those which relate to unfamiliar goods/services, are inherently complex, include alternative financing models, etc. This may include capital/infrastructure projects or 'routine' projects.

- Commodities or project types where provincial or district contracts could be concluded in partnership with the Provincial Treasury. Municipalities are assured that the Provincial Treasury will determine appropriate mechanisms for such contracts within the confines of the applicable regulatory frameworks, to prevent any unfavourable audit findings.

4.10 ASSET MANAGEMENT

The Provincial Treasury has undertaken research into the maturity of asset management across the municipal sphere within the province, and intends to share its findings and recommendations with municipalities during the SIME process, with a focus on:

- Electronic recordkeeping or the lack thereof ('dark data'); and

- Readiness for the adoption of a computerized maintenance management system (CMMS).

5. 2024/25 STRATEGIC INTEGRATED MUNICIPAL ENGAGEMENTS (SIME) PROCESS

5.1 Municipal Budget Day

According to sections 16(2) and 17(3)(d) of the MFMA, the Mayor of a municipality must table the annual budget at a council meeting at least 90 days (i.e. by 31 March 2024) before the start of the budget year.

It is important to note that there is no explicit requirement for council to endorse or approve the tabled budget or draft IDP tabled by the mayor for public participation. The municipal council only has the legal authority to consider a tabled budget and draft IDP after the completion of one or more public participation processes undertaken pursuant to section 22, read with section 23 of the MFMA. Council will only consider for approval "the product of an inclusive budget preparation and consultative process" when the proposed annual budget (as amended, if applicable) is tabled before council in terms of section 24(1) of the MFMA.

Given that the preparation, consultation, adoption and implementation of a municipality's annual budget is inextricably linked to, and must be substantially aligned to and informed by the contents of that municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP), it would be procedurally flawed for the mayor to proceed with the tabling of the proposed annual budget (and commence with public participation process required in terms of section 22 of the MFMA) at a time when the municipality's draft IDP has not been completed.

5.2 Failure to Table Draft Budgets and IDPs by End March 2024

If a municipality has failed to complete the relevant processes applicable for the review and revision of the annual budget and the compilation of an IDP in time for the deadline applicable to the tabling of the proposed annual budget (i.e. 31 March), the mayor must submit an application for an extension of the said deadline. As per section 27 of the MFMA, the mayor of a municipality must, upon becoming aware of any non-compliance by the municipality of any provisions of the Act or any other legislation pertaining to the tabling or approval of the annual budget or compulsory consultation processes, inform the MEC for Finance in the province in writing of any non-compliance.

If the impending non-compliance pertains to a time provision, except section 16(1) of the MFMA, the mayor may apply to the MEC for Finance for an extension, which must be in accordance with Schedule G of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR). In addition to the requirement to inform the MEC of impending non-compliance with the MFMA, mayors and accounting officers are requested to inform PT should they have reasons to believe that that their municipality's budget might not be tabled/approved timeously due to dynamics in council. This will enable PT to engage with municipal officials to prepare for any possible action (including in terms of 139(4) of the Constitution) that may be required if a budget is not adopted.

In the event of actual non-compliance by a municipality with time provisions concerning the annual budget, the mayor must inform council, the MEC for Finance and NT, in writing, of such non-compliance and any remedial action or corrective measures the municipality intends to implement. Such a notification must be done in accordance with section 63 and Schedule G of the MBRR.

Municipalities are cautioned that any delay to table the budget in terms of section 16(2) of the MFMA could compromise the ability to approve the budget before the start of the financial year as required by section 16(1) of the MFMA. Failure to approve the budget before the start of the financial year will automatically invoke the provisions of sections 25(1) and 55 of the MFMA. Should a municipality not approve the budget by the start of the new financial year, the provincial executive MUST intervene in terms of section 139(4) of the Constitution by taking any appropriate steps to ensure that the budget or revenue-raising measures are approved. These steps include, but are not limited to, dissolving council and appointing an administrator and approving a temporary budget or revenue raising measures to provide for the continued functioning of the municipality.

Municipalities are kindly requested to communicate any changes to the confirmed tabling dates (as it appears in **Annexure A** to PT via Tania.Bosser@westerncape.gov.za by **18 March 2024**.

5.3 Submitting Budget Documentation and Schedules For 2024/25 MTREF

5.3.1 Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA)

Version 6.8 of the chart will be effective from 2024/25 and must be used to compile the 2024/25 MTREF. The linkages to chart version 6.8 can be downloaded from GoMuni on the following link under the mSCOA/ List mSCOA WIP account linkages menu option.

The reports on the Local Government and Reporting System (LGDRS) are populated from financial and non-financial data strings. Municipalities must use the linkages on GoMuni referred to above and not the formulas in the regulated Municipal Budget and Reporting (MBRR) Schedules when generating their A schedule from the financial system.

In terms of the mSCOA Regulations, municipalities must generate the regulated MBRR schedules that is tabled and adopted by Council directly from their financial ERP systems and not import or captured it on the system at a later stage. This is necessary to ensure that there is 'one version of the

truth', namely the data in the financial ERP system is the same as the report tabled and adopted by Council and the information submitted to the National Treasury and other stakeholders.

5.3.2 Submission of budget documents and mSCOA data strings

Section 22 (b)(i) of the MFMA requires that, immediately after an annual budget is tabled in municipal council, it must be submitted to NT and the relevant provincial treasury. Please note that **due date of submission of the electronic budget documents and corresponding mSCOA data strings is within 24 hours after tabling by Council**.

Section 24(3) of the MFMA, read together with regulation 20(1) of the MBRR, requires that the approved annual budget must be submitted to both National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury within ten working days after the council has approved the annual budget.

The accompanying document submission checklist (***see Annexure B***) provides a list of the documentation required by Provincial Government. Electronic budget and IDP related documents must be provided in PDF format. The designated municipal official needs to complete and sign the accompanying checklist (***Annexure B***) as confirmation that the set of budget, IDP and related documents have been submitted.

Municipalities should note that NT will no longer accept submissions by email, NT will now only accept uploads via the GoMuni portal. The development work on the GoMuni Upload portal was concluded and municipalities must submit all documents required for the 2024/25 MTREF in terms of legislation, as per the guidance provided in MFMA Circular No 126 (2023), via the **GoMuni Upload Portal**.

Municipalities can also submit electronic documents to **Provincial Treasury** to: **MFMA.MFMA@westerncape.gov.za** or if too large (exceeds 3 MB), must be submitted via One Drive. Instructions for uploading the budget and related documents via **One Drive** are provided in **Annexure C**.

If municipalities require advice with the compilation of their respective budgets, they should direct their enquiries to the following WC Provincial Treasury officials:

Directorate	Official	Tel. No.	Email
MFMA Coordination	Dian Cronje	021 483 0390	Dian.Cronje@westerncape.gov.za
Public Finance	Isaac Tsie	021 483 6241	Isaac.Tsie@westerncap.gov.za
	Thobelani Ntshingila	021 483 6100	Thobelani.Ntshingila@westerncape.gov.za
Budget Office	Nadia Rinquest	021 483 8692	Nadia.Rinquest@westerncape.gov.za
	Kim Engel	021 483 8459	Kim.Engel@westerncape.gov.za
Fiscal Policy	Malcolm Booysen	021 483 3386	Malcolm.Booysen@westerncape.gov.za
Cash Management	Anthea Paries	021 483 5472	Anthea.Paries@westerncape.gov.za
Accounting	Faez Salie	021 483 4252	Faez.Salie@westerncape.gov.za

Municipalities may also contact the following officials at NT for assistance.

Responsible Area	Official	Tel. No.	Email
Western Cape	Willem Voigt Enock Ndlovu	012 315 5830 021 315 5385	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za Enock.Ndlovu@treasury.gov.za
Cape Town	Kgomotso Baloyi	012 315 5866	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za
George	Mandla Gilimani	012 315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Technical issues with Excel formats	Sephiri Tlhomeli	012 406 9064	lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za

5.4 Publication of budgets on municipal website

In terms of section 75 of the MFMA, all municipalities are required to publish their tabled budgets, adopted budgets, annual reports (containing audited annual financial statements) and other relevant information on the Municipality's website. This will aid in promoting public accountability and good governance.

5.5 Strategic Integrated Municipal Engagement (SIME) Process

Integrated planning and budgeting focusses on strengthening the alignment of planning and budgeting in the Province, and places emphasis on enhancing the provincial and local government interface. The SIME engagements, which takes place in April/May 2024, precedes the approval and implementation of municipal budgets. The engagements afford the WCG the opportunity to provide feedback on its assessment of the municipal planning and budgeting efforts for the upcoming financial year and for the 2024 MTREF.

The assessments are based on compliance and performance information obtained from the Western Cape Monitoring and Evaluation System (WCMES) as well as an assessment on conformance, responsiveness, credibility, and sustainability of the municipality's draft budget, IDP, SDF and supporting plans. It is therefore important that all Municipalities timeously submit all the required information. The assessment of the tabled IDPs will be undertaken by the Department of Local Government, in close contact with all relevant sector departments in the Province impacting on municipalities, to ensure alignment between the IDPs and all the Provincial strategic priorities and plans.

The SIME engagements will focus on strategic issues emanating from municipalities' draft IDPs and tabled annual budgets to gear municipalities for sustainable growth and development. A differentiated approach to the engagements and a focused agenda including matters pertinent to specific municipalities will be shared with municipalities beforehand.

The overall objectives of the 2024/25 SIME process and the key messages therefore emphasise:

- **Aligning strategic intent as encapsulated within the Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and municipal budgets** to create public value based on the community needs/priorities identified through the public participation processes;
- **Safeguarding of municipal sustainability** by ensuring that municipalities table funded budgets and the strengthening of municipal financial management;
- **Ensure optimal and targeted service delivery** through strategic spatial planning and alignment;

- **Deepening of an integrated approach to service delivery** with the intention of creating synergies through the consolidation/concentration of resources across all spheres of government; and

- **Identification of areas that require support** as well as opportunities for collaboration and partnerships.

The 2024 SIME engagements are planned to be in person, with site visits at selected municipalities. Confirmation of the engagement and site visit arrangements will be confirmed individually with each municipality.

- The SIME engagements are provisionally scheduled to take place from 29 April 2024 to 17 May 2024, subject to confirmation from the municipalities. PT is currently in communication with each Municipality to confirm the date and time of each of the engagements.

6. NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

- In closing, National and Provincial Government Elections are planned for 29 May 2024. Elections are significant occasions because they allow us to select representatives of the people who will lead government for the ensuing five years, thus reinforcing our commitment to democratic and transparent governance.

- Political campaigning is an important feature of an open and democratic society. Many municipal spaces and infrastructure will be used during the campaigns (from stadiums to lamp posts). Municipal administrations must make sure that they do not allow any impression of partisan bias in the way their policies and practices allow for the use of municipal facilities.

- Municipalities are also reminded of the regulatory framework set out in the MFMA and Municipal Cost Containment Regulations insofar as it relates to the use of municipal funds to fund election campaigns and other non-priority issues as this might further impact the financial sustainability of municipalities. Municipalities must also not adjust the implementation of any of their standing policies (including credit control and debt collection) due to election pressures.

7. CONCLUSION

Municipalities should consider and apply the contents of this budget circular in the 2024/25 planning and budgeting process. We wish you well in the finalization of your 2024/25 MTREF budgets.

Please direct any queries regarding this circular to Nadia Rinquest at:
Nadia.Rinquest@westerncape.gov.za.

Julinda Gantana

Digitally signed by Julinda Gantana
Date: 2024.03.18 11:12:09 +02'00'

MS J GANTANA
HEAD OFFICIAL: PROVINCIAL TREASURY

ANNEXURE A

CONFIRMED 2024 BUDGET TABLING DATES

Municipality	Confirmed date
City of Cape Town	Wednesday, March 27, 2024
Matzikama	Tuesday, March 26, 2024
Cederberg	Thursday, March 28, 2024
Bergrivier	Tuesday, March 26, 2024
Saldanha Bay	Thursday, March 28, 2024
Swartland	Thursday, March 28, 2024
West Coast District Municipality	Wednesday, March 27, 2024
Witzenberg	Thursday, March 28, 2024
Drakenstein	Thursday, March 28, 2024
Stellenbosch	Wednesday, March 27, 2024
Breede Valley	Tuesday, March 26, 2024
Langeberg	Wednesday, March 27, 2024
Cape Winelands District Municipality	Wednesday, March 20, 2024
Theewaterskloof	Wednesday, March 27, 2024
Overstrand	Wednesday, March 27, 2024
Cape Agulhas	Thursday, March 28, 2024
Swellendam	Thursday, March 28, 2024
Overberg District Municipality	Monday, March 25, 2024
Kannaland	Monday, March 25, 2024
Hessequa	Wednesday, March 27, 2024
Mossel Bay	Thursday, March 28, 2024
George	Wednesday, March 20, 2024
Oudtshoorn	Wednesday, March 20, 2024
Bitou	Thursday, March 28, 2024
Knysna	Thursday, March 28, 2024
Garden Route District Municipality	Thursday, March 28, 2024
Laingsburg	Thursday, March 28, 2024
Prince Albert	Tuesday, March 26, 2024
Beaufort West	Thursday, March 28, 2024
Central Karoo District Municipality	Wednesday, March 27, 2024

ANNEXURE B

DOCUMENT SUBMISSION CHECKLIST FOR THE 2024/25 TABLED INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN, BUDGET, AND RELATED DOCUMENTATION

MUNICIPALITY: _____

In completing and signing the Budget and IDP documentation checklist below, the municipality confirms that Schedule A1 **complies with the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR)** and that the main tables and the relevant supporting tables (as listed below) are in ***version 6.8*** of Schedule A1 and **drawn directly from the municipal financial system**.

The Integrated Development Plan as set out in Section 25, 26, 32 and 34 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000 and Regulations (MSA) and Section 21 of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA).

The Spatial Development Framework, Disaster Management Framework and additional documents must be submitted as required in terms of budget circulars.

Budget Documentation	Yes	No	N/A
1. A1 Schedule			
2. Budget Document			
3. Council Resolution			
4. Quality Certificate			
5. IDP Draft			
6. SDBIP Draft			
7. Spatial Development Framework			
8. Long Term Financial Strategies			
9. Service Standards			
10. Rates Billing			
11. Tariff List			
12. Property Rates			
13. Tariff Policies on:			
a. Property Rates and Service Charges			
b. Borrowing			
c. Budget Implementation and Management			
d. Cash Management and Investment			
e. Credit Control and Debt Collection			
f. Funding and Reserves			
g. Indigents			
h. Long-term Financial Planning			
i. Management and Disposal of Assets			
j. Infrastructure Investment and Capital Projects			
k. Supply Chain Management			

Budget Documentation	Yes	No	N/A
14. mSCOA Road Map			
15. Fixed Asset Register			
16. Funding Plan			
17. Indigent Register			
18. General Valuation Roll (GVR)			
IDP and Related Documentation			
Council Resolution in terms of the tabled amended IDP			
Proposed amendments to the IDP			
The memorandum referred to in Regulation 3(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001			
A copy of the predetermined programme, in light of the requirements of section 29(1) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, which the municipality is utilizing to guide the process for the drafting, consideration and adoption of the proposed IDP Amendment			
Spatial Development Framework			
Council Resolution in terms of the adoption of the Spatial Development Framework			
Applicable Disaster Management Plan			
Council Resolution in terms of the adoption of the Disaster Management Plan			
Integrated Waste Management Plan			
Council Resolution in terms of the adoption of the Integrated Waste Management Plan			
Air Quality Management Plan			
Council Resolution in terms of the adoption of the Air Quality Management Plan			
Coastal Management Plan *(Coastal Municipalities only)*			
Council Resolution in terms of the adoption of the Coastal Management Plan			
Biodiversity Management Plan *(if relevant)*			
Invasive Species Monitoring, Control and Eradication Plan			
Climate Change Strategy			
Human Settlements Plan			
Local Economic Development Strategy			
Water Services Development Plan			
Storm Water Master Plan			
Integrated Transport Plan			
Electricity Master Plan			

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Designation: _____

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

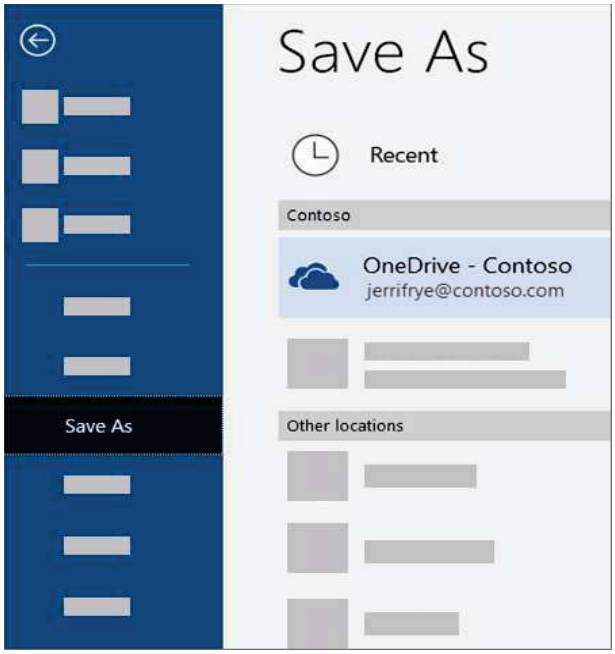
ANNEXURE C

The following instructions provide a guide for the upload of budget documentation onto OneDrive.

- **How to upload documents to One drive:**

  You can use this option if you have OneDrive linked to your Microsoft Office or Office 365

  1. In any Office document, select File > Save As, choose your OneDrive, and then pick the folder where you want to save the file. Create a new folder (e.g. DC1 2024 Budget Documents) and place all the budget related documents within it.



  2. To share the link to that folder, Go into OneDrive
  3. Select the file that you want to share and right click on it
  4. Choose "share"
  5. Ensure that sharing is defaulted to "Anyone with the link can edit"
  6. Enter the MFMA email address: MFMA.MFMA@westerncape.gov.za and email addresses of anyone else that you want to share the link with.
  7. Click the Share Button

  File names in following sequence for budget related documents to be submitted to MFMA:

  - Demarcation code
  - "ccyy" century and year (eg.2024)
  - Name of document submitted (e.g. Draft Budget, Draft IDP, Draft SDBIP etc.)

    E.g.: DC1 2024 Draft Amended IDP

    E.g.: DC1 2024 MTREF Main Budget

    E.g.: DC1 2024Draft SDBIP

NB! Please note the Dropbox option is blocked on the government network and the OneDrive option is to be utilised.

Uniform Financial Ratios and Norms

The purpose of this Circular is to provide a set of uniform key financial ratios and norms suitable and applicable to municipalities and municipal entities. Section 216 (1)(c) of the Constitution and section 2 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) enable National Treasury to introduce uniform treasury norms and standards to ensure sound and sustainable management of fiscal and financial affairs of municipalities and municipal entities.

A number of institutions currently use a variety of financial ratios and norms to assess and compare the financial health and performance of municipalities. Municipalities also use different financial ratios and norms to assess their own performance and set benchmarks for improvement to be measured over time. Results of our research show that there are in excess of two hundred different sets of financial ratios, with different derivatives used to assess municipality's financial status. This results in conflicting interpretation, inconsistent application and misunderstanding of the financial status of a municipality, often with incorrect diagnosis of the challenges and therefore inappropriate responses.

This Circular aims to bring consistency in interpretation and application of certain financial information using standardised financial ratios. It is important that any one of these ratios should not be read in isolation of one another, as this could lead to distortions in interpretation. Ideally, a number of interrelated ratios should be analysed together in order to get a broader picture of a municipality's or municipal entity's financial performance. When used in a combined manner analysis of different ratios will provide policy makers and the public with a very good sense of the financial status of the municipality and its entity. This Circular will also assist in municipalities being able to identify areas of financial management that need constant monitoring and improvement.

The Circular addresses different categories of ratios norms, interpretation and covers various aspects of a municipality's finances, such as financial position, financial performance and budget implementation, so that these can be used as part of in-year and end of year analysis. This will also aid in long-term financial planning and can be used to track progress over a number of years. Each ratio is explained to remove ambiguity and misinterpretation. The source of such information is also explained in the annexures to this Circular. Norms or standards have been assigned to each financial ratio, which are explained later in this Circular.

Categorisation Financial Ratios, Formulas, Norms and Interpretation

Categorisation

In order to perform a holistic financial analysis of a municipality or municipal entity all financial aspects of the institution should be considered. Ratios are divided into various

categories to address the different financial aspects and operations of a municipality or municipal entity.

1) **Financial Position**

2) **Financial Performance**

3) **Budget Implementation**

Financial Ratios, Formulas, Norms and Interpretation

The ratios presented in this Circular are categorised in accordance with the previous section, and are presented in further detail to include the following:

- Purpose/ description of the Financial Ratio;
- Formula to be Used;
- Norms per Ratio; and
- Interpretation of Ratio Analysis Results.

Tables that provide a summary of the financial ratios, formulas, data source and norms are presented in Annexure 1.

1. FINANCIAL POSITION

A. Asset Management

1. Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure

Purpose/Description of the Ratio

This Ratio is used to assess the level of Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure, which indicates the prioritisation of expenditure towards current operations *versus* future capacity in terms of Municipal Services.

Formula

Total Capital Expenditure / Total Expenditure (Total Operating Expenditure + Capital Expenditure) × 100

Norm

The norm range between **10% and 20%**

Interpretation of Results

When assessing the level of Investment in Assets, a ratio less than 10% reflects lower spending by the municipality in infrastructure and holds potential risks to service delivery. A ratio of more than 20% reflects higher spending on infrastructure and acceleration in service delivery, but could also hold financial sustainability risks if the infrastructure do not include both economic (revenue generating) and social type infrastructure.

The environment of the municipality should be considered when assessing the level of Investment in Assets. A municipality that has already invested in assets to address service delivery backlogs, would be required to maintain and improve such service levels, and therefore the percentage of spending allocated to new assets may not be significant higher.

On the other hand a municipality where the infrastructure and level of services provided is low and the associated expenditure is also low, the percentage of investment in new assets to total expenditure would be significantly higher.

The results from this ratio should be read together with the results from the analysis of the funding mix for capital expenditure.

It is critical that capital expenditure is largely directed toward service delivery infrastructure and not administrative assets.

2. Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property and Intangible Assets (Carrying Value)

Purpose/ Description of the Ratio

Asset impairment refers to the loss in future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation.

This implies that the utilisation of assets did not deliver the value or service levels envisaged when approval was originally obtained for procuring the assets. When the approval is obtained to invest in Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets by the Municipality or Municipal Entity, the value should be realised through utilisation and reflected as Depreciation and not through unexpected losses due the Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets. Impairment is therefore unexpected and only detected when the assessment for Impairment is performed as per the requirements of the applicable GRAP standards. It is therefore not planned for or expected and will not be budgeted.

Formula

Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets Impairment/ (Total Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets) x 100

Norm

The norm is **0%**

Interpretation of Results

The purpose of the Ratio is to indicate the percentage of Impairments compared to the Carrying Value of the Assets; a ratio above 0% reflects a risk in service delivery and therefore corrective measures should be implemented.

3. Repairs and Maintenance as a % of Property, Plants and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying Value)

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio measures the level of repairs and maintenance to ensure adequate maintenance to prevent breakdowns and interruptions to service delivery. Repairs and maintenance of municipal assets is required to ensure the continued provision of services.

Formula

Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure / Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying Value) x 100

Norm

The norm is **8%**

Interpretation of Results

A ratio below the norm is a reflection that insufficient monies are being spent on repairs and maintenance to the extent that it could increase impairment of useful assets.

An increasing expenditure trend may be indicative of high asset-usage levels, which can prematurely require advanced levels of Repairs and Maintenance or a need for Asset Renewal / Replacements. Also, should an increasing expenditure trend suddenly drop to lower levels without an increase in the fixed asset value, this may be indicative of challenges in spending patterns. This may also indicates that the Municipality is experiencing cash flow problems and therefore unable to spend at

appropriate levels on its repairs to existing assets or purchase of new assets thus impacting negatively on service delivery.

B. Debtors Management

1. Collection Rate

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio indicates the collection rate; *i.e.* level of payments. It measures increases or decreases in Debtors relative to annual billed revenue. In addition, in order to determine the real collection rate bad debts written-off is taken into consideration.

Formula

Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue – Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100

Norm

The norm is **95%**

Interpretation of Results

Assessing the Collection Ratio will provide an indication of the performance against a number of areas, for example:

- Quality of Credit Control - ensuring that what is billed is collected; and
- Quality of Revenue Management - the ability to set affordable tariffs and bill correctly.

If the ratio is below the norm this is an indication that revenue collection of the municipality requires urgent attention and corrective measures should be implemented. A municipality with outstanding debtors should aim at achieving a collection rate of more than 100%. The results from this ratio should be viewed along with results from the age analysis and net debtor's day's ratio.

2. Bad Debts Written-off as % of the Bad Debt Provision

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio compares the value of Bad Debts Written-off on Consumer Debtors to Bad Debts Provided for Consumer Debtors to ensure that the Provision for Bad Debts is sufficient.

Formula

Bad Debts Written-off (Period under review)/ Provision for Bad Debt (Period under review x 100

Norm

The norm is **100%**

Interpretation of Results

Municipality should only write-off Bad Debts already provided for and, if the results are less than 100%, it should be ideally due to the recoverability of debtors. When 100% is exceeded, it indicates that the Municipality had not previously identified the Debtor/s as having the potential for defaults, which could indicate weakness in calculation of the Provision for Bad Debt, the methodology used and/or poor credit control processes.

3. Net Debtors Days

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

This ratio reflects the collection period. Net Debtor Days refers to the average number of days required for a Municipality or Municipal Entity to receive payment from its Consumers for bills/invoices issued to them for services.

The Ratio exclude balances for Debtors, which the Municipality or Municipal Entity has assessed as potentially irrecoverable, and is also a good indication of the effectiveness of credit control procedures within the Municipality or Municipal Entity as well as the extent to which the Municipality or Municipal Entity has provided for Doubtful Debts.

Formula

((Gross Debtors - Bad Debt Provision) / Billed Revenue)) × 365

Norm

The norm is **30 Days**

Interpretation of Results

This Ratio adjusts for Municipality's who have had significant write-offs of Irrecoverable Debtor balances in the Gross Debtors Days analysis as it only assesses the performance of collectable Debtors. In addition, it provides an indication of the quality of credit control policy, effectiveness of the implementation thereof and quality of revenue management. If the ratio is above the norm, this indicates that the Municipality is exposed to significant Cash Flow risk. This is also an indication that the municipality is experiencing challenges in the collection of outstanding amounts due to it. In addition,

this indicates that a significant amount of potential cash is tied up in consumer debtors and the municipality must improve its revenue and cash flow management.

C. Liquidity Management

1. Cash/ Cost Coverage Ratio (Excluding Unspent Conditional Grants)

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio indicates the Municipality's or Municipal Entity's ability to meet at least its monthly fixed operating commitments from cash and short-term investment without collecting any additional revenue, during that month.

The Ratio is adjusted for Unspent Conditional Grants as the cash is not available for normal Municipal day-to-day operational expenditure but rather reserved for Grant related expenditure.

Formula

((Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, and Provision for Bad Debts, Impairment and Loss on Disposal of Assets)).

Norm

The norm range between **1 month to 3 months.**

Interpretation of Results

If a municipality has a ratio below the norm it would be vulnerable and at a higher risk in the event of financial "shocks/set-backs" and its ability to meet its obligations to provide basic services or its financial commitment is compromised. The results from this ratio should be viewed along with results from analysis on Debtor Management to fully assess Cash Flow Risk. The more cash reserves a municipality or municipal entity has available the lower the risk of it being unable to fund monthly fixed operational expenditure and to continue rendering services.

2. Current Ratio

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio is used to assess the Municipality's or Municipal Entity's ability to pay back its Short-term Liabilities (Debt and Payables) with its Short-term Assets (Cash, Inventory, Receivables).

Formula

Current Assets / Current Liabilities

Norm

The norm range between **1.5 to 2 :1**

Interpretation of Results

The higher the current Ratio, the more capable the Municipality or Municipal Entity will be to pay its current or short-term obligations and provide for a risk cover to enable it to continue operations at desired levels. A financial ratio under 1 suggests that the Municipality or Municipal Entity would be unable to pay all its current or short-term obligations if they fall due at any specific point.

If current liabilities exceed current assets, it highlights serious financial challenges and likely liquidity problems *i.e.* insufficient cash to meet short-term financial obligations. Current assets must therefore be increased to appropriately cover current liabilities otherwise there is a risk that non-current assets will need to be liquidated to settle current liabilities.

D. Liability Management

1. Capital Cost (Interest Paid and Redemption) as a % of Total Operating Expenditure

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio indicates the cost required to service the borrowing. It assesses the Borrowing or Payment obligation expressed as a percentage of Total Operating Expenditure.

Formula

Capital Cost (Interest Paid and Redemption) / Total Operating Expenditure x 100

Norm

The norm is between **6% to 8%**

Interpretation of Results

Operating below the Norm could indicate that the Municipality has the capacity to take on additional financing from borrowing to invest in infrastructure projects or it could relate to cash flow problems where it is unable to access borrowed funds or the funding decisions of the municipality impacts of these levels. On the other hand, exceeding the Norm could pose a risk to the Municipality should changes or fluctuations in financing costs arise.

When assessing this ratio, the cash flow requirements of the Municipality or Municipal Entity should also be considered.

2. Debt (Total Borrowings)/ Total Operating Revenue

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio indicates the extent of Total Borrowings in relation to Total Operating Revenue. It indicates short and long term debt financing relative to operating revenue of the municipality.

The purpose of the Ratio is to provide assurance that sufficient Revenue will be generated to repay Liabilities. Alternatively stated, the Ratio indicates the affordability of the Total Borrowings.

Formula

Debt (Short Term Borrowing + Bank Overdraft + Short Term Lease + Long Term Borrowing + Long Term Lease) / Total Operating Revenue - Operating Conditional Grant

Norm

The norm is **45%**

Interpretation of Results

If the result of the Ratio analysis indicates less than 45% then the Municipality still has capacity to take increase funding from borrowings, however, this should be considered within the cash flow requirements of the Municipality or Municipal Entity.

E. Sustainability

1. Level of Cash Backed Reserves (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus)

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio measures the extent to which the Other Reserves, which are required to be cash backed are actually backed by Cash Reserves.

Formula

(Cash and Cash Equivalents - Bank Overdraft + Short Term Investment + Long Term Investment - Unspent Conditional Grants) / (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus – Non Controlling Interest – Share Premium – Share Capital – Fair Value Adjustment – Revaluation Reserve)

Norm

The norm is **100%**

Interpretation of Results

If a Municipality or Municipal Entity has less than 100% Cash Reserves it could negatively impact the Municipality's or Municipal Entity ability to comply with the conditions for creating the Reserves and on its ability to fund current and future operations.

2. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

A. Efficiency

1. Net Operating Surplus Margin

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio assesses the extent to which the Municipality generates Operating Surpluses.

Formula

(Total Operating Revenue – Total Operating Expenditure)/ Total Operating Revenue x 100%

Norm

The norm is equal to or greater than **0%**

Interpretation of Results

Municipalities should at least recover operational costs for the services being delivered. In addition, a ratio which is greater than 0% will enable the municipality to generate a surplus which will assist to contribute towards its capital funding requirements. If the result is less than 0% it implies that the municipality is operating at a deficit and measures must be implemented to address this situation to ensure sustainable service delivery. In a case of an operating deficit it is critical to ascertain the extent to which the accounting policy, i.e. revaluation method has impacted on the calculations to avoid any distortions in interpretation of the outcome. Refer to Circular 58 section 4.3 regarding revaluation in terms of GRAP 17 and treatment of depreciation and GRAP 24.

2. Net Surplus /Deficit Electricity

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which the municipality generates surplus or deficit in rendering electricity service. The purpose of the Ratio is to determine the contribution

made by the provision of Electricity Services, being one of the major functions of a municipality.

Formula

Total Electricity Revenue less Total Electricity Expenditure /Total Electricity Revenue x 100%

Norm

The Norm range between **0% and 15%**

It should be noted that this norm will be superseded by sector determinations from time to time, as other regulatory bodies address the appropriate level of tariffs and surpluses.

Interpretation of Results

A ratio below 0% depicts that electricity service is rendered at a deficit/loss and will be unsustainable if other revenue is not allocated to fund such services. The results must be between the range to ensure services are sustainable and that all costs associated with the delivery of Electricity Services are at least recovered with a margin for future growth and/ or capital funding for electricity assets.

3. Net Surplus / Deficit Water

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which the municipality generates surplus or deficit in rendering water service. The purpose of the Ratio is to determine the contribution made by the provision of water service being one of the major functions of a municipality.

Formula

Total Water Revenue less Total Water Expenditure / Total Water Revenue x 100%

Norm

The norm is equal to or greater than **0%** and will be superseded by the sector determination from time to time, as other regulatory bodies address the appropriate level of tariffs, surpluses and subsidisation.

Interpretation of Results

A ratio below 0% depicts that water service is rendered at a loss and unsustainable. The results must not be below the norm so as to ensure that the Services are sustainable and that all costs associated with the delivery of Water Services are at least recovered with a margin for future growth and/ or capital funding for water assets.

4. Net Surplus /Deficit Refuse

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which the municipality generates surplus or deficit in rendering refuse service. The purpose of the Ratio is to determine the contribution made by the provision of refuse service being one of the major functions of a municipality.

Formula

Total Refuse Revenue less Total Refuse Expenditure /Total Refuse Revenue x 100%

Norm

The Norm is equal to or greater than **0%** and will be superseded by the Sector determination from time to time, as other regulatory bodies address the appropriate level of tariffs, surpluses and subsidisation.

Interpretation of Results

A ratio below 0% depicts that refuse service is rendered at a loss and unsustainable. The results must not be below the norm so as to ensure that the Services are sustainable and that all costs associated with the delivery of Refuse Services are at least recovered with a margin for future growth and/ or capital funding for Refuse assets.

5. Net Surplus / Deficit Sanitation and Waste Water

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which the municipality generates surplus or deficit in rendering sanitation and waste water service. The purpose of the Ratio is to determine the contribution made by the provision of sanitation and waste water services being one of the major functions of a municipality.

Formula

Total Sanitation and Waste Water Revenue less Total Sanitation and Waste Water Expenditure / Total Sanitation and Waste Water Revenue x 100%

Norm

The norm is equal to or greater than **0%** and will be superseded by the sector determination from time to time, as other regulatory bodies address the appropriate level of tariffs, surpluses and subsidisation.

Interpretation of Results

A ratio below 0% depicts that sanitation and waste water is rendered at a loss and unsustainable. The results must not be below the norm so as to ensure that the Services are sustainable and that all costs associated with the delivery of sanitation and waste water are at least recovered with a margin for future growth and / or capital funding for assets.

B. Distribution Losses

1. Electricity Distribution Losses (Percentage)

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The purpose is to measure the percentage loss of potential revenue from Electricity Services through electricity units purchased and generated but not sold as a result of losses incurred through theft (illegal connections), non or inaccurate metering or wastage. It is expected that implementation of the free basic service policy is included in the calculation for sale of electricity.

Formula

(Number of Electricity Units Purchased and / or Generated - Number of Electricity Units Sold) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and / or Generated) × 100

Norm

The Norm is between **7% and 10%** and will be superseded by the sector determination.

Interpretation of Results

A ratio below the norm depicts that electricity losses are well managed. If the Ratio exceeds the norm it could indicate various challenges, for example, deteriorating electricity infrastructure or poor management of the networks, affecting the Municipality or Municipal Entity, which would require further analysis to determine the reasons for such losses. In addition, the root causes should be addressed.

2. Water Distribution Losses (Percentage)

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The purpose of this ratio is to determine the percentage loss of potential revenue from water service through kilolitres of water purchased but not sold as a result of losses incurred through theft (illegal connections), non- or incorrect metering or wastage as a result of deteriorating water infrastructure. It is expected that implementation of the free basic service policy is included in the calculation for sale of water.

Formula

(Number of Kiloliters Water Purchased or Purified - Number of Kilolitres Water Sold) / Number of Kiloliters Water Purchased or Purified × 100

Norm

The Norm is between **15% and 30%**

Interpretation of Results

A ratio within the norm depicts that water losses and water infrastructure are well managed. If the Ratio exceeds the norm it could indicate various challenges, for example, ageing water infrastructure or poor management, affecting the Municipality or Municipal Entity, which would require further analysis and explanation to determine the reasons for such losses. In addition, the root causes should be addressed.

C. Revenue Management

1. Growth in Number of Active Consumer Accounts

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The ratio measures the actual growth in the Revenue base of the Municipality brought about by an increase in the Consumer base rather than tariff increases.

Formula

(Period under Review's Number of Active Debtor Accounts - Previous Period's Number of Active Debtor Accounts) / Previous Period Number of Active Debtor Accounts x 100

Norm

No Norm is currently being proposed for this Ratio but will be monitored and a determined in the future. Municipalities are requested to report on this aspect to its Council.

Interpretation of Results

The results from this analysis will have to be taken into consideration when assessing the Growth in Revenue to determine the Real Growth in the Customer base vs growth due to tariff and inflationary adjustments. Growth in number of active consumers indicates an increase in revenue base.

Further, the impact of growth on the Indigent Base vs Growth in Paying Consumers should be assessed regularly as this must be used to inform Councils policy.

2. *Revenue Growth (%)*

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

This Ratio measures the overall revenue growth. In addition, this ratio will assist in determining if the increase in Expenditure will be funded by an increase in Revenue base or by some other means.

Formula

(Period Under Review's Total Revenue - Previous Period's Total Revenue) / Previous Period's Total Revenue) x 100

Norm

The norm is at the rate of **CPI**

Interpretation of Results

The Revenue Growth has to be assessed in conjunction with the growth in the Revenue base and number of consumer accounts to determine the real Growth in Revenue.

3. *Revenue Growth (%) - Excluding Capital Grants*

Purpose/Use of the Ratio

This Ratio measures the overall Revenue Growth adjusted for Capital Grants. In addition, this ratio will assist in determining if the increase in Expenditure will be funded by the increased Revenue Base or by some other means.

Formula

((Period Under Review's Total Revenue Excluding Capital Grants - Previous Period's Total Revenue Excluding Capital Grants)/ Previous Period's Total Revenue Excluding Capital Grants) x 100

Norm

The norm is at the rate of **CPI**

Interpretation of Results

The Revenue Growth has to be assessed in conjunction with the growth in the Revenue base, number of consumer accounts to determine the real Growth.

D. Expenditure Management

1. Creditors Payment Period (Trade Creditors)

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

This ratio indicates the average number of days taken for Trade Creditors to be paid.

Formula

Trade Creditors Outstanding / Credit Purchases (Operating and Capital) × 365

Norm

The norm is **30 days**

Interpretation of Results

A period of longer than 30 days to settle creditors is normally an indication that the Municipality may be experiencing cash flow problems, however in certain instances this may be as a result of disputes, processing of payments, etc. In addition, a ratio that exceeds the norm indicates that the Municipality may not be adequately managing its Working Capital or that effective controls are not in place to ensure prompt payments. The municipality will be required to provide further explanations in this regard.

2. Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure/ Total Operating Expenditure

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The ratio measures the extent to which the Municipality has incurred Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure.

Formula

(Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure) / Total Operating Expenditure x 100

The net amount after condonement should be used in this calculation.

Norm

The norm is **0%**

Interpretation of Results

A ratio that exceeds 0% must be investigated and acted upon.

3. Remuneration (Employee Related Costs and Councillors Remuneration) as % of Total Operating Expenditure)

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The ratio measures the extent of Remuneration to Total Operating Expenditure.

Formula

Remuneration (Employee Related Costs and Councillors' Remuneration) / Total Operating Expenditure x 100

Norm

The norm range between **25% and 40%**

Interpretation of Results

If the ratio exceed the norm it could indicate inefficiencies, overstaffing or even the incorrect focus due to misdirected expenditure to non-essentials or non-service delivery related expenditure. Various factors need to be considered when commenting on this ratio, such as the powers and functions performed by the municipality or entity, as this can create distortions in the outcomes, if the analysis ignores such factors.

4. Contracted Services % of Total Operating Expenditure

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which the municipalities resources are committed towards contracted services to perform Municipal related functions.

Formula

Contracted Services / Total Operating Expenditure x 100

Norm

The norm range between **2% and 5%**

Interpretation of Results

A ratio in excess of the Norm could indicate that many functions are being outsourced to Consultants, or that Contracted Services are not effectively utilised. This also depends on the model of service delivery selected by the municipality. In addition, outsourcing decisions will have to be weighed against the ability to attract skills; however, increases in this ratio can further expose the municipality to other risks, such as its inability to build capacity and ongoing reliance on Contractors.

E. Grant Dependency

1. Own Funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds + Borrowings) to Total Capital Expenditure

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio measures the extent to which the municipality's Total Capital Expenditure is funded through Internally Generated Funds and Borrowings.

Formula

Own Funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds + Borrowings) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100

Norm

No norm is proposed at this time. It is critical that the funding mix of capital expenditure is undertaken in such a manner that affordable borrowing is directed towards addressing service delivery needs and that there is also opportunity for increased capacity on internally generated funding to attain an improved balance of the funding sources.

2. Own Funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) to Total Capital Expenditure

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio measures the extent to which Total Capital Expenditure of the Municipality is funded through Internally Generated Funds.

Formula

Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100

Norm

No norm is proposed at this time. The funding mix for capital expenditure is dependent on the municipal policy and ability to raise revenue from different sources. Increased capacity for internally generated funding is required in some circumstances, which could also improve the balance in funding sources.

3. Own Source Revenue to Total Operating Revenue (Including Agency Revenue)

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio assesses the extent of Own Source Revenue to Total Operating Revenue, including Agency Revenue hence self-sufficiency.

Formula

Own Source Revenue (Total Revenue - Government Grants and Subsidies – Public Contribution and Donations)/ Total Operating Revenue (Including Agency Services) x 100

Norm

No norm is proposed at this time. The municipal specific circumstances, including the powers and functions assigned to it, must be considered when assessing the level of own source revenue or its self-sufficiency. An analysis of the trends and levels of own source of revenue will also inform the municipality and users of measures taken to optimise own revenues. The ratio measuring own source revenue should be increasing over time as it reflects municipal efforts towards self-sufficiency.

3. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

1. Capital Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which Budgeted Capital Expenditure has been spent during the financial year, under review. Further, this ratio measures the municipality's ability to implement capital projects and monitor the risks associated with non-implementation. The ratio also assess whether the municipality has effective controls in place to ensure that expenditure is incurred in accordance with an approved budget.

Formula

Actual Capital Expenditure / Budget Capital Expenditure x 100

Norm

The norm range between **95% and 100%**

Interpretation of Results

This can be used in-year to monitor progress. Any variance below 95% indicates discrepancies in planning and budgeting, capacity challenges to implement projects and/or Supply Chain Management process failures, which should be investigated and corrective measures implemented.

Under-spending is also an indicator that the Municipality might be experiencing possible cash flow difficulties to implement projects. Ideally, under-spending should be the result of improved efficiencies and not as a result of non-implementation of programmes and/or projects.

Overspending may also indicate inaccurate budgeting or poor financial management control.

2. Operating Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which Budgeted Operating Expenditure has been spent during the financial year, under review. The ratio also assess whether the municipality has effective controls in place to ensure that expenditure is incurred in accordance with an approved budget.

Formula

Actual Operating Expenditure / Budgeted Operating Expenditure x 100

Norm

The norm range between **95% and 100%**

Interpretation of Results

Any variance from 100% indicates either challenge in capacity to implement, issues of financial controls and management and/or poor budgeting.

Under-spending normally is an indicator that the Municipality experiences possible Cash Flow difficulties or capacity challenges to undertake Budgeted/ planned service delivery, and/ or does not prepare accurate and credible Budgets. Ideally, under-spending should be the result of improved efficiencies and not as a result of non-implementation of programmes and/or projects.

Overspending may also indicate inaccurate budgeting or poor financial management control in respect of budget control.

3. Operating Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

This ratio measures the extent of Actual Operating Revenue (Excl. Capital Grant Revenue) received in relation to Budgeted Operating Revenue during the financial year, under review.

Formula

Actual Operating Revenue / Budgeted Operating Revenue x 100

Norm

The norm range between **95% and 100%**

Interpretation of Results

A ratio below 95% indicates either a challenge in capacity to implement, ineffective billing and credit control, weakness in compilation of budgets or issues of financial controls and management of the Municipality.

4. Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The ratio measures the extent of Actual Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue received in relation to Budgeted Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue during the financial year, under review.

Formula

Actual Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue / Budgeted Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue x 100

Norm

The norm range between **95% and 100%**

Interpretation of Results

A ratio below 95% indicates either a challenge in capacity to implement, ineffective billing and credit control, weakness in compilation of budgets or issues of financial controls and management of the Municipality.

Monitoring

It is important that these indicators are not seen or used in isolation of one another but used in a combined manner so as to provide a holistic picture of the financial status of the municipality or municipal entity. Poor outcomes with relation to these indicators can also point to weaknesses in Institutional and Governance aspects in a municipality that need attention. Therefore, Councillors, Municipal Managers, Chief Financial Officers, Accounting Offices of Municipal Entities, and all financial officials should derive benefits from a deeper understanding of these Ratios and Norms and their implications. The primary responsibility to avoid, identify and resolve financial problems in a municipality rests with the municipality and proper monitoring and use of these indicators, will support decision-makers overcome such challenges.

The use of these Ratios and Norms should assist Municipalities and Municipal Entities to predict, identify, prevent, avoid, and resolve financial problems/crisis timeously and serve as an early warning mechanism. Moreover, this will ensure that Municipalities and Municipal Entities make strategic decisions based on empirical and factual information and analysis for a sustainable outcome. Monitoring and trend analysis of these ratios is critical to ensure that measures are introduced to address areas needing attention and that there is progressive improvements of municipalities own position against the norms. These indicators and their norms, when viewed holistically, provide an overview of the financial position and performance of the Municipalities and Municipal Entities, while recognising institutional differences. Sound and effective financial management practices form the basis for an effective long term sustainable municipality.

The oversight role played by the Municipal Executive, Audit Committee, and Municipal Public Account Committee will also be enhanced with the use of these financial Ratios and Norms through implementation and reporting of financial information. The financial ratios and norms will strengthen financial management and accountability and be used throughout the cycle - integrated development plans (including long term financial plan), budgets, in-year reports for example section 52, 71 and 72 reports, annual financial statements, annual report and oversight reports. Comparison with other municipalities is now possible.

An Excel template has been developed (Annexure 2 of this Circular) to assist municipalities and Municipal Entities to populate relevant financial information, automate calculations, and assist in interpretation thereof.

These Ratios and Norms will be used to assess financial position and performance, quality of budgeting, management, and other characteristics of Municipalities and Municipal Entities, and should holistically provide an overview of the financial health of the Municipality or Municipal Entity, taking the respective and unique circumstances into account. Benchmarking and comparisons between Municipalities and Municipal Entities can also be undertaken, made simpler in future, and will further assist in targeting assistance and support, where needed.

Different institutions including, financial institutions, research organisations, rating agencies, national and provincial government, legislatures, amongst others, can use these uniform set of financial indicators, ratios and norms to monitor the financial position and performance of municipalities.

Implementation

The ratios and norms provided in this Circular and elaborated in the annexures are to be understood in an aspirational context and utilised as soon as possible to enable municipal councils to commence with the process of introducing measures to address areas needing attention. Municipalities and Municipal Entities should take advantage of the transition period, covering the medium term, to allow for progressive improvements of their own status against the ratios and norms.

Conclusion

The variety of financial ratios and norms, over 200, used by various institutions to assess and compare the financial health and performance of Municipalities and Municipal Entities has resulted in confusion across the sector, as users formulate assumptions based on different interpretation of the same financial information.

The Circular creates a uniform categorisation of ratios, standardising formulas and inputs, providing guidance on norms and interpretation of the financial ratio analysis, as applicable to Municipalities and Municipal Entities. There may be other ratios and norms used by analysts that are more appropriate to the financial status of private sector institutions, therefore, the use, differentiation and range described in this Circular should be understood within the context of a public sector institution.

This Circular therefore attempts to address the above challenges and also provide a more structured approach for holistic analysis, taking into cognisance the different type of Municipalities and Municipal Entities. The consistent use of these ratios and norms will assist in reporting accurately the status of municipal finances.

Institutions performing financial ratio analysis for Municipalities and Municipal Entities should therefore refer to this Circular and interpretation therein to ensure uniformity and consistency of application.

It is important that the Municipal Manager ensure that this Circular is brought to the attention of the Municipal Council, Board of Directors of Municipal Entities, relevant oversight structures (Municipal Executive, Audit Committee, and Municipal Public Account) and all other relevant stakeholders. Training providers are also requested to bring this Circular to the attention of trainees.

The introduction and application of these uniform norms, coupled with other financial reforms, will allow for comparisons with different type of municipalities and municipal entities and it is expected that they will replace earlier regulations issued that cover financial ratios and norms as these are based on the latest reforms in financial management.

National Treasury

Private Bag X115, Pretoria 0001

Phone ***012 315 5850***

Fax ***012 315 5230***

Email – General ***mfma@treasury.gov.za***

Website ***www.treasury.gov.za/mfma***

TV PILLAY
Chief Director: MFMA Implementation
17 January 2014

Annexure 1: Summary of the financial ratios, norms, formulae and data sources
Annexure 2: Excel template for calculation of the ratios and interpretation of results

SUMMARY OF UNIFORM FINANCIAL RATIO, FORMULAE, DATA SOURCE AND NORMS

1. FINANCIAL POSITION

A. Asset Management

	RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE AND POLICY DOCS	NORM
1	Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure	Total Capital Expenditure / Total Expenditure (Total Operating expenditure + Capital expenditure) × 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget, In-Year reports, IDP and AR	10% - 20%
2	Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets (Carrying Value)	Property, Plant and Equipment Impairment + Investment Property Impairment + Intangible Assets Impairment/(Total Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets) × 100	Statement of Financial Position, Notes to the AFS and AR	0%
3	Repairs and Maintenance as a % of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property (Carrying Value)	Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure/ Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property(Carrying value) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, IDP, Budgets and In-Year Reports	8%

B. Debtors Management

	RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE AND POLICY DOCS	NORM
1	Collection Rate	(Gross Debtors Closing Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Bad Debts Written Off)/Billed Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget , In-Year Reports, IDP and AR	95%
2	Bad Debts Written-off as % of Provision for Bad Debt	Bad Debts Written-off /Provision for Bad Debt x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget and AR	100%
3	Net Debtors Days	((Gross Debtors - Bad debt Provision)/ Actual Billed Revenue)) × 365	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget and AR	30 days

C. Liquidity Management

	RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE AND POLICY DOCS	NORM
1	Cash/Cost Coverage Ratio (Excluding Unspent Conditional Grants)	((Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, Provision for Bad Debts, Impairment and Loss on Disposal of Assets)	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget, In year Reports and AR	1 - 3 Months
2	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, IDP and AR	1.5 - 2:1

D. Liability Management

	RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE AND POLICY DOCS	NORM
1	Capital Cost(Interest Paid and Redemption) as a % of Total Operating Expenditure	Capital Cost(Interest Paid and Redemption) / Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year Reports and AR	6% - 8%
2	Debt (Total Borrowings) / Revenue	(Overdraft + Current Finance Lease Obligation + Non Finance Lease Obligation + Short Term Borrowings + Long Term Borrowings) / Total Operating Revenue	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP and AR	45%

E. Sustainability

	RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE AND POLICY DOCS	NORM
1	Level of Cash Backed Reserves (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus)	(Cash and Cash Equivalents - Bank overdraft + Short Term Investment + Long Term Investment - Unspent grants) / (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus - Non Controlling Interest - Share Premium - Share Capital - Fair Value Adjustment - Revaluation Reserve)	Statement Financial Position, Budget and AR	100%

2. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

A. Efficiency

	RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE AND POLICY DOCS	NORM
1	Net Operating Surplus Margin	(Total Operating Revenue - Total Operating Expenditure)/Total Operating Revenue	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, In-Year reports, AR, Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts and Statement of Changes in Net Assets	= or > 0%
2	Net Surplus /Deficit Electricity	Total Electricity Revenue less Total Electricity Expenditure/Total Electricity Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	0% - 15%
3	Net Surplus /Deficit Water	Total Water Revenue less Total Water Expenditure/Total Water Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%
4	Net Surplus /Deficit Refuse	Total Refuse Revenue less Total Refuse Expenditure/Total Refuse Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%
5	Net Surplus /Deficit Sanitation and Waste Water	Total Sanitation and Waste Water Revenue less Total Sanitation and Waste Water Expenditure/Total Sanitation and Waste Water Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%

B. Distribution Losses

RATIO		FORMULA	DATA SOURCE AND POLICY DOCS	NORM
1	Electricity Distribution Losses (Percentage)	(Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated - Number of Electricity Units Sold) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated) × 100	Annual Report, Audit Report and Notes to Annual Financial Statements	7% - 10%
2	Water Distribution Losses (Percentage)	(Number of Kilolitres Water Purchased or Purified - Number of Kilolitres Water Sold) / Number of Kilolitres Water Purchased or Purified × 100	Annual Report, Audit Report and Notes to Annual Financial Statements	15% - 30%

C. Revenue Management

	RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE AND POLICY DOCS	NORM
1	Growth in Number of Active Consumer Accounts	(Period under review's number of Active Debtor Accounts - previous period number of Active Debtor Accounts)/ previous period number of Active Debtor Accounts x 100	Debtors System	None
2	Revenue Growth (%)	(Period under review's Total Revenue - previous period's Total Revenue)/ previous period's Total Revenue) x 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= CPI
3	Revenue Growth (%) - Excluding capital grants	(Period under review's Total Revenue Excluding capital grants- previous period's Total Revenue excluding capital grants)/ previous period's Total Revenue excluding capital grants) x 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS , Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= CPI

D. Expenditure Management

	RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE AND POLICY DOCS	NORM
1	Creditors Payment Period (Trade Creditors)	Trade Creditors Outstanding / Credit Purchases (Operating and Capital) × 365	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, In-Year reports and AR	30 days
2	Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure / Total Operating Expenditure	(Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure) / Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement Financial Performance, Notes to Annual Financial Statements and AR	0%
3	Remuneration as % of Total Operating Expenditure	Remuneration (Employee Related Costs and Councillors' Remuneration) /Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	25% - 40%
4	Contracted Services % of Total Operating Expenditure	Contracted Services / Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	2% - 5%

E. Grant Dependency

RATIO		FORMULA	DATA SOURCE AND POLICY DOCS	NORM
1	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) to Total Capital Expenditure	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Statement of Comparative and Actual Information), Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None
2	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) to Total Capital Expenditure	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Statement of Comparative and Actual Information) Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None
3	Own Source Revenue to Total Operating Revenue(Including Agency Revenue)	Own Source Revenue (Total revenue - Government grants and Subsidies - Public Contributions and Donations)/ Total Operating Revenue (including agency services) x 100	Statement Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None

3. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

	RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE AND POLICY DOCS	NORM
1	Capital Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual capital Expenditure / Budget Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%
2	Operating Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Operating Expenditure / Budgeted Operating Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%
3	Operating Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Operating Revenue / Budget Operating Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%
4	Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue / Budget Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%

NATIONAL TREASURY

MFMA Circular No 71

Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003

Annexure 2

Interpretation of results

	The green colour indicates that the result is within the norm and is acceptable
	The red colour indicates that the result is not acceptable and corrective actions/plans should be put in place to improve the results.
	Data should be captured in the blue coloured cell to calculate a ratio.
#	In situations where the results are not within the acceptable norm, corrective actions/plans should be taken and referenced

Template for Calculation of Uniform Financial Ratios and Norms 2021/22 Projected

RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE	NORM/RANGE	INPUT DESCRIPTION	DATA INPUTS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION	MUNICIPAL COMMENTS (#)
					" R 000 "		
1. FINANCIAL POSITION							
A. Asset Management/Utilisation							
1	Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure	Total Capital Expenditure / Total Expenditure (Total Operating expenditure + Capital expenditure) × 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget, In-Year reports, IDP and AR	10% - 20%		11%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 498 693 605		
					Taxation Expense	-		
					Total Capital Expenditure	192 376 720		
2	Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible assets (Carrying Value)	Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets Impairment/(Total Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets) × 100	Statement of Financial Position, Notes to the AFS and AR	0%		0%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					PPE, Investment Property and Intangible Impairment	6 100 739		
					PPE at carrying value	3 633 487 637		
					Investment at carrying value	131 248 172		
					Intangible Assets at carrying value	8 939 692		
3	Repairs and Maintenance as a % of Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying Value)	Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure/ Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying value) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, IDP, Budgets and In-Year Reports	8%		7%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	Repairs & maintenance compises 16.40% of total expenditure. Asset value was enhanced with the introduction of GRAP i.r.o. Depreciated Replacement Cost.
					Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	245 727 584		
					PPE at carrying value	3 633 487 637		
					Investment Property at Carrying value	131 248 172		
B. Debtors Management								
1	Collection Rate	(Gross Debtors Closing Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Opening Balance - Bad Debts Written Off)/Billed Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget , In-Year Reports, IDP and AR	95%		98%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Gross Debtors closing balance	163 141 813		
					Gross Debtors opeining balance	144 306 882		
					Bad debts written Off	-		
					Billed Revenue	1 103 950 121		

2	Bad Debts Written-off as % of Provision for Bad Debt	Bad Debts Written-off/Provision for Bad debts x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget and AR	100%		13%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	The norm range appears incorrect
					Consumer Debtors Bad debts written off	5 258 456		
					Consumer Debtors Current bad debt Provision	40 890 635		
3	Net Debtors Days	((Gross Debtors - Bad debt Provision)/ Actual Billed Revenue)) × 365	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget and AR	30 days		40 days	*2021/22 Projected 4*	Taking into account/providing for the high risk regarding the COVID19 lockdown consequences
					Gross debtors	163 141 813		
					Bad debts Provision	40 890 635		
					Billed Revenue	1 103 950 121		
C. Liquidity Management								
1	Cash / Cost Coverage Ratio (Excl. Unspent Conditional Grants)	((Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, Provision for Bad Debts, Impairment and Loss on Disposal of Assets)	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget, In year Reports and AR	1 - 3 Months		5 Month	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Cash and cash equivalents	206 028 628		
					Unspent Conditional Grants	26 308 742		
					Overdraft			
					Short Term Investments	410 251 102		
					Total Annual Operational Expenditure	1 289 568 931		
2	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, IDP and AR	1.5 - 2:1		2.55	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Current Assets	789 522 749		
					Current Liabilities	309 128 561		
D. Liability Management								
1	Capital Cost(Interest Paid and Redemption) as a % of Total Operating Expenditure	Capital Cost(Interest Paid and Redemption) / Total Operating Expenditure x 00	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year Reports and AR	6% - 8%		7%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Interest Paid	47 584 050		
					Redemption	53 956 538		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 498 693 605		
					Taxation Expense			
2	Debt (Total Borrowings) / Revenue	(Overdraft + Current Finance Lease Obligation + Non current Finance Lease Obligation + Short Term Borrowings + Long term borrowing) / (Total Operating Revenue - Operational Conditional Grants) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP and AR	45%		36%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Total Debt	480 400 210		
					Total Operating Revenue	1 476 749 507		
					Operational Conditional Grants	155 948 967		
E. Sustainability								
1	Level of Cash Backed Reserves (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus)	(Cash and Cash Equivalents - Bank overdraft + Short Term Investment + Long Term Investment - Unspent grants) / (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus - Non Controlling Interest Share Premium - Share Capital - Fair Value Adjustment - Revaluation Reserve) x 100	Statement Financial Position, Budget and AR	100%		20152%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Cash and cash Equivalents	206 028 628		
					Bank Overdraft			
					Short Term Investment	410 251 102		
					Long Term Investment	60 512 135		
					Unspent Grants	26 308 742		
					Net Assets	3 724 180 102		
					Share Premium			
					Share Capital			
					Revaluation Reserve			
					Fair Value Adjustment Reserve			
					Accumulated Surplus	3 720 952 169		
2. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE								
A. Efficiency								

1	Net Operating Surplus Margin	(Total Operating Revenue - Total Operating Expenditure)/Total Operating Revenue	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, In-Year reports, AR, Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts and Statement of Changes in Net Asset	= or > 0%		-1%	2021/22 Projected 4	Refer to flactuations in the housing grant (operational vs capital)
					Total Operating Revenue	1 476 749 507		
					Depreciation - Revalued Portion *(Only populate if depreciation line item in the Statement of Financial Performance is based on the revalued asset value)*			
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 498 693 605		
					Taxation Expense			
2	Net Surplus /Deficit Electricity	Total Electricity Revenue less Total Electricity Expenditure/Total Electricity Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	0% - 15%		10%	2021/22 Projected 4	
					Total Electricity Revenue	557 894 194		
					Total Electricity Expenditure	502 387 563		
3	Net Surplus /Deficit Water	Total Water Revenue less Total Water Expenditure/Total Water Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%		7%	2021/22 Projected 4	
					Total Water Revenue	156 425 649		
					Total Water Expenditure	146 017 415		
4	Net Surplus /Deficit Refuse	Total Refuse Revenue less Total Refuse Expenditure/Total Refuse Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%		2%	2021/22 Projected 4	
					Total Refuse Revenue	97 853 940		
					Total Refuse Expenditure	95 974 641		
5	Net Surplus /Deficit Sanitation and Waste Water	Total Sanitation and Waste Water Revenue less Total Sanitation and Waste Water Expenditure/Total Sanitation and Waste Water Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%		-3%	2021/22 Projected 4	
					Total Sanitation and Water Waste Revenue	123 924 177		
					Total Sanitation and Water Waste Expenditure	127 409 701		
B. Distribution Losses								
1	Electricity Distribution Losses (Percentage)	(Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated - Number of units sold) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or generated) × 100	Annual Report, Audit Report and Notes to Annual Financial Statements	7% - 10%		7%	2021/22 Projected 4	
					Number of units purchased and/or generated	257 048 494		
					Number of units sold	238 545 597		
2	Water Distribution Losses (Percentage)	(Number of Kilolitres Water Purchased or Purified - Number of Kilolitres Water Sold) / Number of Kilolitres Water Purchased or Purified × 100	Annual Report, Audit Report and Notes to Annual Financial Statements	15% - 30%		24%	2021/22 Projected 4	
					Number of kilolitres purchased and/or purified	7 354 597		
					Number of kilolitres sold	5 586 420		
C. Revenue Management								
1	Growth in Number of Active Consumer Accounts	(Period under review's number of Active Debtor Accounts - previous period's number of Active Debtor Accounts)/ previous number of Active Debtor Accounts x 100	Debtors System	None		1%	2021/22 Projected 4	
					Number of Active Debtors Accounts (Previous)	46 617		
					Number of Active Debtors Accounts (Current)	47 274		

2	Revenue Growth (%)	(Period under review's Total Revenue - previous period's Total Revenue)/ previous period's Total Revenue) x 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= CPI		12%	2021/22 Projected 4	Refer to flactuations in the housing grant (operational vs capital)
					CPI	7%		
					Total Revenue (Previous)	1 355 631 834		
					Total Revenue (Current)	1 519 084 046		

3	Revenue Growth (%) - Excluding capital grants	(Period under review's Total Revenue Excluding capital grants- previous period's Total Revenue excluding capital grants)/ previous period's Total Revenue excluding capital grants) x 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS , Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= CPI		14%	2021/22 Projected 4	Refer to flactuations in the housing grant (operational vs capital)
					CPI	7%		
					Total Revenue Exl.Capital (Previous)	1 294 493 928		
					Total Revenue Exl.Capital (Current)	1 476 749 507		

D. Expenditure Management

1	Creditors Payment Period (Trade Creditors)	Trade Creditors Outstanding / Credit Purchases (Operating and Capital) × 365	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, In-Year reports and AR	30 days		30 days	2021/22 Projected 4	
					Trade Creditors	78 265 941		
					Contracted Services	237 215 092		
					Repairs and Maintenance	52 660 797		
					General expenses	116 157 769		
					Bulk Purchases	351 600 047		
					Capital Credit Purchases *(Capital Credit Purchases refers to additions of Investment Property and Property,Plant and Equipment)*	192 376 720		

2	Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure / Total Operating Expenditure	(Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure) / Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement Financial Performance, Notes to Annual Financial Statements and AR	0%		1%	2021/22 Projected 4	
					Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure	14 246 625		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 498 693 605		
					Taxation Expense	-		

3	Remuneration as % of Total Operating Expenditure	Remuneration (Employee Related Costs and Councillors' Remuneration) /Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	25% - 40%		31%	2021/22 Projected 4	
					Employee/personnel related cost	454 786 629		
					Councillors Remuneration	11 581 935		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 498 693 605		
					Taxation Expense			

4	Contracted Services % of Total Operating Expenditure	Contracted Services / Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	2% - 5%		16%	2021/22 Projected 4	Cost analysis conducted to deliver cost effective services.
					Contracted Services	237 215 092		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 498 693 605		
					Taxation Expense			

E. Grant Dependency

1	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) to Total Capital Expenditure	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Statement of Comparative and Actual Information), Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		53%	2021/22 Projected 4	
					Internally generated funds	35 774 945		
					Borrowings	65 236 523		
					Total Capital Expenditure	192 376 720		

2	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) to Total Capital Expenditure	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Statement of Comparative and Actual Information) Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		19%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Internally generated funds	35 774 945		
					Total Capital Expenditure	192 376 720		
3	Own Source Revenue to Total Operating Revenue(Including Agency Revenue)	Own Source Revenue (Total revenue - Government grants and Subsidies - Public Contributions and Donations)/ Total Operating Revenue (including agency services) x 100	Statement Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		92%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Total Revenue	1 519 084 046		
					Government grant and subsidies	155 948 656		
					Public contributions and Donations	2 060 388		
					Capital Grants	40 274 150		
3. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION								
1	Capital Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual capital Expenditure / Budget Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		81%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Actual Capital Expenditure	192 376 720		
					Budget Capital Expenditure	237 837 025		
2	Operating Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Operating Expenditure / Budgeted Operating Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		99%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Actual Operating Expenditure	1 498 693 605		
					Budget Operating Expenditure	1 519 567 752		
3	Operating Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Operating Revenue / Budget Operating Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		103%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Actual Operating Revenue	1 476 749 507		
					Budget Operating Revenue	1 438 695 071		
4	Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue / Budget Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		103%	*2021/22 Projected 4*	
					Actual Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue	1 103 950 121		
					Budget Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue	1 069 494 451		

NATIONAL TREASURY

MFMA Circular No 71

Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003

Annexure 2

Interpretation of results

	The green colour indicates that the result is within the norm and is acceptable
	The red colour indicates that the result is not acceptable and corrective actions/plans should be put in place to improve the results.
	Data should be captured in the blue coloured cell to calculate a ratio.
#	In situations where the results are not within the acceptable norm, corrective actions/plans should be taken and referenced

Template for Calculation of Uniform Financial Ratios and Norms 2022/23 Projected

RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE	NORM/RANGE	INPUT DESCRIPTION	DATA INPUTS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION	MUNICIPAL COMMENTS (#)
					" R 000 "		
1. FINANCIAL POSITION							
A. Asset Management/Utilisation							
1	Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure	Total Capital Expenditure / Total Expenditure (Total Operating expenditure + Capital expenditure) × 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget, In-Year reports, IDP and AR	10% - 20%	11%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
				Total Operating Expenditure	1 571 001 334		
				Taxation Expense	-		
				Total Capital Expenditure	189 321 053		
2	Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible assets (Carrying Value)	Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets Impairment/(Total Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets) × 100	Statement of Financial Position, Notes to the AFS and AR	0%	0%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
				PPE, Investment Property and Intangible Impairment	1 904 284		
				PPE at carrying value	3 672 579 031		
				Investment at carrying value	141 336 086		
				Intangible Assets at carrying value	8 686 637		
3	Repairs and Maintenance as a % of Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying Value)	Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure/ Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying value) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, IDP, Budgets and In-Year Reports	8%	7%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	Repairs & maintenance compises 15.90% of total expenditure. Asset value was enhanced with the introduction of GRAP i.r.o. Depreciated Replacement Cost.
				Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	249 505 435		
				PPE at carrying value	3 672 579 031		
				Investment Property at Carrying value	141 336 086		
B. Debtors Management							
1	Collection Rate	(Gross Debtors Closing Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Opening Balance - Bad Debts Written Off)/Billed Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget , In-Year Reports, IDP and AR	95%	97%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
				Gross Debtors closing balance	191 902 003		
				Gross Debtors opeining balance	163 141 813		
				Bad debts written Off	-		
				Billed Revenue	1 137 748 953		

2	Bad Debts Written-off as % of Provision for Bad Debt	Bad Debts Written-off/Provision for Bad debts x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget and AR	100%		0%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	The norm range appears incorrect
					Consumer Debtors Bad debts written off	-		
					Consumer Debtors Current bad debt Provision	46 258 377		
3	Net Debtors Days	((Gross Debtors - Bad debt Provision)/ Actual Billed Revenue)) x 365	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget and AR	30 days		47 days	*2022/23 Projected 3*	Taking into account/providing for the high risk regarding the COVID19 lockdown consequences
					Gross debtors	191 902 003		
					Bad debts Provision	46 258 377		
					Billed Revenue	1 137 748 953		
C. Liquidity Management								
1	Cash / Cost Coverage Ratio (Excl. Unspent Conditional Grants)	((Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, Provision for Bad Debts, Impairment and Loss on Disposal of Assets)	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget, In year Reports and AR	1 - 3 Months		6 Month	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
					Cash and cash equivalents	236 254 684		
					Unspent Conditional Grants	6 206 137		
					Overdraft			
					Short Term Investments	410 280 488		
					Total Annual Operational Expenditure	1 370 580 587		
2	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, IDP and AR	1.5 - 2:1		2.76	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
					Current Assets	842 270 290		
					Current Liabilities	305 141 973		
D. Liability Management								
1	Capital Cost(Interest Paid and Redemption) as a % of Total Operating Expenditure	Capital Cost(Interest Paid and Redemption) / Total Operating Expenditure x 00	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year Reports and AR	6% - 8%		6%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
					Interest Paid	48 152 260		
					Redemption	50 493 993		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 571 001 334		
					Taxation Expense			
2	Debt (Total Borrowings) / Revenue	(Overdraft + Current Finance Lease Obligation + Non current Finance Lease Obligation + Short Term Borrowings + Long term borrowing) / (Total Operating Revenue - Operational Conditional Grants) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP and AR	45%		35%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
					Total Debt	479 906 215		
					Total Operating Revenue	1 550 895 797		
					Operational Conditional Grants	172 162 413		
E. Sustainability								
1	Level of Cash Backed Reserves (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus)	(Cash and Cash Equivalents - Bank overdraft + Short Term Investment + Long Term Investment - Unspent grants) / (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus - Non Controlling Interest Share Premium - Share Capital - Fair Value Adjustment - Revaluation Reserve) x 100	Statement Financial Position, Budget and AR	100%		22143%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
					Cash and cash Equivalents	236 254 684		
					Bank Overdraft			
					Short Term Investment	410 280 488		
					Long Term Investment	68 210 807		
					Unspent Grants			
					Net Assets	3 835 477 626		
					Share Premium			
					Share Capital			
					Revaluation Reserve			
					Fair Value Adjustment Reserve			
					Accumulated Surplus	3 832 249 830		
2. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE								
A. Efficiency								

1	Net Operating Surplus Margin	(Total Operating Revenue - Total Operating Expenditure)/Total Operating Revenue	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, In-Year reports, AR, Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts and Statement of Changes in Net Asset	= or > 0%		-1%	2022/23 Projected 3	Refer to flactuations in the housing grant (operational vs capital)
					Total Operating Revenue	1 550 895 797		
					Depreciation - Revalued Portion *(Only populate if depreciation line item in the Statement of Financial Performance is based on the revalued asset value)*			
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 571 001 334		
					Taxation Expense			
2	Net Surplus /Deficit Electricity	Total Electricity Revenue less Total Electricity Expenditure/Total Electricity Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	0% - 15%		12%	2022/23 Projected 3	
					Total Electricity Revenue	576 269 405		
					Total Electricity Expenditure	508 135 985		
3	Net Surplus /Deficit Water	Total Water Revenue less Total Water Expenditure/Total Water Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%		15%	2022/23 Projected 3	
					Total Water Revenue	182 255 492		
					Total Water Expenditure	154 494 643		
4	Net Surplus /Deficit Refuse	Total Refuse Revenue less Total Refuse Expenditure/Total Refuse Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%		0%	2022/23 Projected 3	We noted that this indicator went below zero and the organisation will be proactive in this regard
					Total Refuse Revenue	102 584 951		
					Total Refuse Expenditure	102 327 511		
5	Net Surplus /Deficit Sanitation and Waste Water	Total Sanitation and Waste Water Revenue less Total Sanitation and Waste Water Expenditure/Total Sanitation and Waste Water Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%		-9%	2022/23 Projected 3	
					Total Sanitation and Water Waste Revenue	141 829 184		
					Total Sanitation and Water Waste Expenditure	155 018 996		
B. Distribution Losses								
1	Electricity Distribution Losses (Percentage)	(Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated - Number of units sold) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or generated) × 100	Annual Report, Audit Report and Notes to Annual Financial Statements	7% - 10%		6%	2022/23 Projected 3	
					Number of units purchased and/or generated	222 180 780		
					Number of units sold	207 908 139		
2	Water Distribution Losses (Percentage)	(Number of Kilolitres Water Purchased or Purified - Number of Kilolitres Water Sold) / Number of Kilolitres Water Purchased or Purified × 100	Annual Report, Audit Report and Notes to Annual Financial Statements	15% - 30%		24%	2022/23 Projected 3	
					Number of kilolitres purchased and/or purified	7 521 776		
					Number of kilolitres sold	5 680 780		
C. Revenue Management								
1	Growth in Number of Active Consumer Accounts	(Period under review's number of Active Debtor Accounts - previous period's number of Active Debtor Accounts)/ previous number of Active Debtor Accounts x 100	Debtors System	None		1%	2022/23 Projected 3	
					Number of Active Debtors Accounts (Previous)	47 274		
					Number of Active Debtors Accounts (Current)	47 908		

2	Revenue Growth (%)	(Period under review's Total Revenue - previous period's Total Revenue)/ previous period's Total Revenue) x 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= CPI		11%	2022/23 Projected 3	
					CPI	5%		
					Total Revenue (Previous)	1 519 084 046		
					Total Revenue (Current)	1 682 298 860		
3	Revenue Growth (%) - Excluding capital grants	(Period under review's Total Revenue Excluding capital grants- previous period's Total Revenue excluding capital grants)/ previous period's Total Revenue excluding capital grants) x 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS , Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= CPI		5%	2022/23 Projected 3	
					CPI	5%		
					Total Revenue Exl.Capital (Previous)	1 476 749 507		
					Total Revenue Exl.Capital (Current)	1 550 895 797		
D. Expenditure Management								
1	Creditors Payment Period (Trade Creditors)	Trade Creditors Outstanding / Credit Purchases (Operating and Capital) × 365	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, In-Year reports and AR	30 days		29 days	2022/23 Projected 3	
					Trade Creditors	79 106 918		
					Contracted Services	257 087 508		
					Repairs and Maintenance	58 220 299		
					General expenses	138 720 876		
					Bulk Purchases	346 417 577		
					Capital Credit Purchases *(Capital Credit Purchases refers to additions of Investment Property and Property,Plant and Equipment)*	189 321 053		
2	Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure / Total Operating Expenditure	(Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure) / Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement Financial Performance, Notes to Annual Financial Statements and AR	0%		2%	2022/23 Projected 3	
					Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure	26 600 440		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 571 001 334		
					Taxation Expense	-		
3	Remuneration as % of Total Operating Expenditure	Remuneration (Employee Related Costs and Councillors' Remuneration) /Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	25% - 40%		32%	2022/23 Projected 3	
					Employee/personnel related cost	483 200 985		
					Councillors Remuneration	12 314 714		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 571 001 334		
					Taxation Expense	-		
4	Contracted Services % of Total Operating Expenditure	Contracted Services / Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	2% - 5%		16%	2022/23 Projected 3	Cost analysis conducted to deliver cost effective services.
					Contracted Services	257 087 508		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 571 001 334		
					Taxation Expense			
E. Grant Dependency								
1	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) to Total Capital Expenditure	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Statement of Comparative and Actual Information), Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		31%	2022/23 Projected 3	
					Internally generated funds	23 729 669		
					Borrowings	34 248 771		
					Total Capital Expenditure	189 321 053		

2	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) to Total Capital Expenditure	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Statement of Comparative and Actual Information) Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		13%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
					Internally generated funds	23 729 669		
					Total Capital Expenditure	189 321 053		
3	Own Source Revenue to Total Operating Revenue(Including Agency Revenue)	Own Source Revenue (Total revenue - Government grants and Subsidies - Public Contributions and Donations)/ Total Operating Revenue (including agency services) x 100	Statement Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		97%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
					Total Revenue	1 682 298 860		
					Government grant and subsidies	172 162 413		
					Public contributions and Donations	6 129 795		
					Capital Grants	125 273 268		
3. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION								
1	Capital Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual capital Expenditure / Budget Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		89%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
					Actual Capital Expenditure	189 321 053		
					Budget Capital Expenditure	212 216 331		
2	Operating Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Operating Expenditure / Budgeted Operating Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		100%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
					Actual Operating Expenditure	1 571 001 334		
					Budget Operating Expenditure	1 571 001 334		
3	Operating Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Operating Revenue / Budget Operating Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		103%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
					Actual Operating Revenue	1 550 895 797		
					Budget Operating Revenue	1 508 997 282		
4	Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue / Budget Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		101%	*2022/23 Projected 3*	
					Actual Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue	1 137 748 953		
					Budget Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue	1 123 934 832		

NATIONAL TREASURY

MFMA Circular No 71

Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003

Annexure 2

Interpretation of results

	The green colour indicates that the result is within the norm and is acceptable
	The red colour indicates that the result is not acceptable and corrective actions/plans should be put in place to improve the results.
	Data should be captured in the blue coloured cell to calculate a ratio.
#	In situations where the results are not within the acceptable norm, corrective actions/plans should be taken and referenced

Template for Calculation of Uniform Financial Ratios and Norms 2023/24 Projected

RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE	NORM/RANGE	INPUT DESCRIPTION	DATA INPUTS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION	MUNICIPAL COMMENTS (#)
					" R 000 "		
1. FINANCIAL POSITION							
A. Asset Management/Utilisation							
1	Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure	Total Capital Expenditure / Total Expenditure (Total Operating expenditure + Capital expenditure) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget, In-Year reports, IDP and AR	10% - 20%		10%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 870 832 111		
					Taxation Expense			
					Total Capital Expenditure	215 226 524		
2	Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible assets (Carrying Value)	Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets Impairment/(Total Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Notes to the AFS and AR	0%		0%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					PPE, Investment Property and Intangible Impairment			
					PPE at carrying value	3 854 285 485		
					Investment at carrying value	146 836 086		
					Intangible Assets at carrying value	7 908 770		
3	Repairs and Maintenance as a % of Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying Value)	Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure/ Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying value) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, IDP, Budgets and In-Year Reports	8%		8%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	300 849 229		
					PPE at carrying value	3 854 285 485		
					Investment Property at Carrying value	146 836 086		
B. Debtors Management								
1	Collection Rate	(Gross Debtors Closing Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Opening Balance - Bad Debts Written Off)/Billed Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget , In-Year Reports, IDP and AR	95%		102%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Gross Debtors closing balance	160 212 441		
					Gross Debtors opeining balance	191 902 003		
					Bad debts written Off	-		
					Billed Revenue	1 301 958 481		

2	Bad Debts Written-off as % of Provision for Bad Debt	Bad Debts Written-off/Provision for Bad debts x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget and AR	100%		19%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	The norm range appears incorrect
					Consumer Debtors Bad debts written off	10 709 492		
					Consumer Debtors Current bad debt Provision	56 630 439		
3	Net Debtors Days	((Gross Debtors - Bad debt Provision)/ Actual Billed Revenue)) x 365	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget and AR	30 days		29 days	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Gross debtors	160 212 441		
					Bad debts Provision	56 630 439		
					Billed Revenue	1 301 958 481		
C. Liquidity Management								
1	Cash / Cost Coverage Ratio (Excl. Unspent Conditional Grants)	((Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, Provision for Bad Debts, Impairment and Loss on Disposal of Assets)	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget, In year Reports and AR	1 - 3 Months		5 Month	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Cash and cash equivalents	300 851 255		
					Unspent Conditional Grants	-		
					Overdraft			
					Short Term Investments	400 000 000		
					Total Annual Operational Expenditure	1 671 056 849		
2	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, IDP and AR	1.5 - 2:1		2.42	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Current Assets	856 282 755		
					Current Liabilities	353 512 300		
D. Liability Management								
1	Capital Cost(Interest Paid and Redemption) as a % of Total Operating Expenditure	Capital Cost(Interest Paid and Redemption) / Total Operating Expenditure x 00	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year Reports and AR	6% - 8%		6%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Interest Paid	49 658 000		
					Redemption	58 245 323		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 870 832 111		
					Taxation Expense			
2	Debt (Total Borrowings) / Revenue	(Overdraft + Current Finance Lease Obligation + Non current Finance Lease Obligation + Short Term Borrowings + Long term borrowing) / (Total Operating Revenue - Operational Conditional Grants) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP and AR	45%		30%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Total Debt	471 531 393		
					Total Operating Revenue	1 765 884 551		
					Operational Conditional Grants	192 560 567		
E. Sustainability								
1	Level of Cash Backed Reserves (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus)	(Cash and Cash Equivalents - Bank overdraft + Short Term Investment + Long Term Investment - Unspent grants) / (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus - Non Controlling Interest Share Premium - Share Capital - Fair Value Adjustment - Revaluation Reserve) x 100	Statement Financial Position, Budget and AR	100%		24119%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Cash and cash Equivalents	300 851 255		
					Bank Overdraft			
					Short Term Investment	400 000 000		
					Long Term Investment	77 846 109		
					Unspent Grants			
					Net Assets	3 975 587 524		
					Share Premium			
					Share Capital			
					Revaluation Reserve			
					Fair Value Adjustment Reserve			
					Accumulated Surplus	3 972 359 023		
2. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE								
A. Efficiency								

1	Net Operating Surplus Margin	(Total Operating Revenue - Total Operating Expenditure)/Total Operating Revenue	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, In-Year reports, AR, Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts and Statement of Changes in Net Asset	= or > 0%		-6%	2023/24 Projected 2	Refer to flactuations in the housing grant (operational vs capital)
					Total Operating Revenue	1 765 884 551		
					Depreciation - Revalued Portion *(Only populate if depreciation line item in the Statement of Financial Performance is based on the revalued asset value)*			
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 870 832 111		
					Taxation Expense			
2	Net Surplus /Deficit Electricity	Total Electricity Revenue less Total Electricity Expenditure/Total Electricity Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	0% - 15%		6%	2023/24 Projected 2	
					Total Electricity Revenue	655 422 143		
					Total Electricity Expenditure	617 547 910		
3	Net Surplus /Deficit Water	Total Water Revenue less Total Water Expenditure/Total Water Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%		10%	2023/24 Projected 2	
					Total Water Revenue	191 371 895		
					Total Water Expenditure	173 130 987		
4	Net Surplus /Deficit Refuse	Total Refuse Revenue less Total Refuse Expenditure/Total Refuse Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%		-4%	2023/24 Projected 2	
					Total Refuse Revenue	111 415 017		
					Total Refuse Expenditure	116 104 817		
5	Net Surplus /Deficit Sanitation and Waste Water	Total Sanitation and Waste Water Revenue less Total Sanitation and Waste Water Expenditure/Total Sanitation and Waste Water Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%		-12%	2023/24 Projected 2	
					Total Sanitation and Water Waste Revenue	143 375 429		
					Total Sanitation and Water Waste Expenditure	160 328 221		
B. Distribution Losses								
1	Electricity Distribution Losses (Percentage)	(Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated - Number of units sold) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or generated) × 100	Annual Report, Audit Report and Notes to Annual Financial Statements	7% - 10%		6%	2023/24 Projected 2	
					Number of units purchased and/or generated	233 677 322		
					Number of units sold	220 450 304		
2	Water Distribution Losses (Percentage)	(Number of Kilolitres Water Purchased or Purified - Number of Kilolitres Water Sold) / Number of Kilolitres Water Purchased or Purified × 100	Annual Report, Audit Report and Notes to Annual Financial Statements	15% - 30%		24%	2023/24 Projected 2	
					Number of kilolitres purchased and/or purified	6 925 359		
					Number of kilolitres sold	5 263 273		
C. Revenue Management								
1	Growth in Number of Active Consumer Accounts	(Period under review's number of Active Debtor Accounts - previous period's number of Active Debtor Accounts)/ previous number of Active Debtor Accounts x 100	Debtors System	None		1%	2023/24 Projected 2	
					Number of Active Debtors Accounts (Previous)	47 908		
					Number of Active Debtors Accounts (Current)	48 484		

2	Revenue Growth (%)	(Period under review's Total Revenue - previous period's Total Revenue)/ previous period's Total Revenue) x 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= CPI		11%	2023/24 Projected 2	
					CPI	6%		
					Total Revenue (Previous)	1 682 298 860		
					Total Revenue (Current)	1 863 858 603		
3	Revenue Growth (%) - Excluding capital grants	(Period under review's Total Revenue Excluding capital grants- previous period's Total Revenue excluding capital grants)/ previous period's Total Revenue excluding capital grants) x 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS , Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= CPI		14%	2023/24 Projected 2	
					CPI	6%		
					Total Revenue Exl.Capital (Previous)	1 550 895 797		
					Total Revenue Exl.Capital (Current)	1 765 884 551		
D. Expenditure Management								
1	Creditors Payment Period (Trade Creditors)	Trade Creditors Outstanding / Credit Purchases (Operating and Capital) × 365	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, In-Year reports and AR	30 days		29 days	2023/24 Projected 2	
					Trade Creditors	100 608 401		
					Contracted Services	310 810 238		
					Repairs and Maintenance	69 523 073		
					General expenses	207 403 848		
					Bulk Purchases	443 828 526		
					Capital Credit Purchases *(Capital Credit Purchases refers to additions of Investment Property and Property,Plant and Equipment)*	215 226 524		
2	Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure / Total Operating Expenditure	(Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure) / Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement Financial Performance, Notes to Annual Financial Statements and AR	0%		0%	2023/24 Projected 2	
					Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure	-		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 870 832 111		
					Taxation Expense			
3	Remuneration as % of Total Operating Expenditure	Remuneration (Employee Related Costs and Councillors' Remuneration) /Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	25% - 40%		30%	2023/24 Projected 2	
					Employee/personnel related cost	549 645 147		
					Councillors Remuneration	12 898 325		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 870 832 111		
					Taxation Expense			
4	Contracted Services % of Total Operating Expenditure	Contracted Services / Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	2% - 5%		17%	2023/24 Projected 2	Cost analysis conducted to deliver cost effective services.
					Contracted Services	310 810 238		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 870 832 111		
					Taxation Expense			
E. Grant Dependency								
1	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) to Total Capital Expenditure	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Statement of Comparative and Actual Information), Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		54%	2023/24 Projected 2	
					Internally generated funds	21 431 864		
					Borrowings	95 820 608		
					Total Capital Expenditure	215 226 524		

2	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) to Total Capital Expenditure	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Statement of Comparative and Actual Information) Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		10%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Internally generated funds	21 431 864		
					Total Capital Expenditure	215 226 524		
3	Own Source Revenue to Total Operating Revenue(Including Agency Revenue)	Own Source Revenue (Total revenue - Government grants and Subsidies - Public Contributions and Donations)/ Total Operating Revenue (including agency services) x 100	Statement Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		95%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Total Revenue	1 863 858 603		
					Government grant and subsidies	192 560 567		
					Public contributions and Donations	890 257		
					Capital Grants	97 083 785		
3. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION								
1	Capital Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual capital Expenditure / Budget Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		100%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Actual Capital Expenditure	215 226 524		
					Budget Capital Expenditure	215 226 524		
2	Operating Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Operating Expenditure / Budgeted Operating Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		100%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Actual Operating Expenditure	1 870 832 111		
					Budget Operating Expenditure	1 870 832 111		
3	Operating Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Operating Revenue / Budget Operating Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		100%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Actual Operating Revenue	1 765 884 551		
					Budget Operating Revenue	1 765 884 551		
4	Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue / Budget Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		100%	*2023/24 Projected 2*	
					Actual Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue	1 301 958 481		
					Budget Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue	1 301 958 481		

NATIONAL TREASURY

MFMA Circular No 71

Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003

Annexure 2

Interpretation of results

	The green colour indicates that the result is within the norm and is acceptable
	The red colour indicates that the result is not acceptable and corrective actions/plans should be put in place to improve the results.
	Data should be captured in the blue coloured cell to calculate a ratio.
#	In situations where the results are not within the acceptable norm, corrective actions/plans should be taken and referenced

Template for Calculation of Uniform Financial Ratios and Norms 2024/25 Projected

RATIO	FORMULA	DATA SOURCE	NORM/RANGE	INPUT DESCRIPTION	DATA INPUTS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION	MUNICIPAL COMMENTS (#)
					" R 000 "		
1. FINANCIAL POSITION							
A. Asset Management/Utilisation							
1	Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure	Total Capital Expenditure / Total Expenditure (Total Operating expenditure + Capital expenditure) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget, In-Year reports, IDP and AR	10% - 20%		9%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
				Total Operating Expenditure	1 944 208 811		
				Taxation Expense			
				Total Capital Expenditure	184 628 415		
2	Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible assets (Carrying Value)	Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets Impairment/(Total Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Notes to the AFS and AR	0%		0%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
				PPE, Investment Property and Intangible Impairment			
				PPE at carrying value	3 880 111 864		
				Investment at carrying value	150 336 086		
				Intangible Assets at carrying value	7 637 382		
3	Repairs and Maintenance as a % of Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying Value)	Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure/ Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying value) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, IDP, Budgets and In-Year Reports	8%		7%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	Repairs & maintenance compises 15.21% of total expenditure. Asset value was enhanced with the introduction of GRAP i.r.o. Depreciated Replacement Cost.
				Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	295 774 263		
				PPE at carrying value	3 880 111 864		
				Investment Property at Carrying value	150 336 086		
B. Debtors Management							
1	Collection Rate	(Gross Debtors Closing Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Opening Balance - Bad Debts Written Off)/Billed Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget , In-Year Reports, IDP and AR	95%		99%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
				Gross Debtors closing balance	173 609 257		
				Gross Debtors opeining balance	160 212 441		
				Bad debts written Off	-		
				Billed Revenue	1 402 847 279		

2	Bad Debts Written-off as % of Provision for Bad Debt	Bad Debts Written-off/Provision for Bad debts x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget and AR	100%		16%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	The norm range appears incorrect
					Consumer Debtors Bad debts written off	10 709 492		
					Consumer Debtors Current bad debt Provision	67 624 824		
3	Net Debtors Days	((Gross Debtors - Bad debt Provision)/ Actual Billed Revenue)) x 365	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget and AR	30 days		28 days	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Gross debtors	173 609 257		
					Bad debts Provision	67 624 824		
					Billed Revenue	1 402 847 279		
C. Liquidity Management								
1	Cash / Cost Coverage Ratio (Excl. Unspent Conditional Grants)	((Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, Provision for Bad Debts, Impairment and Loss on Disposal of Assets)	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to the AFS, Budget, In year Reports and AR	1 - 3 Months		5 Month	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Cash and cash equivalents	260 378 250		
					Unspent Conditional Grants	-		
					Overdraft			
					Short Term Investments	400 000 000		
					Total Annual Operational Expenditure	1 732 373 270		
2	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, IDP and AR	1.5 - 2:1		1.91	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Current Assets	829 026 995		
					Current Liabilities	434 783 002		
D. Liability Management								
1	Capital Cost(Interest Paid and Redemption) as a % of Total Operating Expenditure	Capital Cost(Interest Paid and Redemption) / Total Operating Expenditure x 00	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year Reports and AR	6% - 8%		5%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Interest Paid	49 814 200		
					Redemption	50 605 220		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 944 208 811		
					Taxation Expense			
2	Debt (Total Borrowings) / Revenue	(Overdraft + Current Finance Lease Obligation + Non current Finance Lease Obligation + Short Term Borrowings + Long term borrowing) / (Total Operating Revenue - Operational Conditional Grants) x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP and AR	45%		30%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Total Debt	486 352 047		
					Total Operating Revenue	1 837 261 178		
					Operational Conditional Grants	190 368 100		
E. Sustainability								
1	Level of Cash Backed Reserves (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus)	(Cash and Cash Equivalents - Bank overdraft + Short Term Investment + Long Term Investment - Unspent grants) / (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus - Non Controlling Interest Share Premium - Share Capital - Fair Value Adjustment - Revaluation Reserve) x 100	Statement Financial Position, Budget and AR	100%		23065%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Cash and cash Equivalents	260 378 250		
					Bank Overdraft			
					Short Term Investment	400 000 000		
					Long Term Investment	84 470 728		
					Unspent Grants			
					Net Assets	3 970 768 595		
					Share Premium			
					Share Capital			
					Revaluation Reserve			
					Fair Value Adjustment Reserve			
					Accumulated Surplus	3 967 539 314		
2. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE								
A. Efficiency								

1	Net Operating Surplus Margin	(Total Operating Revenue - Total Operating Expenditure)/Total Operating Revenue	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, In-Year reports, AR, Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts and Statement of Changes in Net Asset	= or > 0%		-6%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	Refer to flactuations in the housing grant (operational vs capital)
					Total Operating Revenue	1 837 261 178		
					Depreciation - Revalued Portion *(Only populate if depreciation line item in the Statement of Financial Performance is based on the revalued asset value)*			
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 944 208 811		
					Taxation Expense			
2	Net Surplus /Deficit Electricity	Total Electricity Revenue less Total Electricity Expenditure/Total Electricity Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	0% - 15%		2%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Total Electricity Revenue	670 014 100		
					Total Electricity Expenditure	653 304 950		
3	Net Surplus /Deficit Water	Total Water Revenue less Total Water Expenditure/Total Water Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%		5%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Total Water Revenue	189 693 282		
					Total Water Expenditure	179 515 875		
4	Net Surplus /Deficit Refuse	Total Refuse Revenue less Total Refuse Expenditure/Total Refuse Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%		-2%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	We noted that this indicator went below zero and the organisation will be proactive in this regard
					Total Refuse Revenue	123 641 100		
					Total Refuse Expenditure	126 149 175		
5	Net Surplus /Deficit Sanitation and Waste Water	Total Sanitation and Waste Water Revenue less Total Sanitation and Waste Water Expenditure/Total Sanitation and Waste Water Revenue × 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= or > 0%		-5%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	We noted that this indicator went below zero and the organisation will be proactive in this regard
					Total Sanitation and Water Waste Revenue	135 674 997		
					Total Sanitation and Water Waste Expenditure	142 478 466		
B. Distribution Losses								
1	Electricity Distribution Losses (Percentage)	(Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated - Number of units sold) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or generated) × 100	Annual Report, Audit Report and Notes to Annual Financial Statements	7% - 10%		6%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Number of units purchased and/or generated	228 330 229		
					Number of units sold	213 495 382		
2	Water Distribution Losses (Percentage)	(Number of Kilolitres Water Purchased or Purified - Number of Kilolitres Water Sold) / Number of Kilolitres Water Purchased or Purified × 100	Annual Report, Audit Report and Notes to Annual Financial Statements	15% - 30%		25%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Number of kilolitres purchased and/or purified	6 669 838		
					Number of kilolitres sold	4 999 477		
C. Revenue Management								
1	Growth in Number of Active Consumer Accounts	(Period under review's number of Active Debtor Accounts - previous period's number of Active Debtor Accounts)/ previous number of Active Debtor	Debtors System	None		0%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Number of Active Debtors Accounts (Previous)	48 484		

		Accounts x 100			Number of Active Debtors Accounts (Current)	48 484		
2	Revenue Growth (%)	(Period under review's Total Revenue - previous period's Total Revenue)/ previous period's Total Revenue) x 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= CPI		2%		
					CPI	6%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Total Revenue (Previous)	1 863 858 603		
					Total Revenue (Current)	1 902 794 266		
3	Revenue Growth (%) - Excluding capital grants	(Period under review's Total Revenue Excluding capital grants- previous period's Total Revenue excluding capital grants)/ previous period's Total Revenue excluding capital grants) x 100	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS , Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	= CPI		4%		
					CPI	6%		
					Total Revenue Exl.Capital (Previous)	1 765 884 551	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Total Revenue Exl.Capital (Current)	1 837 261 178		
D. Expenditure Management								
1	Creditors Payment Period (Trade Creditors)	Trade Creditors Outstanding / Credit Purchases (Operating and Capital) × 365	Statement of Financial Performance, Notes to AFS, Budget, In-Year reports and AR	30 days		31 days		
					Trade Creditors	106 131 171		
					Contracted Services	316 347 669		
					Repairs and Maintenance	61 091 548		
					General expenses	192 347 176		
					Bulk Purchases	484 476 513	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Capital Credit Purchases *(Capital Credit Purchases refers to additions of Investment Property and Property,Plant and Equipment)*	184 628 415		
2	Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure / Total Operating Expenditure	(Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure) / Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement Financial Performance, Notes to Annual Financial Statements and AR	0%		0%		
					Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure	-		
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 944 208 811	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Taxation Expense			
3	Remuneration as % of Total Operating Expenditure	Remuneration (Employee Related Costs and Councillors' Remuneration) /Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	25% - 40%		31%		
					Employee/personnel related cost	586 258 199		
					Councillors Remuneration	13 911 673	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 944 208 811		
					Taxation Expense			
4	Contracted Services % of Total Operating Expenditure	Contracted Services / Total Operating Expenditure x100	Statement of Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	2% - 5%		16%		
					Contracted Services	316 347 669	*2024/25 Projected 1*	Cost analysis conducted to deliver cost effective services.
					Total Operating Expenditure	1 944 208 811		
					Taxation Expense			
E. Grant Dependency								
1	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) to Total Capital Expenditure	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Statement of Comparative and Actual Information), Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		65%		
					Internally generated funds	26 085 199		
					Borrowings	93 010 128	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Total Capital Expenditure	184 628 415		

2	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) to Total Capital Expenditure	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) / Total Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (Statement of Comparative and Actual Information) Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		14%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Internally generated funds	26 085 199		
					Total Capital Expenditure	184 628 415		
3	Own Source Revenue to Total Operating Revenue(Including Agency Revenue)	Own Source Revenue (Total revenue - Government grants and Subsidies - Public Contributions and Donations)/ Total Operating Revenue (including agency services) x 100	Statement Financial Performance, Budget, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	None		93%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Total Revenue	1 902 794 266		
					Government grant and subsidies	190 368 100		
					Public contributions and Donations	-		
					Capital Grants	65 533 088		

3. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

1	Capital Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual capital Expenditure / Budget Capital Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		100%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Actual Capital Expenditure	184 628 415		
					Budget Capital Expenditure	184 628 415		
2	Operating Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Operating Expenditure / Budgeted Operating Expenditure x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		100%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Actual Operating Expenditure	1 944 208 811		
					Budget Operating Expenditure	1 944 208 811		
3	Operating Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Operating Revenue / Budget Operating Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		100%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Actual Operating Revenue	1 837 261 178		
					Budget Operating Revenue	1 837 261 178		
4	Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator	Actual Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue / Budget Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue x 100	Statement of Financial Position, Budget, AFS Appendices, IDP, In-Year reports and AR	95% - 100%		100%	*2024/25 Projected 1*	
					Actual Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue	1 402 847 279		
					Budget Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue	1 402 847 279		

Name Of Municipality

Ratio Analysis Report			Restated	Audited	Projected				
		Norm	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
FINANCIAL POSITION									
Asset Management/Utilisation									
1	Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure	10% - 20%	14%	15%	16%	11%	11%	10%	9%
2	Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible assets (Carrying Value)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
3	Repairs and Maintenance as a % of Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying Value)	8%	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%	8%	7%
Debtors Management									
1	Collection Rate	95%	98%	96%	100%	98%	97%	102%	99%
2	Bad Debts Written-off as % of Provision for Bad Debt	100%	3%	1%	1%	13%	0%	19%	16%
3	Net Debtors Days	30 days	31 days	52 days	45 days	40 days	47 days	29 days	28 days
Liquidity Management									
1	Cash / Cost Coverage Ratio (Excl. Unspent Conditional Grants)	1 - 3 Months	7 Month	7 Month	6 Month	5 Month	6 Month	5 Month	5 Month
2	Current Ratio	1.5 - 2:1	3.10	2.75	2.47	2.55	2.76	2.42	1.91
Liability Management									
1	Capital Cost(Interest Paid and Redemption) as a % of Total Operating Expenditure	6% - 8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%
2	Debt (Total Borrowings) / Revenue	45%	44%	41%	41%	36%	35%	30%	30%
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE									
Efficiency									
1	Net Operating Surplus Margin	= or > 0%	4%	8%	0%	-1%	-1%	-6%	-6%
2	Net Surplus /Deficit Electricity	0% - 15%	13%	8%	9%	10%	12%	6%	2%
3	Net Surplus /Deficit Water	= or > 0%	16%	16%	10%	7%	15%	10%	5%
4	Net Surplus /Deficit Refuse	= or > 0%	-6%	5%	-13%	2%	0%	-4%	-2%
5	Net Surplus /Deficit Sanitation and Waste Water	= or > 0%	10%	-2%	4%	-3%	-9%	-12%	-5%
Distribution Losses									
1	Electricity Distribution Losses (Percentage)	7% - 10%	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
2	Water Distribution Losses (Percentage)	15% - 30%	24%	26%	28%	24%	24%	24%	25%
Revenue Management									
1	Growth in Number of Active Consumer Accounts	None	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%
2	Revenue Growth (%)	= CPI	6%	9%	2%	12%	11%	11%	2%
3	Revenue Growth (%) - Excluding capital grants	= CPI	7%	11%	0%	14%	5%	14%	4%
Expenditure Management									
1	Creditors Payment Period (Trade Creditors)	30 days	26 days	33 days	31 days	30 days	29 days	29 days	31 days
2	Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure / Total Operating Expenditure	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%
3	Remuneration as % of Total Operating Expenditure	25% - 40%	34%	33%	34%	31%	32%	30%	31%
4	Contracted Services % of Total Operating Expenditure	2% - 5%	17%	15%	16%	16%	16%	17%	16%
Grant Dependency									
1	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) to Total Capital Expenditure	None	47%	43%	85%	53%	31%	54%	65%
2	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) to Total Capital Expenditure	None	26%	19%	68%	19%	13%	10%	14%
3	Own Source Revenue to Total Operating Revenue(Including Agency Revenue)	None	89%	90%	87%	92%	97%	95%	93%
BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION									
1	Capital Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator	95% - 100%	100%	77%	91%	81%	89%	100%	100%
2	Operating Expenditure Budget Implementation Indicator	95% - 100%	96%	91%	97%	99%	100%	100%	100%
3	Operating Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator	95% - 100%	107%	100%	100%	103%	103%	100%	100%
4	Service Charges and Property Rates Revenue Budget Implementation Indicator	95% - 100%	102%	101%	103%	103%	101%	100%	100%

ANNEXURE I

mSCOA IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS ON A STANDARD CHART OF ACCOUNTS (mSCOA):

POST IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF mSCOA PROJECT – MAY 2024

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1. Executive Summary

The purpose of this submission to Council is to:

1. Inform Council on specific initiatives to date by National Treasury to enable a full and complete understanding of the scope and extent of the SCOA implementation as applicable to all municipalities and municipal entities;
2. Report to Council on progress made to date with the implementation of mSCOA at the Overstrand Municipality since the previous report to Council.
3. Maintain an on-going awareness of specific mSCOA initiatives in the Overstrand Municipality; and
4. Considerations on the way forward with the core financial system, being Samras Classic, currently in use by the Overstrand Municipality.

A comprehensive supplementary report in this regard, providing the necessary detail with regard to background and historic information over the past number of years for this National Treasury project, was also included previously (up to 31 December 2019), as part of the reporting to Council.

2. Updated status 2023/2024: Mar 2024 (Quarter 3)

MFMA Budget Circular No. 126 (7 Dec 2023) guided as follows:

"**6.6 *m*SCOA governance and implementation**

Municipalities that have not yet achieved the required level of mSCOA implementation, must develop and implement a road map (action plan) to fast track the implementation of mSCOA. The focus areas that should be considered (at a minimum) when developing the road map are articulated in ***Annexure A*** *attached to this circular.*

6.7 Regulating the minimum business processes and system specifications for mSCOA

The National Treasury will regulate the minimum business processes and system specifications for mSCOA towards the end of 2025/26. This project will also include the following outputs:

- *Review and update the set of minimum business processes and system specifications for mSCOA (currently articulated in MFMA Circular No. 80) to incorporate new legislative requirements that have been issued since the circular was published;*
- *Update and develop the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for mSCOA;*
- *Align the current ICT due diligence assessment for mSCOA to the new Regulations;*
- *Consultation with key stakeholders on draft regulations; and*
- *Training on the new Regulations to ensure that there is a fair understanding of the new regulation by stakeholders.*

Further communication will be issued on the consultation processes and training in due course."

New appointments were made to the Solvem staff, inclusive of a new appointment on executive management level. Communication with the service provider is taking place on a regular basis with the attendance of all SAMRAS Usergroup workshops and meetings by senior Finance Directorate - and ICT Department staff in this regard. In providing insight regarding monitoring of progress with the development and implementation of web-based modules.

Overstrand will continue to monitor progress with reference to implementation, especially relating to the client-wide implementation of the Expenditure/SCM module.

The next Usergroup meeting will be held on 4 April 2024 via the Teams platform. For Overstrand, the status quo is maintained regarding further considerations with regard to system implementation, pending the outcome of successful implementation of the organogram and SCM module at other comparable user sites.

Usergroup meetings allow municipalities to obtain feedback from the service provider with regard to progress made with development of the respective Web Modules as well as updates from these municipal sites where specific web module testing was in process. Confirmation of the dates for the next workshop and meeting are awaited.

The mSCOA committee currently follows a process of monthly monitoring with regard to before-mentioned development and implementation of web-based modules at sites as we become aware of information. Assurance of sucessfull implementation of web-based modules and the organogram are regarded as a pre-requisite for embarking on implementation of these modules.

The Action Plan of the municipality is based on the latest Roadmap received in March 2024 from Solvem, containing the high level information of the modules required (migration to the web) to ensure integration with 3rd party systems and implementation of functionality with regard to workflow and document mangement. It is however important to note that the following status update for March 2022, is still relevant to the extent that some those implementations could be confirmed as completed and successfully implemented in the respective municipal environments.

For Overstrand, the status quo remains the same as at the end of December 2023 regarding further considerations with regard to system implementation. The municipality follows up regarding the outcome of successful implementation of the organogram and SCM module at other comparable user sites.

3. Updated status 2023/2024: Dec 2023 (Quarter 2)

The Usergroup meeting was held on 13 December 2023 via the Teams platform. The status quo is still maintained regarding further considerations with regard to system implementation, pending the outcome of successful implementation of the organogram and SCM module at other comparable user sites.

At these Usergroup meetings feedback is shared by the service provider with regard to progress made with development of the respective Web Modules, as well as the updated status of these municipal sites where specific web module implementation/testing are in

process. The most recent usergroup meeting did not provide any meaningful progress at high capacity sites selected by the municipality for monitoring.

The municipality furthermore experienced major challenges with incorrect regulatory reports from the system on a monthly basis since 1 July 2023, with seemingly no permanent solution to resolve, and prevent this from occuring again. This matter was escalated to senior management and continuous monitoring by the municipality is taking place.

The mSCOA chart is reviewed on an annual basis to address implementation challenges and correct chart related errors. Towards this end, Version 6.8 is released with MFMA Budget Circular no 126 on 7 December 2023. Version 6.8 of the chart will be effective from 2024/25 and must be used to compile the 2024/25 MTREF.

Status 2023/2024: Sept 2023 (Quarter 1)
No further consideration is currently being given by Overstrand Municipality for the implementation of further web modules, pending the planned visit to Stellenbosch Municipality by a number of municipalities, in order to determine the progress with implementation of the SCM module, for any further consideration. This visit will take place during the first week of October 2023 and will subsequently be included in the next reporting to the council.

Status 2022/2023: June 2023 <u>(Combined quarter 1-4)</u>
Overstrand municipality has arranged site visits to Stellenbosch and Breede Valley municipality's to observe the implementation of the Web-based SCM Module. The dates has still to be confirmed by the respective municipalities.

During the 3rd & 4th quarters, Solvem implemented the latest version 6.7 of the mSCOA chart on the web-based budget module. The budget for the 2023/2024 MTREF was captured and successfully implemented on the web module by 2 July 2023.

MFMA Budget Circular No. 122 (9 Dec 2022) guided as follows:

"Regulation of Minimum Business Processes and System Specifications

National Treasury will review and regulate minimum business processes and system specifications for mSCOA by the end of 2024/25. In preparation for the regulation of the minimum requirements, municipalities should ensure that they comply fully with the current minimum business processes and system specifications articulated in MFMA Circular No. 80 (dated 08 March 2016).

Where a municipality is not fully compliant with the mSCOA requirements, a mSCOA Road Map must be in place to drive and fast track the mSCOA implementation in the municipality. The mSCOA Steering Committee, chaired by the Accounting Officer or his/ her delegate, must use the mSCOA Road Map to track progress and take correction actions where required.

Road Maps must be reviewed and updated annually as part of the budget process is update and submitted to Council for approval together with their 2023/24 MTREF budget. Municipalities will be required to upload their updated mSCOA Road Maps in a

PDF format on the GoMuni Upload portal as part of their 2023/24 MTREF tabled and adopted budget submission and thereafter on a quarterly basis as part of their in-year reporting.

Municipalities should ensure that they budget sufficiently to become and remain mSCOA compliant."

Communication with the service provider is taking place on a regular basis with the attendance of all SAMRAS Usergroup workshops and meetings by senior Finance Directorate - and ICT Department staff in this regard. In providing insight regarding monitoring of progress with the development and implementation of web-based modules, the following background –

A senior delegation from the service provider (SOLVEM) made an on-site courtesy visit on 12 September 2022 and general systems information and incidents logs status were discussed and reviewed. Overstrand will continue to monitor progress with reference to implementation, especially relating to the client-wide implementation of the Expenditure/SCM module.

Challenges were experienced with the August 2022 reporting cycle system information extracts and reports, and although the incidents were logged timeously with the service provider, the issues were only resolved after the reporting due dates. A report on the system failure was requested from the service provider, and submitted to Provincial Treasury in response to an official enquiry by them.

The next Usergroup meeting was held on 20 October 2022 via the Teams platform. For Overstrand, the status quo is maintained regarding further considerations with regard to system implementation, pending the outcome of successful implementation of the organogram and SCM module at other comparable user sites.

Usergroup meetings allow municipalities to obtain feedback from the service provider with regard to progress made with development of the respective Web Modules as well as updates from these municipal sites where specific web module testing was in process. Confirmation of the dates for the next workshop and meeting are awaited.

The mSCOA committee currently follows a process of monthly monitoring with regard to before-mentioned development and implementation of web-based modules at sites as we become aware of information. Assurance of sucessfull implementation of web-based modules and the organogram are regarded as a pre-requisite for embarking on implementation of these modules.

The Action Plan of the municipality is based on the communication received from Solvem, containing the high level information of the modules required (migration to the web) to ensure integration with 3rd party systems and implementation of functionality with regard to workflow and document mangement. It is however important to note that the following status update for March 2022, is still relevant to the extent that none of those impelmentations could be confirmed as completed and successfully implemented in the respective municipal environments.

The most recent Usergroup meeting was held on 6 April 2023 in hybrid format, in person and via the Teams platform. For Overstrand, the status quo remains the same as at the

end of March 2023 regarding further considerations with regard to system implementation. The municipality follows up regarding the outcome of successful implementation of the organogram and SCM module at other comparable user sites.
This development will be closely monitored and any important matters impacting on the Overstrand contract, service rendering levels, etc will be reported to Council, as well as the relevant spheres of government as might be applicable, inclusive of any assessment outcome. The admnistration will maintain continuation of quarterly reports as part of Budget Reports, due to the process currently still not leading to a close-out report in the current financial period.

A two-person delegation from the service provider (Solvem) made an on-site courtesy visit on 12 September 2022 and general systems information and incidents logs status were discussed and reviewed. Overstrand will continue to monitor progress with reference to implementation, especially relating to the client-wide implementation of the Expenditure/SCM module.

Challenges were experienced with the August 2022 reporting cycle system information extracts and reports, and although the incidents were logged timeously with the service provider, the issues were only resolved after the reporting due dates. A report on the system failure was requested from the service provider, and submitted to Provincial Treasury in response to an official enquiry by them.

4. National Treasury budgetary mSOCA guidance / communications:

The absence of any clear direction from National Treasury in terms of the anticipated outcome of the mSCOA systems audits as previously communicated, inclusive of National Treasury's envisaged transversal tender process and specifications, compounded challenges for municipalities. NT did not share any further information regarding the mentioned audits and confirmed in MFMA Budget Circular No. 112 (6 Dec 2021) the following: "However, should a municipality need to procure a new financial system, they must follow the processes set out in the MFMA read together with the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations and MFMA Budget Circulars No. 93, 98 and mSCOA Circulars No 5 and 6. In addition, National Treasury has not accredited any of the municipal financial systems available in the market and this should therefore not be advertised as a requirement in municipal tender documents.
National and Provincial Treasuries held extensive engagements with key system providers during which the system functionality on the following were demonstrated: IDP and budget, supply chain management (SCM), asset management, annual financial statements, revenue management, cash flow and period control. These engagements provided National and Provincial Treasuries with an understanding of what functionality is available on each system and what the key system related challenges are."

The following was furthermore stated: "Municipalities that procured systems through the RT25-2016 transversal tender must approach the market to procure a new service provider for system support and maintenance. Due to the high financial investment in procuring financial systems, it is not cost effective to change financial systems every 3 to 5 years. Also, the expiry of the SLA does not necessitate the procurement of a new financial system - unless the system that is being used is not complying with the required business processes and system specifications." From before-mentioned it can be derived that NT will not provide for any further communication to Local Government with

regard to the before-mentioned release of audit results to assist municipalities with the outcome of their process in this regard. It is rather stated in the circular again that “It should be emphasised that the onus to ensure compliance with the mSCOA Regulations and minimum system specifications as per MFMA Circular No. 80 and its Annexure B rests with the municipality and not the system vendor. Municipalities should ensure that they budget sufficiently to become and remain mSCOA compliant.”

National Treasury issued the following Circulars and guidance relating to mSCOA from December 2021 to March 2022:

i. *Municipal Budget Circular (No 112) for the 2022/23 MTREF - 04 December 2021;*
ii. *Municipal Budget Circular (No 115) for the 2022/23 MTREF - 04 March 2022:)*

The Draft and Final budgets were compiled according to the latest chart available on the financial system:

- mSCOA Segment Detail – (Final Version 6.6 – 6 Dec 2021) for implementation 2022/22
- mSCOA Segment Detail – (6.6.1. Patch to Version 6.6 – 4 Mar 2022) for implementation 2022/23

It was furthermore now advised in the Budget Circular for this draft budget cycle (No 112): “That the credibility of the mSCOA data strings remains a concern although we have observed a marked improvement in some areas. At the core of the problem is:

- The incorrect use of the mSCOA chart and segments, balance sheet budgeting, movement accounting and basic municipal accounting practices by municipalities;
- Some municipalities are not budgeting, transacting and reporting directly in/ from their core financial systems; have not purchased all the modules of the core financial system or have not upgraded to the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) (mSCOA enabling) version of their financial systems;
- A number of municipalities are still transacting on their legacy systems that are not the functionality of their financial systems, while they are paying for maintenance and support for the mSCOA enabling system that was procured. This constitute fruitless and wasteful expenditure; and
- Municipalities are not locking their adopted budgets and their financial systems at month-end to ensure prudent financial management. To enforce municipalities to lock their budgets and close their financial system at month-end in 2022/23, the Local Government Database and Reporting System will lock all submission periods within the reporting period at the end of each quarter. The published period will NOT be opened again to ensure consistency between publications. System vendors were also requested to build this functionality into their municipal financial systems.

Municipalities should refer to the guidance provided in the mSCOA circulars issued by the National Treasury to classify their transactions correctly.”

Section 5.3 of the circular also addresses the Regulation of Minimum Business Processes and System Specifications as follows:

"One of the key objectives of the mSCOA reform is to ensure that municipalities are planning, budgeting, transacting and reporting directly on and from integrated ERP systems to have one version of the truth in terms of the reported financial performance. The manual correction of data strings by municipal officials or system vendors are not allowed in terms of the mSCOA Regulations.
All municipalities and municipal entities had to comply with the mSCOA Regulations by 1 July 2017. MFMA Circular No. 80 (Annexure B) provided guidance on the minimum business processes and system specifications for all categories of municipalities (A, B and C). Anumber of Regulations and best practices as per the MFMA Circulars have been introduced since the issuing of MFMA Circular No. 80 in 2016.
The National Treasury will expand and regulate the business processes and system specifications in 2022/23 to these new developments. If your municipality has not yet achieved the minimum required level of mSCOA implementation, then a detailed action plan (road map) must be developed to indicate how the municipality will fast track the implementation of mSCOA."

The Overstrand mSCOA Committee will at all times consider the appropriate approach in ensuring that the municipality will not be exposed to risk from either an operational- and/or monitary perspective in this regard, this also in accordance with previous confirmations in this regard.

5. SAMRAS Usergroup Workshops & Meetings:

The following status reported on for Quarter 4 thus still applies –

"The service provider is still in process of continuous development of the Web system modules, with ongoing efforts to migrate West Coast District Municipality, Stellenbosch Municipality, George Municipality, Breede Valley Municipality and Bitou Municipality among other, starting with the initial steps (organogram, commodity codes, contract management data), in preparing (municipalities at various stages currently) for the roll-out of primarily the SCM web module, as the new version to replace the current classic version of the system ultimately."

The municipality is awaiting feedback from the service provider with regard to the testing of the Organogram functionality, a prerequisite for any other modules to be implemented in the web.

The service provider of the SAMRAS system (Solvem) arranged for 2 day-sessions Tuesday 7 June 2022 to Wednesday 8 June 2022 to assist them in testing the development of modules up to date, indicating that they are looking forward to getting the best out of the training and workshop sessions to improve their product and user experience.

The two days were followed by the quarterly Usergroup meeting on 9 June 2022.

Previous SOLVEM SAMRAS Usergroup workshop and Usergroup meeting took place as a hibrid virtual/physical sessions on 3 - 4 November 2021.

The service provider is still in process of continuous development of the Web system modules, with ongoing efforts to migrate West Coast District Municipality, Stellenbosch Municipality, George Municipality, Breede Valley Municipality and Bitou Municipality among other, starting with the initial steps (organogram, commodity codes, contract management data), in preparing (municipalities at various stages currently) for the roll-out of primarily the SCM web module, as the new version to replace the current classic version of the system ultimately. On request of Overstrand Municipality to view a demo of the Asset Register, the municipality was advised that the web version is not ready yet. This is regarded as one of the critical considerations of a desirable The next SAMRAS Usergroup workshop and Usergroup meetings scheduled for March 2022 were phost-phoned on request of the service provider, to April 2022.

The necessary evidence and confirmation required, confirming that the service provider is in a position to provide the required resources is currently considered by the Overstrand mSCOA / conversion committee. Before-mentioned, inclusive of an updated and detailed project plan for a viable migration process, with regard to the SCM module to the web-based platform identified by SAMRAS as a critical priority, and during 2021 listed for actioning in the third quarter of the 2021/2022 financial year. The municipality is however currently aware of one municipality where this module has been implemented and funtional, though not representing the complete supply chain management functionality and workflow areas representative of formal procurement processes. During the next quarter (Apr 2022 onwards) a site visit to a municipality, who will be able to demonstrate the functionality of the implementation in the production environment, is envisaged.

It is again confirmed that the administration will consider the appropriate approach in ensuring that the municipality will not be exposed to risk from either an operational- and/or monetary perspective in this regard. As stated in previous reporting, the status as at 31 December 2021 remains the same with regard to the absence of any clear direction from National Treasury in terms of the outcome of systems audits.

The mSCOA committee currently follows a process of monitoring progress with regard to before-mentioned development and implementation of web-based modules at sites as we become aware of information. Assurance of sucessfull implementation of web-based modules is regarded as a pre-requisite for embarking on implementation of these modules.

Matters regarded of impportance and impacting on the Overstrand contract, service rendering levels, etc will be reported to Council, with the continuation of quarterly reports as part of the Budget Report, due to the process currently still not leading to a close-out report in the current financial period.

6. Previous quarter/historic status up to December 2021

<u>mSCOA Project Governance and Management: Solvem (previously Bytes Systems Integration) and engagements with regard to the Samras Financial System)</u>

It was reported to Council (Dec 2020, Quarter 2) that Overstrand Municipality received correspondence on 31 December 2020 from the service provider (Bytes Systems

Integration) for the financial system currently in use (SAMRAS), inclusive of the following notification as corresponded to National Treasury:

"this letter serves to advise that the service provider for the SAMRAS system has changed from Altron TMT (Pty) Ltd to Solvem Consulting (Pty) Ltd. The effective date of the business transfer is the 1 December 2020. The transfer of the resources will be the 1 January 2021. The SAMRAS product and service offerings remain the same. The full resource team transfers in a section 197 process and hence continuity of service will be uninterrupted to our current clients."

It was also confirmed that this development will be closely monitored and any important matters impacting on the Overstrand contract, service rendering levels, etc. will be reported to Council, with the continuation of this quarterly report, due to the process still not leading to a close-out report in the near future.

The feedback provided to municipalities a year ago (March 2021) focused on the continuous development of the Web system modules and importantly, efforts currently with regard to the gradual migration of West Coast District Municipality, Stellenbosch Municipality, and lately George Municipality, in particular to the web modules. Progress with these efforts are currently at various stages, which could not be established as completed migration processes from the classic environment to the web. Other instances of municipalities involved and the extent of these municipal sites where specific web module testing is currently underway, or planning processes could not be established during these workshops and the usergroup meeting on the 4th of March 2021, to provide the necessary evidence and confirmation that the service provider is currently in a position to provide the required resources and detailed project plan for a viable migration process with regard to any substantial module or section of a module, to the web-based platform.

The service provider provided the following feedback in terms of further development of web modules attended to, since the previous usergroup meeting towards the end of 2020, up to the end of February 2021:



The Overstrand mSCOA Committee awaited detailed information requested from the service provider, in order to consider the appropriate approach in ensuring that the

municipality will not be exposed to risk from either an operational- and/or monitary perspective.

mSCOA Circulars

The inclusion of the following reference with regard to most recent mSCOA circulars in the past 2 years aims to provide Council with an overview of progress made by National Treasury in the roll-out of the mSCOA Regulation thus far -

Municipal SCOA Circular No. 7 - 02 March 2020: Guide on Construction Work in Progress (CWIP)
The principles stated in this circular were implemented during the 2019/2020 General Adjustments Budget, which served before Council on 26 February 2020 and was carried forward into the 2020/2021 Budget Cycle

Municipal SCOA Circular No. 8 - 24 April 2020: Guidance on Virement Policies for Municipalities
The guidance in this circular already forms an integral part of Overstrand municipality's Virement Policy.

Municipal SCOA Circular No. 9 - 09 June 2020: Reporting on COVID-19 using the mSCOA chart
The principle of Typical Workstream Projects relating to COVID-19 was implemented for the Special Adjustments Budget in June 2020, notwithstanding that is circular was issued on the same day that the Special Adjustments Budget was submitted to be tabled in Council.

Municipal SCOA Circular No. 10 – 14 October 2020: Cash Flow Guidance
This circular is to provide further guidance to municipalities on the correct use of the municipal standard chart of accounts (mSCOA) data strings to populate the cash flows tables in Schedules A, B and C of the Municipal Budget Reporting Regulations (MBRR)To ensure that the MBRR cash flow tables (A7, SA30, B7 and C7) are linked correctly to the mSCOA data strings.

National Treasury corrected the linkages in the segment item: asset and liabilities.

Municipal SCOA Circular No. 11 – 4 December 2020: Guidance on the use of the Fund Segment
The purpose of this circular is to provide guidance to municipalities on the use of the Fund segment.

Following the guidance provided in Circular 10, the following cash flow issues still had to be corrected and/or clarified:

- The recording of unallocated deposits;
- The duplication of capital assets other expenditure (trade and other payables – payables and accruals);
- The linking of construction Work-In-Progress (CWIP) to capital assets in Table A9 of the A1 Schedule;
- The linking of advance payments and retentions to the cash flow tables;
- The distinction of and payment between Inventory, Contracted Services and Other Expenditure line items not specifically listed under Liabilities in the mSCOA chart; and

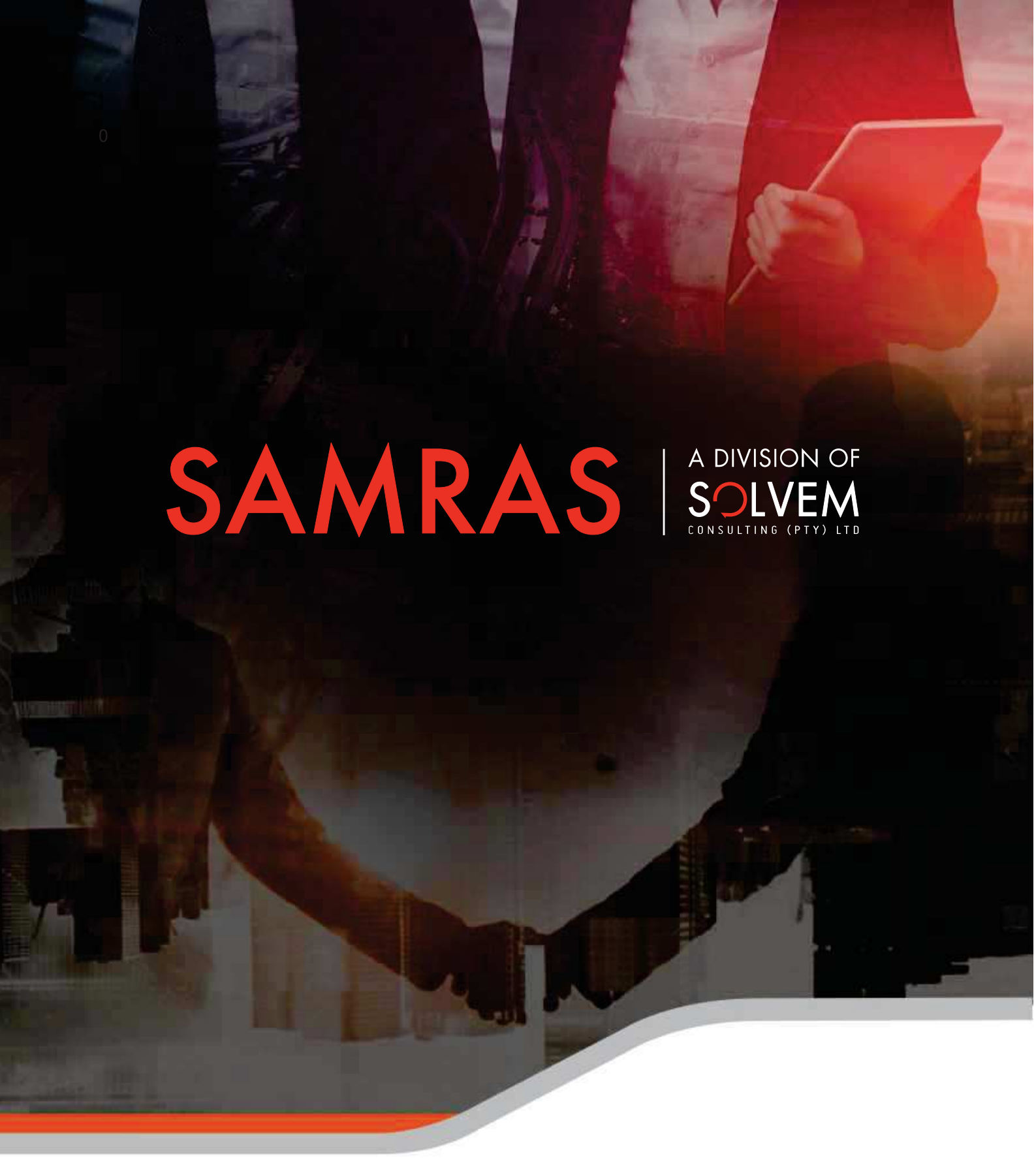
• The linking of Income tax receivable, Income tax payables, Value Added Tax (VAT) receivable, VAT payable, Accrued interest on receivables to cash flow/payments.

Municipal SCOA Circular No. 12 – 01 October 2021: Guidance on Value Added Tax (VAT)

The purpose of this circular is to provide guidance to municipalities on how to budget, transact and report for Value Added Tax (VAT) using the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) chart.

The following guidance is provided in Circulr 12:

- When municipalities prepare their MTREF budgets, it must be exclusive of VAT and therefore the regulated budget Tables A4 and A5 must be VAT exclusive.
- It should also be noted that the accounts for Input and Output Tax on the mSCOA chart is named Input and Output VAT and irrecoverable debt is referred to as bad debt. Therefore, where reference is made to the VAT accounts in the chart in the examples used to explain the VAT transactions, Input and Output VAT and bad debt is used as per the mSCOA chart.
- These discrepancies in the terminology will be corrected in version 6.6 of the chart.



NT Business Processes Roadmap

First quarter 2024

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1. OVERVIEW

This document contains the detail of the progress of modernizing Samras classic to the upgrade version on the web and alignment to the National Treasury 15 business processes.

The position as at first quarter 2024.

2. 15 BUSINESS PROCESSES PROGRESS

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	Modules	version		Avail	WEB	Test Site	Notes
1	**Customer Care, Credit Control& Debt Collection**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Debt Management	n/a	Y	Y	Released		
	Receipting - other income	Y	Y	Y	April	Stellenbosch	Released at City of Cape Town
	Receipting - debtors	Y	Y	Y	May	Stellenbosch	Released at City of Cape Town
	Citizens Portal	n/a	Y	Y	Released		
2	**Budget & Monitoring**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Main Budget	n/a	Y	Y	Released		
	IDP	n/a	Y	Y	Released		
	SDBIP	n/a	Y	Y	Released		
	Procurement Plan	n/a	Y	Y	Released		
3	**Financial Accounting**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	GL	n/a	Y	Y	Released		
	AFS	n/a	Y	Y	in testing	Stellenbosch	to be updated to 6.8 NT specimen
	Account Payables	Y	Y	Y	Released		
	Cash Management/Bank Recon	Y	Y	Y	Released		
	Investments	Y	Y	Y	in testing	Stellenbosch	
	Loan Register	Y	Y	Y	in testing	Stellenbosch	with assets funding
	Tax & VAT	Y	Y	Y	Released		
	Insurance Claims	n/a	Y	N	TBA		with assets phase 2
	Fixed Assets Management	Y	Y	Y	Released		
4	**Assets**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Costing & Reporting	Y	Y	Y	Released		
5	**Project Accounting**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Project Management	N	TBA	N	TBA		
	Project Planning & creation	N	Y	Y	Released		
6	**Treasury & Cash Management**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Bank Recon	Y	Y	Y	Released		
	Petty Cash	N	Y	Y	TBA	Stellenbosch	revisited to align to eProcurement
7	**Procurement - SCM**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	SCM	Y	Y	Y	Released		
	Inventory	Y	Y	Y	Released		
	Contract management	N	Y	Y	Released		
8	**Grant Management**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Grant Management	Y	Y	Y	in testing	Stellenbosch	
9	**Full Asset Life Cycle Maintenance Management**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Full Asset Life Cycle Maintenance Management	**N**	Y	N	TBA	Stellenbosch	
10	**Real Estate & Resources Management (ESRI integration)**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Real Estate & Resources Management (ESRI integration)			3rd Party			
11	**Human Resources & Payroll**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Leave	Y	Y	Y	Released		
	Time & Attendance	N	Y	WIP	TBA	WCDM	
	Payroll	Y	Y	Y	in testing		

	Modules	version		Avail	WEB	Test Site	Notes
	Performance Management	N	Y	Y	Released		
12	**Valuation Roll Management**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Valuation Roll Management	Y	WIP	WIP			
13	**Land Use Building Control - Spatial Planning - 3rdParty ESRI**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Land Use Building Control - Spatial Planning - 3rdParty ESRI			3rd Party			
14	**Revenue Cycle Billing**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Revenue Cycle Billing	Y	WIP	WIP	TBA	Stellenbosch, BVM	
15	**Corporate Governance**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Document Management	N	Y	Y	Released	ZFM	
	AFS	N	Y	Y	in testing	Stellenbosch	
16	**Additional**	**Classic**	**WEB**				
	Supplier web site	N	Y	WIP	TBA	Stellenbosch	

3. DOCUMENTATION

The new functionality, when released, is included in the online help and will be advised with the weekly release notes process.

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ANNEXURE J

Demand Management Plan

DEMAND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2024/2025

DMP REF #	Directorate [R]	Project Name / Tender Description	Existing /Current Contract Number	Expiry Date of current contract	New Tender Number	Contract Owner	Estimated Total Project Cost	Proposed Procurement Process to follow	Submission of specifications	BSC	Advert	Closing Date	BEC	BAC	Commencement of contract	New Contract expiry date
SECTION A: REPEATABLE / MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS																
A1	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	ONLINE SUBSCRIPTION FOR ACCESS TO LEGAL INFORMATION FOR A 2 YEAR CONTRACT PERIOD	SC2306/2022	2025/01/09	TBC	JOHNSON C	R 555 719.81	TENDER	2024/10/31	2024/11/06	2024/11/15	2024/12/13	2025/01/23	2025/01/31	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A3	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	AMENDMENT OF SC1634B/2015: PROVISION OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) SERVICES IN THE OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY AREA ENDING 30 JUNE 2025	SC1634C/2015	2025/06/30	TBC	MULLER S	R 250 000.00	SECTION 116 (3)	2024/10/31	2024/11/30	2025/01/24	2025/02/23	2025/04/30	2025/05/08	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A4	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	EDUCATION AWARENESS - PUPPET SHOWS AND LIVE THEATRE FOR SCHOLARS TO CREATE AWARENESS FOR WATER CONSERVATION, WASTE RECYCLING AND, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION FOR A CONTRACT PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2025	SC2303/2022	2025/06/30	TBC	MITCHELL C	R 1 035 000.00	TENDER	2024/11/08	2024/11/27	2025/01/31	2025/02/28	2025/04/24	2025/04/09	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A5	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	APPOINTMENT OF PANEL OF ATTORNEYS FOR THE RENDERING OF CONVEYANCING AND NOTARY SERVICES FOR A PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2025	SC2293/2022	2025/06/30	TBC	A LE ROUX & GCOTYELWA A	R 257 100.00	TENDER	2025/01/17	2025/01/29	2025/02/14	2025/03/21	2025/04/17	2025/05/02	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A6	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	MAINTENANCE AND UPGRADE OF TELEMETRY MONITORING SYSTEMS FOR WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	SCD3537/2023	2025/06/30	TBC	BLIGNAUT H	R 1 000 000.00	DEVIATION	2025/03/28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025/07/01	2027/06/30
A7	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	OPERATION OF MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY HERMANUS	SC2182/2021	2024/10/31	TBC	MITCHELL C	R 10 616 000.00	TENDER	2024/05/06	2024/05/15	2024/05/31	2024/07/05	2024/08/22	2024/09/06	2024/11/01	2027/06/30
A8	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	DOCUMENT ARCHIVING AND AUTOMATED PROCESS AND WORKFLOW BUSINESS SYSTEM	SC1327(vii)/2013	2025/06/30	TBC	JOHNSON C & VAN	R 1 433 724.29	SECTION 116 (3)	2024/10/31	2024/11/30	2025/01/24	2025/02/23	2025/04/30	2025/05/08	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A9	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	SOFTWARE USED TO MANAGE TIME AND ATTENDANCE OF EMPLOYESS.	SC1327(ii)/2013	2025/06/30	TBC	BUCCHIANERI L	R 658 747.00	SECTION 116 (3)	2024/10/31	2024/11/30	2025/01/24	2025/02/23	2025/04/30	2025/05/08	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A10	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	SOFTWARE USED TO MANAGE THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN,THE SERVICE DEVELOPMENT AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT (LICENCE FEE).	SC1327(vi)/2013	2025/06/30	TBC	JOHNSON C, LOUW R & BUCCHIANERI L	R 323 231.63	SECTION 116 (3)	2024/10/31	2024/11/30	2025/01/24	2025/02/23	2025/04/30	2025/05/08	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A11	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	AMENDMENT OF SC1701A/2016: SOFTWARE AND WEBSITE FOR CARAVAN PARK/CAMPING RESERVATIONS FOR A CONTRACT PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2025	SC1701D/2016	2025/06/30	TBC	JOHNSON C	R 538 469.82	SECTION 116 (3)	2024/10/31	2024/11/30	2025/01/24	2025/02/23	2025/04/30	2025/05/08	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A12	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF SC1793A/2017: THE ACQUISITION OF A CAPPED ELA LICENSING FEE FOR THE GIS SYSTEM FOR A CONTRACT PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2025	SC1793B/2017	2025/06/30	TBC	JOHNSON C	TBC	SECTION 116 (3)	2024/10/31	2024/11/30	2025/01/24	2025/02/23	2025/04/30	2025/05/08	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A13	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	WEBSITE OF THE OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY FOR A CONTRACT PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2022	SC1970/2019	2025/06/30	TBC	ZWENI N & BUCCHI	R 756 500.00	SECTION 116 (3)	2024/10/31	2024/11/30	2025/01/24	2025/02/23	2025/04/30	2025/05/08	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A14	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	APPOINTMENT OF A MEDIA AGENCY FOR THE PLACEMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS FOR A CONTRACT PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2025	SC2290/2022	2025/06/30	TBC	BUCCHIANERI L	R 1 527 891.00	TENDER	2024/10/31	2024/11/06	2024/11/22	2025/01/24	2025/03/06	2025/03/14	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A15	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	GRAPHIC DESIGN SERVICES	SC2337/2022	2025/06/30	TBC	ZWENI N	R 349 619.00	TENDER	2024/10/31	2024/11/06	2024/11/22	2025/01/24	2025/03/06	2025/03/14	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A17	COMMUNITY SERVICES	BUSINESS SYSTEM THROUGH WHICH THE MAINTENANCE OF ALL PROPERTY ND INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS IN THE MUNICIPALITY IS DONE.	SC1327(iv)/2013	2025/06/30	TBC	COETZEE L & STEENBERG T	R 463 451.00	SECTION 116 (3)	2024/10/31	2024/11/30	2025/01/24	2025/02/23	2025/04/30	2025/05/08	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A18	COMMUNITY SERVICES	LIFEGUARD SERVICES FOR THE OVERSTRAND AREA FOR A CONTRACT PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2025	SC2287/2022	2025/06/30	TBC	WYNGAARD A	R4 000 000	TENDER	2024/09/12	2024/09/18	2024/10/04	2024/11/01	2024/12/06	2024/12/13	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A19	COMMUNITY SERVICES	PROVISION OF GARDEN MAINTENANCE SERVICES IN HERMANUS AREA FOR A CONTRACT PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2025	SC2246/2021	2025/06/30	TBC	MARX T	R2 287 600	TENDER	2024/10/15	2024/10/23	2024/11/14	2024/12/04	2025/01/30	2025/02/07	2025/07/02	2028/07/01
A20	COMMUNITY SERVICES	ARBOURICULTURAL CONSULTATION AND THE PRUNING AND FELLING OF TREES IN THE HERMANUS, KLEINMOND AND STANFORD AREAS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2025.	SC2245/2021	2025/06/30	TBC	MARX T	R 1 559 964.00	TENDER	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2025/07/03	2028/07/02
A21	COMMUNITY SERVICES	TRANSVERSAL TERM CONTRACT RT46-2020: APPOINTMENT OF CONTRACTORS FOR THE PROVISION OF VEHICLE FLEET MANAGEMENT SERVICES TO THE STATE FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS - 1 APRIL 2021 TO 31 MARCH 2026	SC2214A/2021	2025/06/30	TBC	STEENBERG T	TBC	TRANSVERSAL	2024/10/01	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	2026/04/01	2029/03/31
A22	COMMUNITY SERVICES	RESEAL, UPGRADING AND REHABILITATION OF ROADS IN OVERSTRAND FOR A CONTRACT PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2025	SC2353/2022	2025/06/30	TBC	STEENBERG T	TBC	TENDER	2024/11/08	2024/11/27	2025/01/31	2025/02/28	2025/04/24	2025/04/09	TBC	TBC
A23	PROTECTION SERVICES	SERVICE AND REPAIR OF GROUND LATTERS	SCD3456/2022	2025/06/30	TBC	SMITH L	R 500 000.00	DEVIATION	2025/01/30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A24	PROTECTION SERVICES	SERVICE AND REPAIR OF COMPRESS AIR EQUIPMENT	SCD3481/2022	2025/06/30	TBC	SMITH L	R 420 000.00	DEVIATION	2025/01/30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A25	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	CORE FINANCIAL BUSINESS SYSTEM (LICENCE FEES).	SC1327(i)/2013	2025/06/30	TBC	JOHNSON C & ROETS	R 13 720 966.68	SECTION 116 (3)	2024/10/31	2024/11/30	2025/01/24	2025/02/23	2025/04/30	2025/05/08	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A26	FINANCE	SOFTWARE TO MANAGE THE DEBT COLLECTION FROM RESIDENTS WHOSE PAYMENTS OF MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES ARE IN AREAS.	SC1327(x)(viii)/2013	2025/06/30	TBC	HOONEBERG E	R 715 400.00	SECTION 116 (3)	2024/10/31	2024/11/30	2025/01/24	2025/02/23	2025/04/30	2025/05/08	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A27	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	PAYDAY - HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND PAYROLL BUSINESS SYSTEM	SC1327(ix)/2013	2025/06/30	TBC	JOHNSON C & VORSTER H	R 897 937.82	SECTION 116 (3)	2024/10/31	2024/11/30	2025/01/24	2025/02/23	2025/04/30	2025/05/08	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A28	FINANCE	PROVISION AND ADMINISTRATION OF AN ELECTRICITY PREPAYMENT VENDING SYSTEM FOR A CONTRACT PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2022	SC1961/2019	2025/06/30	TBC	HOONEBERG E	R 16 000 000.00	TENDER	2024/10/31	2024/11/06	2024/11/22	2025/01/24	2025/03/06	2025/03/14	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A29	FINANCE	THE COMPILATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE GENERAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY VALUATION ROLLS FOR A CONRACT PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2025	SC2259/2021	2025/06/30	TBC	HOONEBERG E	R 13 000 000.00	TENDER	2024/10/31	2024/11/06	2024/11/22	2025/01/24	2025/03/06	2025/03/14	2025/07/01	2028/06/30
A30	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	MICROSOFT OFFICE 365: MIGRATE, DESIGN, INSTALL, MAINTAIN AND TRAIN	TBC	TBC	TBC	JOHNSON C	R 1 800 000.00	TENDER	2024/10/31	2024/11/06	2024/11/22	2025/01/24	2025/03/06	2025/03/14	2024/12/01	2027/06/30
A31	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	EMERGENCY AND OPERATIONAL DIGITAL RADIO SYSTEMS	TBC	TBC	TBC	JOHNSON C	R 1 800 000.00	TENDER	2024/05/31	2024/06/12	2024/06/28	2024/08/02	2024/09/12	2024/09/20	2024/10/01	2027/06/30

DMP REF #	Directorate [R]	Project Name / Tender Description	Existing /Current Contract Number	Expiry Date of current contract	New Tender Number	Contract Owner	Estimated Total Project Cost	Proposed Procurement Process to follow	Submission of specifications	BSC	Advert	Closing Date	BEC	BAC	Commencement of contract	New Contract expiry date
	SECTION B: CAPITAL PROJECTS															
C1	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	GANSBAAI STANFORD MV LV UPGRADE REPLACEMENT	N/A	N/A	TBC	D MAREE	R 7 500 000.00	TENDER	2024/05/01	2024/05/08	2024/05/24	2024/06/28	2024/08/01	2024/08/09	2024/09/01	2026/06/30
C2	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	UPGRADE HERMANUS WELLFIELDS	N/A	N/A	TBC	BLIGNAUT H	R 5 000 000.00	TENDER	2024/10/04	2024/10/16	2024/11/01	2024/12/06	2025/02/20	2025/02/28	2025/04/01	2026/06/30
C3	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	PEARLY BEACH WATER TOWER REFURBISH	N/A	N/A	TBC	BLIGNAUT H	R 2 000 000.00	TENDER	2024/07/19	2024/07/31	2024/08/16	2024/09/20	2024/12/05	2024/12/13	2025/01/27	2025/06/30
C4	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	NEW DISINFECTION SYSTEMS AT PREEKSTOEL WTW & HERMANUS WWTW	N/A	N/A	TBC	BLIGNAUT H	R 15 000 000.00	TENDER	2024/07/19	2024/07/31	2024/08/16	2024/09/20	2024/12/05	2024/12/13	2025/01/27	2026/06/30
C5	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	UPGRADING OF PUMPSTATIONS & RISING MAINS	N/A	N/A	TBC	BLIGNAUT H	R 12 000 000.00	TENDER	2025/06/02	2025/06/18	2025/07/04	2025/08/08	2025/11/06	2025/11/14	2026/01/12	2027/06/30
C6	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	GENERATOR FOR HERMANUS MRF	N/A	N/A	TBC	MITCHELL C	R 490 000.00	TENDER	2024/07/22	2024/07/31	2024/08/16	2024/09/20	2024/11/28	2024/12/06	2025/02/03	2025/06/30
C7	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	HERMANUS TAXI RANK UPGRADE	N/A	N/A	TBC	HENDRIKS D	R 6 000 000.00	TENDER	2024/11/01	2024/11/06	2024/11/15	2025/01/25	2025/02/06	2025/02/14	2025/03/24	2026/06/30
C8	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	UPGRADE MOUNT PLEASANT SPORT GROUNDS	N/A	N/A	TBC	HENDRIKS D	R 6 500 000.00	TENDER	2025/02/10	2025/02/19	2025/02/28	2025/04/04	2025/05/22	2025/05/30	2025/07/07	2026/06/30
C9	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	UPGRADE OF KLEINMOND SPORT FACILITIES	N/A	N/A	TBC	HENDRIKS D	R 2 300 000.00	TENDER	2024/09/02	2024/09/11	2024/09/20	2024/10/25	2024/12/12	2024/12/20	2025/01/27	2025/06/30
C10	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	UPGRADE HAWSTON SWIMMING POOL	N/A	N/A	TBC	HENDRIKS D	R 2 500 000.00	TENDER	2025/02/10	2025/02/19	2025/02/28	2025/04/04	2025/05/22	2025/05/30	2025/07/07	2026/06/30
C11	PROTECTION SERVICES	MINOR ASSETS PROTECTION SERVICES:INCL FURNITURE	N/A	N/A	TBC	MICHAELS N	R 198 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
C12	PROTECTION SERVICES	6 KENNELS FOR K9 DOGS (K9 FUNDING)	N/A	N/A	TBC	FRASER R	R180 000.00	TENDER	2025/06/27	2025/07/08	2025/08/28	2025/09/23	2025/10/29	2025/11/10	2025/12/01	2025/06/30
C14	PROTECTION SERVICES	DOGS TRAILER FOR TRAINING (K9 FUNDING)	N/A	N/A	TBC	FRASER R	R120 000.00	TENDER	2024/08/26	2024/09/04	2024/09/26	2024/10/22	2024/11/25	2024/12/05	2025/01/31	2025/06/30
C15	PROTECTION SERVICES	GENERATOR FOR LAW ENF & K9 OFFICES	N/A	N/A	TBC	FRASER R	R600 000.00	TENDER	2024/06/29	2024/08/07	2024/08/29	2024/09/25	2024/10/30	2024/11/11	2024/12/02	2025/06/30
C16	PROTECTION SERVICES	TARRED ROAD TO LAW ENF & K9 OFFICES	N/A	N/A	TBC	FRASER R	R1 500 000.00	TENDER	2025/01/22	2025/01/31	2025/02/21	2025/03/19	2025/04/29	2025/05/12	2025/06/02	2025/06/30
C17	PROTECTION SERVICES	COMPLETION OF THE INCIDENT COMMAND CENTRE	N/A	N/A	TBC	SMITH L	R 2 500 000.00	TENDER	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
C18	PROTECTION SERVICES	COMPLETION OF HERMANUS FIRE STATION	N/A	N/A	TBC	SMITH L	R 2 500 000.00	TENDER	2024/09/02	2024/09/10	2024/09/19	2024/10/04	11/7/`2024	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
C19	PROTECTION SERVICES	UPGRADING OF KLEINMOND FIRE STATION (WHOLE BUILDING 24hr)	N/A	N/A	TBC	SMITH L	R 1 500 000.00	TENDER	2024/11/01	2024/11/06	2024/11/14	2024/12/06	2025/01/16	2025/01/24	2025/02/01	2025/06/30
C20	PROTECTION SERVICES	UPGRADING OF GANSBAAI FIRE STATION	N/A	N/A	TBC	SMITH L	R 3 000 000.00	TENDER	2024/10/01	2024/10/09	2024/10/17	2024/11/08	2024/12/12	2024/12/20	2021/01/01	2025/06/30
C24	PROTECTION SERVICES	EXPANSION OF CCTV PROJECTS (ADD ADDITIONAL SITES)	N/A	N/A	TBC	SMITH L	R 1 500 000.00	TENDER	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
C26	PROTECTION SERVICES	CAR PORTS AT ALL FIRE STATIONS	N/A	N/A	TBC	SMITH L	R 1 000 000.00	TENDER	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
C28	PROTECTION SERVICES	MOTOR VEHICLE - DISASTER MANAGEMENT	N/A	N/A	TBC	SMITH L	R 600 000.00	TENDER	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2026/11/02	2027/06/30
C29	PROTECTION SERVICES	SKID UNITS	N/A	N/A	TBC	SMITH L	R 1 000 000.00	TENDER	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
	SECTION C: AD-HOC PROCJECTS FUNDED FROM OPERATIONAL BUDGET															
C1	LOCAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM	PROVISION OF CATERING SERVICES	N/A	N/A	TBC	KOSI X	R 300 000.00	TENDER	2024/04/02	2024/04/10	2024/04/26	2024/05/31	2024/06/20	2024/06/28	TBC	TBC
C2	LOCAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF STATIONERY	N/A	N/A	TBC	KOSI X	R 400 000.00	TENDER	2024/03/01	2024/03/06	2024/03/22	2024/04/26	2024/05/23	2025/05/31	TBC	TBC
C3	LOCAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM	PROVISION OF TRANSPORT	N/A	N/A	TBC	SMIT G	R 100 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/03/01	2024/03/06	2024/03/22	2024/04/26	2024/05/23	2025/05/31	TBC	TBC
C4	LOCAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM	SUPPLY & PROVISION OF CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING	N/A	N/A	TBC	KOSI X	R 200 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/03/29	2024/04/10	2024/04/26	2024/05/31	2024/06/20	2024/06/28	TBC	TBC
C5	LOCAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM	REPAIR OF THUSONG CENTRE ROOF	N/A	N/A	TBC	SMIT G	R 450 000.00	TENDER	2024/07/31	2024/07/14	2024/08/30	2024/09/26	2024/10/04	2024/10/11	TBC	TBC
C6	PROTECTION SERVICES	MAIN GATE AT FARM	N/A	N/A	TBC	FRASER R	R67 275.24	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/08/26	2024/09/04	2024/09/26	2024/10/22	2024/11/28	2024/12/06	2025/01/31	2025/06/30
C7	PROTECTION SERVICES	NEW SEPTIC TANKS FOR LAW ENF & K9 OFFICES	N/A	N/A	TBC	FRASER R	R250 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/08/26	2024/09/04	2024/09/26	2024/10/22	2024/11/28	2024/12/06	2025/01/31	2025/06/30
C8	PROTECTION SERVICES	PAVING NEW LAW ENF OFFICES	N/A	N/A	TBC	FRASER R	R150 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/06/28	2024/07/10	2024/07/26	2024/08/30	2024/10/03	2024/10/11	2024/12/02	2025/06/30
C9	COMMUNITY SERVICES	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF HERBICIDES	N/A	N/A	TBC	MARX T	R 600 000.00	TENDER	2024/10/15	2024/10/23	2024/11/14	2024/12/04	2025/01/30	2025/02/07	2025/07/02	2028/07/01
C10	COMMUNITY SERVICES	SUPPLY, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PLAY PARK & GYM EQUIPMENT	N/A	N/A	TBC	MARX T	TBC	TENDER	2024/07/31	2024/07/14	2024/08/28	2024/09/18	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	TBC	TBC
C11	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	FIRST AID, FIRE MARSHALL & HEALTH & SAFETY REPS	N/A	N/A	TBC	BUCCHIANER L	R 120 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
C12	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	CUT FELLED TIMBER USING A CHAINSAW AND MAINTAIN A CHAINSAW	N/A	N/A	TBC	BUCCHIANER L	R 60 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
C13	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING	N/A	N/A	TBC	BUCCHIANER L	R 150 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
C14	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	PRUNE AND SHAPE ORNAMENTAL SHRBUS	N/A	N/A	TBC	BUCCHIANER L	R 40 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
C15	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	APPLY HERBICIDES TO NOXIOUS WEEDS	N/A	N/A	TBC	BUCCHIANER L	R 40 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
C16	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	OHS ACT MACHINERY REGULATIONS	N/A	N/A	TBC	BUCCHIANER L	R 80 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
C17	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	OPERATING REGULATIONS FOR HIGH VOLTAGE & MEDIUM VOLTAGE SYSTEMS	N/A	N/A	TBC	BUCCHIANER L	R 150 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
C18	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	OHS ACT CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS	N/A	N/A	TBC	BUCCHIANER L	R 150 000.00	FORMAL QUOTATION	2024/07/31	2024/08/14	2024/08/30	2024/10/04	2024/11/07	2024/11/15	2024/12/01	2025/06/30
	SECTION D: LAND SALES / LEASING															
D1	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	LEASE, MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A PORTION OF REMAINDER FARM 581 ONRUSTRIVIER, CURRENTLY KNOWN AS "MILK ON THE BEACH", FOR OPERATING A RESTAURANT FOR A CONTRACT PERIOD OF 9 (NINE) YEARS AND 11 (ELEVEN) MONTHS	N/A	N/A	TBC	LE ROUX A	INCOME TENDER	TENDER	2024/09/06	2024/09/18	2024/10/04	2024/11/08	2024/11/28	2024/12/13	2025/06/01	TBC
D2	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	LEASE OF VARIOUS PORTIONS OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES FOR THE ERECTION OF TELECOMMUNICATION MASTS	N/A	N/A	TBC	LE ROUX A	INCOME TENDER	TENDER	2024/09/06	2024/09/18	2024/10/04	2024/11/08	2024/11/28	2024/12/13	TBC	TBC
D3	INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING	LEASE, MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A PORTION OF ERF 832 HERMANUS, KNOWN AS "BIENTANG'S CAVE", FOR OPERATING A RESTAURANT FOR A CONTRACT PERIOD OF 9 (NINE) YEARS AND 11 (ELEVEN) MONTHS	N/A	N/A	TBC	LE ROUX A	INCOME TENDER	TENDER	2025/05/02	2025/05/14	2025/05/30	2025/07/04	2025/07/31	2025/08/08	2026/01/01	TBC

ANNEXURE K

NT TARIFF TOOL

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User instructions

Revenue

Expenditure

Surplus

Revenue required

Enter Municipality	Overstrand Municipality	*Enter the name of the municipality for which the tariffs are being set.*
Enter base year	2024	*Enter year for which base data is entered.*
Enter year tariffs are set	2025	*Enter the year for which the tariffs are being set.*

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On this sheet, the user must enter data on non-tariff revenues anticipated in the year for which tariffs are being set and allocate these between the services.

OPERATING GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

*User must enter the name of each individual operating grant and the amount that is anticipated to be received **in the year for which the tariffs are being set** . The user must then enter the amont to be allocated to each service. There is a check to the right of the table that the amounts allocated to the services all add up to the total. Make sure that this check is zero.*

Operational grants and subsidies	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)	Other services (R)	Governance and administration (R)	check = 0
Equitable Share	190 368 100	12 267 100	16 771 800	33 457 900	14 577 500	19 638 100	93 655 700	-
Community Libraries								-
EPWP								-
FMG								-
Health								-
MSIG - FAR								-
Asset Management Syst								-
								-
								-
								-
								-
Total grant allocation per service	**190 368 100**	**12 267 100**	**16 771 800**	**33 457 900**	**14 577 500**	**19 638 100**	**93 655 700**	-

PROPERTY RATES

*Property rates are typically used to pay for services that are publicly accessed. This means that property rates are typically allocated to 'other' services. However, property rates might be allocated to a trading service if a portion of that trading service is publicly accessed. This may be the case for the street lighting component of electricity, for example. The user must enter the anticipated property rates revenue **in the year for which tariffs are being set** , and then allocate this revenue between the services in the table below. As a default, allocate all property rates revenue to 'other' services. There is a check to the right of the table that the amounts allocated to the services all add up to the total. Make sure that this check is zero.*

	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)	Other services (R)	check = 0
Rates funding allocated to publicly accessed functions	361 957 000	-	-	-	-	361 957 000	-
Total Rates Funding allocated to each service	**361 957 000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**361 957 000**	

OTHER INCOME SOURCES

*User must enter the amount of other income sources anticipated to be received **in the year for which the tariffs are being set** , and then allocate these between the service in the yellow highlighted cells. There is a check to the right of the table that the amounts allocated to the services all add up to the total. Make sure that this check is zero.*

	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)	Other services (R)	Governance and administration (R)	check = 0
Service charges - other	1 040 890 279.00	176 710 682.00	118 479 197.00	635 947 200.00	108 945 600.00	100.00	807 500.00	-
Rental of facilities and equipment	5 675 801.00	-	-	-	-	4 955 960.00	719 841.00	-
Interest earned - external investments	62 539 800.00	-	-	-	-	1 889 400.00	60 650 400.00	-
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	2 110 000.00	-	-	-	-		2 110 000.00	-
Dividends received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines	44 889 100.00	97 500.00	-	291 000.00	-	44 500 300.00	300.00	-
Licences and permits	2 779 200.00		-	-	-	2 708 100.00	71 100.00	-
Agency services	7 103 200.00		-	-	-	7 102 000.00	1 200.00	-
Other revenue	111 298 698.00	618 000.00	424 000.00	318 000.00	118 000.00	102 745 000.00	7 075 698.00	-
Gains on disposal of PPE	7 650 000.00	-	-	-	-		7 650 000.00	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total	**1 284 936 078**	**177 426 182**	**118 903 197**	**636 556 200**	**109 063 600**	**163 900 860**	**79 086 039**	-

SERVICE CHARGES NOT SET USING THIS MODEL

*This tool only sets tariffs for services. There are a number of other service charges identified in mSCOA v 6.3 that are not set using this tool. The user must allocate the value of these service charges anticipated **in the year for which the tariffs** are being set in the yellow highlighted cells below.*

Non-tariff revenue	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)
Water	-	-			
Connection/disconnection					
Meter reading fees					
Industrial water (non-potable)					
Availability charges					
Wastewater management	-		-		
Industrial effluent					
Treatment of effluent					
Availability charges					
Connection/reconnection					
Pump/removal of wastewater (from tanks)					
Electricity	-			-	
Appliance maintenance					
Connection/reconnection					
Joint pole usage					
Meter compliance testing					
Meter reading fees					
Notice revenues					
Temporary service plant					
Electricity distribution revenue for services					
Availability charges					
Waste management	-				-

Carrier bags					
Disposal facilities					
Refuse bags					
Waste bins					
Availability charges					
Skip					
Total non-tariff service charges	-	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY: NON-TARIFF REVENUE SOURCES

	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)	Other services (R)	Governance and administration (R)	check = 0
Operating grants and subsidies	190 368 100	12 267 100	16 771 800	33 457 900	14 577 500	19 638 100	93 655 700	-
Property rates	361 957 000	-	-	-	-	361 957 000	-	-
Other income	1 284 936 078	177 426 182	118 903 197	636 556 200	109 063 600	163 900 860	79 086 039	-
Non-tariff service charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1 837 261 178**	**189 693 282**	**135 674 997**	**670 014 100**	**123 641 100**	**545 495 960**	**172 741 739**	-

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On this sheet, the user must enter data on expenditures anticipated in the year for which tariffs are to be set, and allocate these between services.

ALLOCATING DIRECT COSTS PER FUNCTION

Enter the total anticipated expenditure ***in the year for which the tariffs are being set*** *. This expenditure must then be allocated to each service in order to calculate the total direct cost of providing that service. The expenditure types in white cells are from the MBRR classification. The user may choose to enter other expenditure types in the yellow cells in the 'Type of expenditure' column. There is a check to the right of the table that the amounts allocated to the services all add up to the total. Make sure that this check is zero.*

Type of expenditure	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)	Other services (R)	Governance and administration (R)	check = 0
Employee related costs	586 258 199	16 158 353	25 736 031	34 386 403	39 414 084	276 075 476	194 487 852	-
Remuneration of councillors	13 911 673	-	-	-	-	-	13 911 673	-
Debt impairment	53 394 385	1 936 467	1 613 918	3 014 708	1 492 556	42 400 000	2 936 736	-
Depreciation & asset impairment	158 441 156	25 133 144	21 674 030	28 051 061	3 876 138	58 113 959	21 592 824	-
Finance charges	49 814 200	19 665 000	15 336 000	14 340 000	238 000	230 000	5 200	-
Bulk purchases	484 476 513	-	-	484 476 513	-	-	-	-
Other materials	61 091 548	4 005 479	7 370 803	7 391 112	5 754 348	29 699 601	6 870 205	-
Contracted services	316 347 669	80 851 181	49 860 384	8 533 125	44 536 730	98 056 295	34 509 954	-
Transfers and subsidies	17 416 800	-	-	-	-	800 000	16 616 800	-
Other expenditure	203 056 668	12 532 405	5 621 750	3 115 069	17 321 336	97 603 810	66 862 298	-
Loss on disposal of PPE								-
								-
								-
								-
Total direct costs per service	**1 944 208 811**	**160 282 029**	**127 212 916**	**583 307 991**	**112 633 192**	**602 979 141**	**357 793 542**	-

ALLOCATING GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COSTS

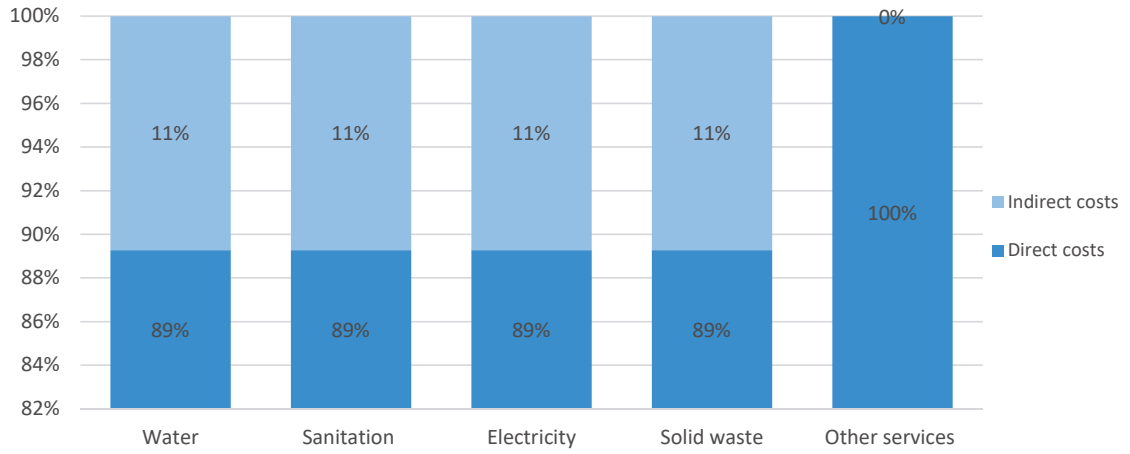
The cost of supply of a service includes a portion of the governance and administration costs (overheads) of the municipality. Governance and Administration costs must thus be allocated between services in order to determine the full cost of supply of that service. Enter the % of governance and administration costs that will be allocated to each service in the grey cells below.

	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)	Other services (R)	check = 0
% allocation of Gov & Admin costs		7.71%	5.29%	11.13%	1.31%	75%	
	118 012 335	19 233 844	15 265 549	69 996 959	13 515 983	-	- 0

SUMMARY OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS

	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)	Other services (R)
Direct costs	**1 835 111 105**	160 282 029	127 212 916	583 307 991	112 633 192	851 674 977
Indirect costs	**118 012 335**	19 233 844	15 265 549	69 996 959	13 515 983	-
Total costs	**1 953 123 440**	**179 515 873**	**142 478 465**	**653 304 950**	**126 149 175**	**851 674 977**
% direct costs		89%	89%	89%	89%	100%
% indirect costs (overheads)		11%	11%	11%	11%	0%

Chart: Proportion of costs that are direct and indirect



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On this sheet, the user must decide if deficits are to be accepted on any services. The user must then enter the surpluses to be generated on the trading services and check that these result in sufficient surplus to cross-subsidiseany deficits allowed and still generate an adequate surplus on the budget as a whole.

SUMMARY: EXPENDITURE ALLOCATED AND NON-TARIFF REVENUE RECEIVED AFTER ALLOCATION OF GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The table below summarises the allocation of expenditure and revenues in the previous sheets. Any non-tariff revenue allocated to the Governance and Administration function has been distributed between the services according to the allocation of the Governance and Administration expenditure between the services. There may be a gap to be filled through tariffs on 'Other services' if the property rates revenue and other non-tariff revenues are not sufficient to cover the costs of providing these services.

	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)	Other services (R)
Direct expendtiure	**1 835 111 105**	160 282 029	127 212 916	583 307 991	112 633 192	851 674 977
Indirect expenditure	**118 012 335**	19 233 844	15 265 549	69 996 959	13 515 983	-
Total expenditure	**1 953 123 440**	**179 515 873**	**142 478 465**	**653 304 950**	**126 149 175**	**851 674 977**
Non-tariff revenue allocated to service	**1 837 261 178**	189 693 282	135 674 997	670 014 100	123 641 100	718 237 699
Non-tariff revenue allocated to Gov & Admin	**-**	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-tariff revenue allocated	**1 837 261 178**	**189 693 282**	**135 674 997**	**670 014 100**	**123 641 100**	**718 237 699**
Gap to be filled through tariffs	**115 862 262**	- 10 177 409	6 803 468	- 16 709 150	2 508 075	133 437 278

DEFICIT TO BE ACCEPTED ON SERVICES

Municipalities should move towards ensuring that all services at least break even. However, currently municipalities operate some services at a deficit. Enter the deficit that you are willing to accept on providing a service in the grey cells below. Bear in mind that you will have to generate surpluses on other services to cross-subsidise these deficits.

	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)	Other services (R)
Expenditure	**1 953 123 440**	179 515 873	142 478 465	653 304 950	126 149 175	851 674 977
Enter deficit to be accepted as % of expenditure		0%	0%	0%	0%	
Deficit generated	**133 437 278**	-	-	-	-	133 437 278

SURPLUS TO BE GENERATED ON SERVICES

The Municipal Powers and Functions Act Number 12 of 2007 allows municipalities to levy a surcharge on tariffs. Enter the total surcharge that you plan to levy in the year for which tariffs are being set on each service in the table below. Make sure that you have not indicated a surplus to be generated if you have already indicated that there will be a deficit in the table above. If you do this, the cell entry will be highlighted in bold red text.

	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)	Other services (R)
Expenditure	**1 953 123 440**	179 515 873	142 478 465	653 304 950	126 149 175	851 674 977
Enter surplus to be generated as % of expenditure		4%	5%	6%	-1%	
Surplus generated	**51 164 276**	6 480 523	6 696 488	39 198 297	- 1 211 032	-

In order for the budget to be fully funded, surpluses generated must be sufficient to at least cover anticipated deficits. If this is not the case, the user must reduce the deficits anticipated or increase the surpluses to be generated. The net surplus below is the total surpluses less the total deficits. It must be positive. If it is negative, adjust the deficits to be accepted on services or the surpluses to be generated until a positive figure is obtained.

Net surplus or deficit	**- 82 273 002**	**Net surplus is negative. Adjust deficits to be accepted or surpluses to be generated until a positive figure is obtained.**

Net surplus or deficit as % of expenditure	**-4.2%**

ALLOCATION OF SURPLUS

If you are generating surpluses on some services and deficits on others, you will need to make some decisions about how the surpluses should be allocated to cross-subsidise the deficits. This must be done in the table below. The model provides a default allocation that allocates the available surplus to service in proportion to the deficit generated on a service. The user can choose to define an alternative allocation. Entries must be made in the grey cells only. This is not necessary for tariff setting, but only to confirm the overall funding of the budget.

	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)	Other services (R)
Deficit generated	**133 437 278**	-	-	-	-	133 437 278
Surplus generated	**51 164 276**	6 480 523	6 696 488	39 198 297	- 1 211 032	-
Default allocation of surplus to cover deficits	**51 164 276**	-	-	-	-	51 164 276
Default % allocation of surplus		0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Use default allocation?	Yes					
User defined allocation of surplus to cover deficits	-					
User defined % allocation of surplus						

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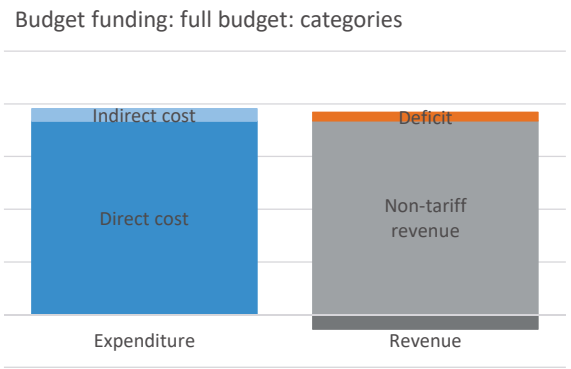
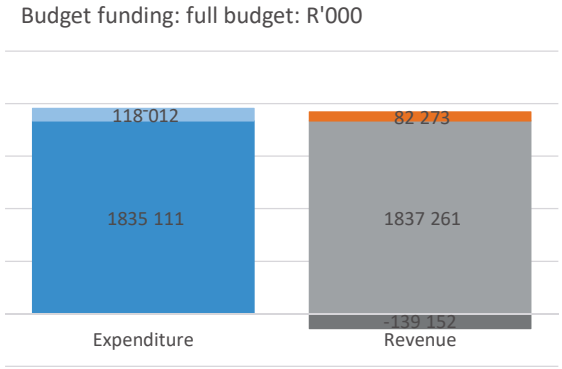
This sheet shows the revenue required from tariffs and the total funding of the budget. There are no user entries. It is a report sheet only.

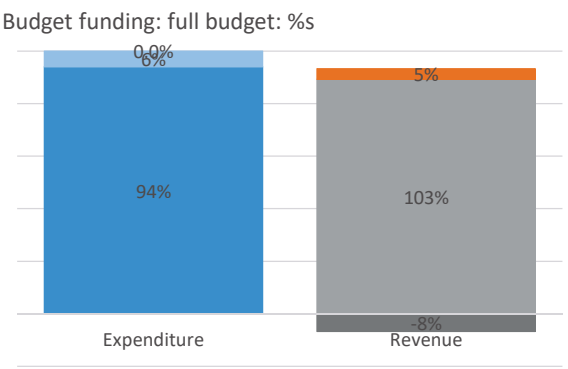
REVENUE REQUIRED

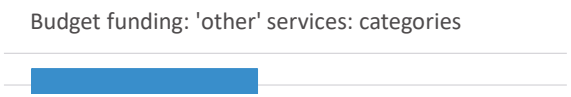
	Total (R)	Water (R)	Sanitation (R)	Electricity (R)	Solid waste (R)	Other services (R)
Direct expenditure	1 835 111 105	160 282 029	127 212 916	583 307 991	112 633 192	851 674 977
Indirect expenditure	118 012 335	19 233 844	15 265 549	69 996 959	13 515 983	-
Total expenditure	**1 953 123 440**	**179 515 873**	**142 478 465**	**653 304 950**	**126 149 175**	**851 674 977**
Surplus or deficit	- 82 273 002	6 480 523	6 696 488	39 198 297	- 1 211 032	- 133 437 278
Total expenditure plus surplus or deficit	**1 870 850 437**	**185 996 396**	**149 174 953**	**692 503 247**	**124 938 143**	**718 237 699**
Operating grants and transfers	190 368 100	27 531 259	28 886 683	89 008 146	25 303 911	19 638 100
Property rates revenue	361 957 000	-	-	-	-	361 957 000
Other income	1 284 936 078	190 315 754	129 133 414	683 464 705	118 121 344	163 900 860
Other non-tariff service charges	-	-	-	-	-	
Total non-tariff revenue	**1 837 261 178**	**217 847 014**	**158 020 097**	**772 472 851**	**143 425 256**	**545 495 960**
Revenue required from tariffs	**- 139 152 479**	**- 31 850 618**	**- 8 845 145**	**- 79 969 604**	**- 18 487 113**	
Total revenue	**1 698 108 698**	**185 996 396**	**149 174 953**	**692 503 247**	**124 938 143**	**545 495 960**

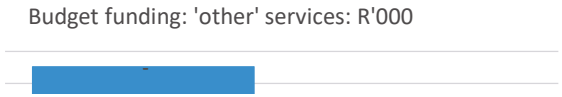
BUDGET FUNDING



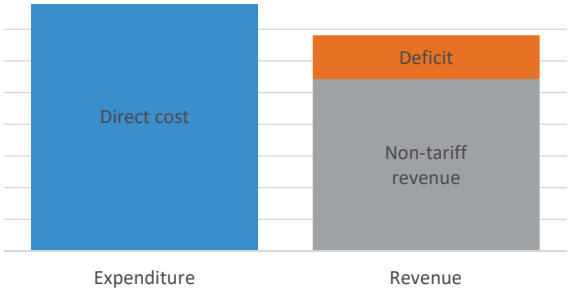


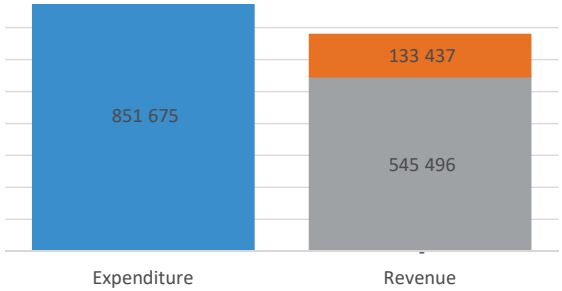


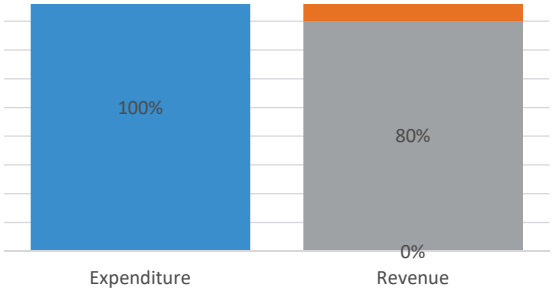




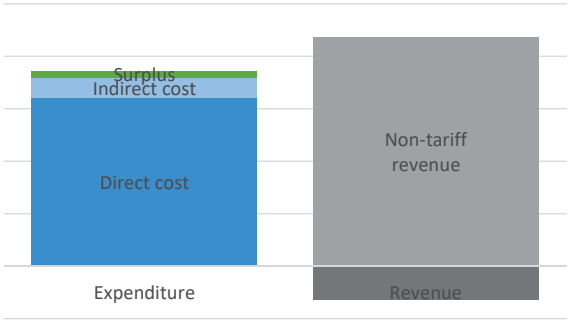




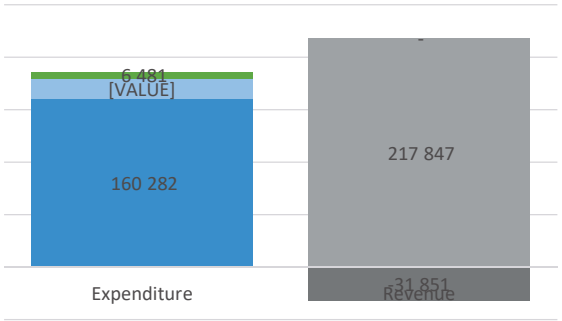




Budget funding: water service: categories



Budget funding: water service R'000



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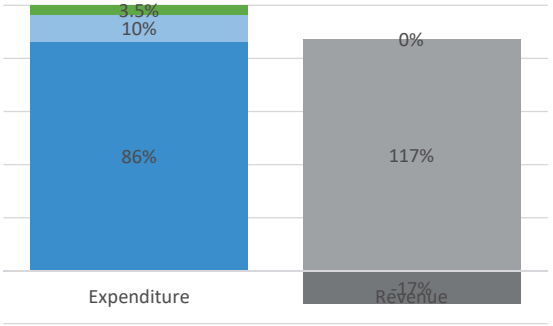
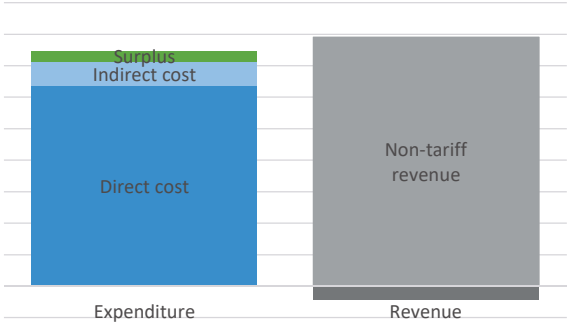
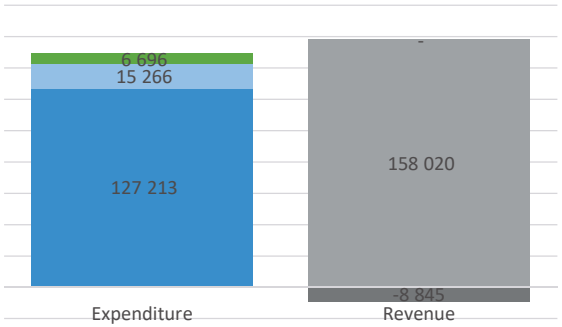


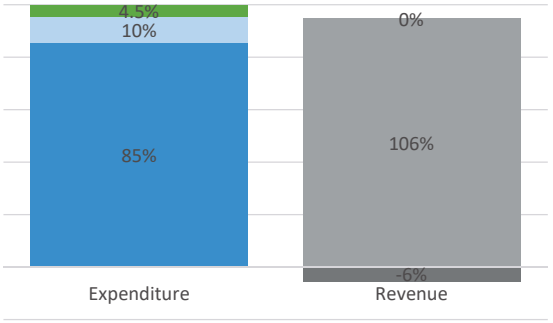
Budget funding: sanitation service: categories



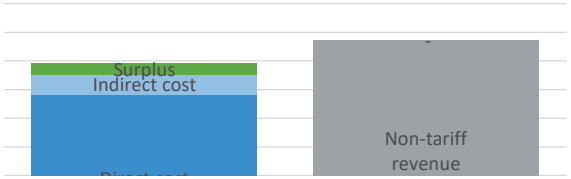
Budget funding: sanitation service R'000



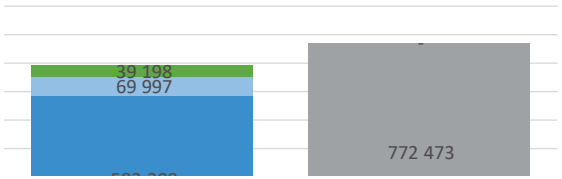
Budget funding: sanitation service: %s



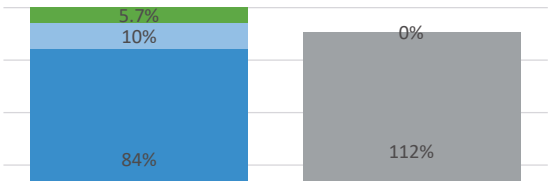
Budget funding: electricity service: categories

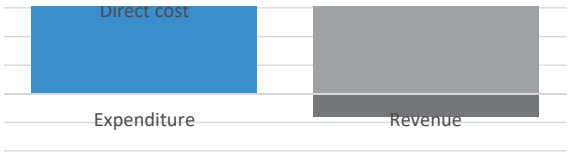


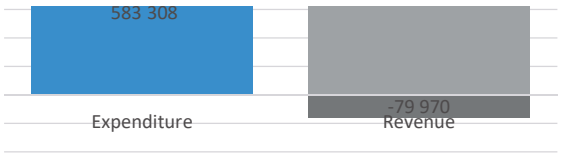
Budget funding: electricity service R'000

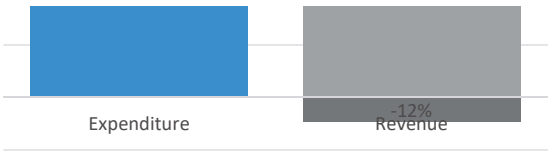


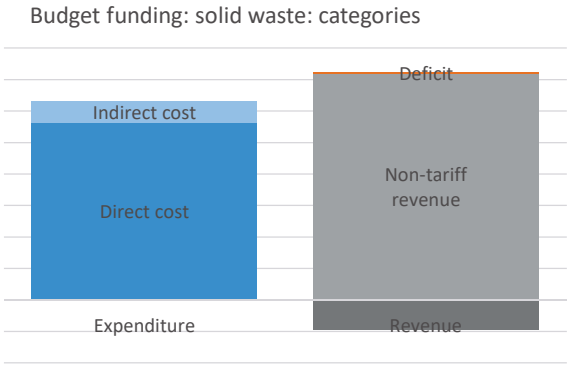
Budget funding: electricity service: %s

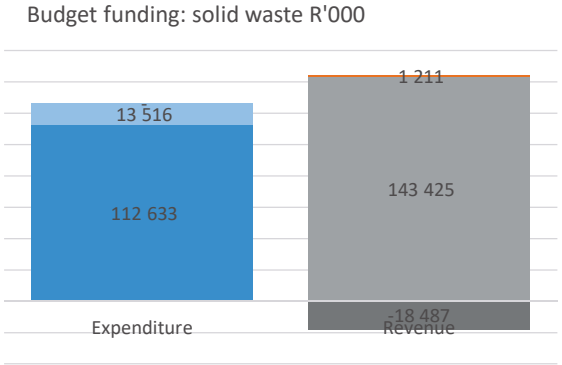


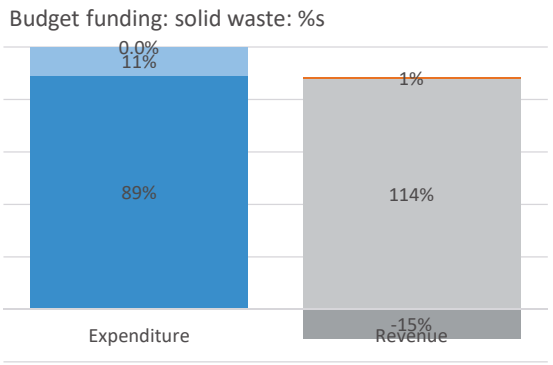












Figures for graph:

Full budget

	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue
Direct cost	1 835 111		Direct cost	94%	
Indirect cost	118 012		Indirect cost	6%	
	-				
		- 139 152			-8%
Non-tariff revenue		1 837 261	Non-tariff revenue		103%
Deficit		82 273	Deficit		5%
Total	1 953 123	1 780 382			

Other services

	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue
Direct cost	851 675		Direct cost	100%	
	-				
	-				
		-			
Non-tariff revenue		545 496	Non-tariff revenue		80%
Deficit		133 437	Deficit		20%
Total	851 675	678 933			

Water

	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue
Direct cost	160 282		Direct cost	86%	
Indirect cost	19 234		Indirect cost	10%	
Surplus	6 481		Surplus	3.5%	
		- 31 851			-17%
Non-tariff revenue		217 847	Non-tariff revenue		117%

		-			
Total	185 996	185 996			

Sanitation

	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue
Direct cost	127 213		Direct cost	85%	
Indirect cost	15 266		Indirect cost	10%	
Surplus	6 696		Surplus	4.5%	
		- 8 845			-6%
Non-tariff revenue		158 020	Non-tariff revenue		106%
		-			
Total	149 175	149 175			

Electricity

	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue
Direct cost	583 308		Direct cost	84%	
Indirect cost	69 997		Indirect cost	10%	
Surplus	39 198		Surplus	5.7%	
		- 79 970			-12%
Non-tariff revenue		772 473	Non-tariff revenue		112%
		-			
Total	692 503	692 503			

Solid waste

	Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue
Direct cost	112 633		Direct cost	89%	
Indirect cost	13 516		Indirect cost	11%	
	-				
		- 18 487			-15%
Non-tariff revenue		143 425	Non-tariff revenue		114%
Deficit		1 211	Deficit		1%
Total	126 149	126 149			

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On this sheet, the user must enter data about the customers, demand and sales of services.

ENTER WATER CUSTOMER DATA

Enter data on the number of customers and total annual sales volume in the base year in the yellow cells below.
Estimate the number of customers and annual sales volume in the year for which tariffs are to be set in the grey cells.

	2024	2025	% change
Total number of customers	33 122	33 453	1.0%
Total annual sales (kl per annum)	100 893 572	101 902 508	1.0%

ENTER SANITATION CUSTOMER DATA

Enter data on the number of customers and total annual water sales volume in the base year in the yellow cells below. Estimate the number of customers and annual water sales volume in the year for which tariffs are to be set in the grey cells. Note that the water sales volume entered here is the volume sold to sanitation customers. This may differ from the volume sold to water customers, entered in the table above. Also enter the average % return flow, which is the kl of wastewater treated as a % of the kl of water sold.

	2024	2025	% change
Total number of customers	24 809	25 057	1.0%
Total annual water sales (kl per annum)	46 743 633	47 211 069	1.0%
Average % return flow *(kl of wastewater treated as % of kl of water sold)*	70%	70%	
Volume of wastewater treated (kl per annum)	32 720 543	33 047 749	1.0%

ENTER ELECTRICITY CUSTOMER DATA

Enter data on the number of customers and total annual sales volume in the base year in the yellow cells below. Estimate the number of customers and annual sales volume in the year for which tariffs are to be set in the grey cells. If you have data on the total network demand in kVA in the base year, enter this in the yellow cell provided. Also enter the estimated kVA in the year for whcih tariffs are set in the grey cell. If you do not have this data, these cells can be left blank.

	2024	2025	% change
Total number of customers	33 284	33 617	1.0%
Total annual sales (kWh per annum)	213 938 121	216 077 502	1.0%
Network demand (kVA)	11 396 696	11 510 663	1.0%

ENTER SOLID WASTE CUSTOMER DATA

Enter data on the number of customers in the base year in the yellow cell below. Estimate the number of customers in the year for which tariffs are to be set in the grey cell.

	2024	2025	% change
Total number of customers	48 258	48 741	1.0%

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This sheet calculates the fixed cost per customer; the variable cost per unit sold; and the tariff revenue required per unit sold for the water service as a whole.

ALLOCATE FIXED AND VARIABLE COSTS

In this box, the user must specify what proportion of each expenditure type is fixed in the grey cells below. Expenditures can be 100% fixed, 100% variable or a mix. Fixed costs will be allocated between customer groups based on number of customers in each group later in the model, and variable costs will be allocated based on volumes of water sold.

	Total expenditure (R)	% Fixed	% Variable	Fixed costs (R)	Variable costs (R)
Employee related costs	16 158 353	80%	20%	12 926 682	3 231 671
Remuneration of councillors	-		100%	-	-
Debt impairment	1 936 467	0%	100%	-	1 936 467
Depreciation & asset impairment	25 133 144	100%	0%	25 133 144	-
Finance charges	19 665 000	100%	0%	19 665 000	-
Bulk purchases	-		100%	-	-
Other materials	4 005 479	15%	85%	600 822	3 404 657
Contracted services	80 851 181	55%	45%	44 468 150	36 383 031
Transfers and subsidies	-		100%	-	-
Other expenditure	12 532 405	15%	85%	1 879 861	10 652 544
Loss on disposal of PPE	-		100%	-	-
0	-		100%	-	-
0	-		100%	-	-
0	-		100%	-	-
Governance and administration	19 233 844		100%	-	19 233 844
Total cost	**179 515 873**	**58%**	**42%**	**104 673 659**	**74 842 214**

CALCULATION OF UNIT COSTS

This box shows the fixed and variable unit costs, based on the allocation of costs in the table above. It also shows the total cost of supply per unit sold.

Fixed unit cost (R per customer per month)	260.75
Variable unit cost (R per kl sold)	0.73
Total unit cost (R per kl sold)	**1.76**

CALCULATION OF UNIT REVENUE REQUIRED FOR WATER

This box shows the unit revenue required from tariffs for the service. This may be higher or lower than the total unit cost due to the allocation of subsidies, requirement for surpluses and allowance for deficits.

	(R)
Total expenditure	179 515 873
Deficit generated on water	-
Surplus generated on water	6 480 523
Expenditure minus deficit plus surplus	**185 996 396**
Operating grants and transfers	27 531 259
Property rates revenue	-
Other income	190 315 754
Other service charges	-
Total non-tariff revenue	**217 847 014**
Revenue required from tariff	- 31 850 618
Average unit revenue required (R per kl sold)	**- 0.31**

SUMMARY: WATER

Fixed unit cost (R per customer per month)	260.75
Variable unit cost (R per kl sold)	0.73

Total unit cost (R per kl sold)	1.76
Average unit revenue required (R per kl sold)	- 0.31
Unit revenue required as % of cost	-18%

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This sheet calculates the fixed cost per customer; the variable cost per unit sold; and the tariff revenue required per unit sold for the sanitation service as a whole.

ALLOCATE FIXED AND VARIABLE COSTS

In this box, the user must specify what proportion of each expenditure type is fixed in the grey cells below. Expenditures can be 100% fixed, 100% variable or a mix. Fixed costs will be allocated between customer groups based on number of customers in each group later in the model, and variable costs will be allocated based on volumes of wastewater treated.

Cost components	Total expenditure (R)	% Fixed	% Variable	Fixed costs (R)	Variable costs (R)
Employee related costs	25 736 031	80%	20%	20 588 825	5 147 206
Remuneration of councillors	-		100%	-	-
Debt impairment	1 613 918	0%	100%	-	1 613 918
Depreciation & asset impairment	21 674 030	100%	0%	21 674 030	-
Finance charges	15 336 000	100%	0%	15 336 000	-
Bulk purchases	-		100%	-	-
Other materials	7 370 803	0%	100%	-	7 370 803
Contracted services	49 860 384	75%	25%	37 395 288	12 465 096
Transfers and subsidies	-		100%	-	-
Other expenditure	5 621 750	0%	100%	-	5 621 750
Loss on disposal of PPE	-		100%	-	-
0	-		100%	-	-
0	-		100%	-	-
0	-		100%	-	-
Governance and administration	15 265 549		100%	-	15 265 549
Total cost	**142 478 465**	**67%**	**33%**	**94 994 143**	**47 484 322**

CALCULATION OF UNIT COSTS

This box shows the fixed and variable unit costs, based on the allocation of costs in the table above. It also shows the total cost of supply per unit treated.

Fixed unit cost (R per customer per month)	3 791.11
Variable unit cost (R per kl treated)	1.44
Total unit cost (R per kl treated)	**4.31**

CALCULATION OF REVENUE REQUIRED FOR SANITATION

This box shows the unit revenue required from tariffs for the service. This may be higher or lower than the total unit cost due to the allocation of subsidies, requirement for surpluses and allowance for deficits.

	(R)
Total expenditure	142 478 465
Deficit generated on sanitation	-
Surplus generated on sanitation	6 696 488
Expenditure minus deficit plus surplus	**149 174 953**
Operating grants and transfers	28 886 683
Property rates revenue	-
Other income	129 133 414
Other service charges	-
Total non-tariff revenue	**158 020 097**
Revenue required from tariff	- 8 845 145
Average unit revenue required (R per kl treated)	**- 0.27**

SUMMARY: SANITATION

Fixed unit cost (R per customer per month)	3 791.11
Variable unit cost (R per kl treated)	1.44
Total unit cost (R per kl treated)	4.31
Average unit revenue required (R per kl treated)	- 0.27
Unit revenue required as % of cost	-6%

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This sheet calculates the fixed customer cost per customer; the fixed demand cost per unit of demand, and the variable cost per unit sold; as well as the tariff revenue required per unit sold for the electricity service as a whole.

ELECTRICITY EXPENDITURE BY ACTIVITY

In this box, the user must specify what proportion of each expenditure type is related to customers, what proportion is related to energy/consumption and what proportion is related to demand. This is in line with the NERSA Cost of Supply Framework. Expenditures can be 100% of one category or a mix of categories. Customer costs will be allocated to customers based on number of customers later in the model, consumption costs will be allocated based on volumes sold, and demand costs will be allocated based on network kVA demand per customer category. Note that if you do not have data on network kVA per category, then you should allocate all demand costs to customer costs if you wish to treat them as fixed or to consumption costs if you wish to treat them as variable.

Electricity direct cost components	Total expenditure (R)	% Fixed customer costs	% Variable energy costs	% Fixed demand cost	Customer costs (R)	Energy costs (R)	Demand costs (R)
Employee related costs	34 386 403	80%	20%	0%	27 509 122	6 877 281	-
Remuneration of councillors	-			100%	-	-	-
Debt impairment	3 014 708	0%	100%	0%	-	3 014 708	-
Depreciation & asset impairment	28 051 061	100%	0%	0%	28 051 061	-	-
Finance charges	14 340 000	100%	0%	0%	14 340 000	-	-
Bulk purchases	484 476 513	25%	75%	0%	121 119 128	363 357 385	-
Other materials	7 391 112	30%	70%	0%	2 217 334	5 173 778	-
Contracted services	8 533 125	60%	40%	0%	5 119 875	3 413 250	-
Transfers and subsidies	-			100%	-	-	-
Other expenditure	3 115 069	0%	100%	0%	-	3 115 069	-
Loss on disposal of PPE	-			100%	-	-	-
0	-			100%	-	-	-
0	-			100%	-	-	-
0	-			100%	-	-	-
Overheads	69 996 959			100%	-	-	69 996 959
Total costs	**653 304 950**	**30%**	**59%**	**11%**	**198 356 520**	**384 951 471**	**69 996 959**

CALCULATION OF UNIT COSTS

This box shows the customer, energy and demand unit costs, based on the allocation of costs in the table above. It also shows the total cost of supply per unit sold.

Customer cost (R per customer per month)	491.71
Energy costs (R per kWh sold)	1.78
Demand cost (R per kVA)	6.08
Total cost (R per kWh sold)	**3.02**

REVENUE REQUIRED FOR ELECTRICITY

This box shows the unit revenue required from tariffs for the service. This may be higher or lower than the total unit cost due to the allocation of subsidies, requirement for surpluses and allowance for deficits.

	(R)
Total expenditure	653 304 950
Deficit generated on electricity	-
Surplus generated on electricity	39 198 297
Expenditure minus deficit plus surplus	**692 503 247**
Operating grants and transfers	89 008 146
Property rates revenue	-
Other income	683 464 705
Other service charges	-
Total non-tariff revenue	**772 472 851**
Revenue required from tariff	- 79 969 604
Average unit revenue required (R per kWh sold)	**- 0.37**

SUMMARY: ELECTRICITY

Customer cost (R per customer per month)	491.71
Energy costs (R per kWh sold)	1.78
Demand cost (R per kVA)	6.08
Total cost (R per kWh sold)	3.02
Average unit revenue required (R per kWh sold)	- 0.37
Unit revenue required as % of cost	-12%

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This sheet calculates the fixed cost per customer for the solid waste service as a whole.

CALCULATION OF UNIT COSTS

This box shows the unit cost per customer.

Total unit cost (R per customer per month)	215.68

REVENUE REQUIRED FOR SOLID WASTE

This box shows the unit revenue required from tariffs for the service. This may be higher or lower than the total unit cost due to the allocation of subsidies, requirement for surpluses and allowance for deficits.

	(R)
Total expenditure	126 149 175
Deficit generated on solid waste	-
Surplus generated on solid waste	- 1 211 032
Expenditure minus deficit plus surplus	**124 938 143**
Operating grants and transfers	25 303 911
Property rates revenue	-
Other income	118 121 344
Other service charges	-
Total non-tariff revenue	**143 425 256**
Revenue required from tariff	- 18 487 113
Average unit revenue required (R per customer per month)	**- 31.61**

SUMMARY: SOLID WASTE

Total unit cost (R per customer per month)	215.68
Average unit revenue required (R per customer per month)	- 31.61
Unit revenue required as % of cost	-15%

ANNEXURE L

ESKOM BULK ACCOUNTS

Eskom

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

Eskom

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
PRIVATE BAG X3
KLEINMOND
7195

KM Feb.'24

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	8805321340
SECURITY HELD	0.01
BILLING DATE	2024-03-01
TAX INVOICE NO	880649264289
ACCOUNT MONTH	FEBRUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-04-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

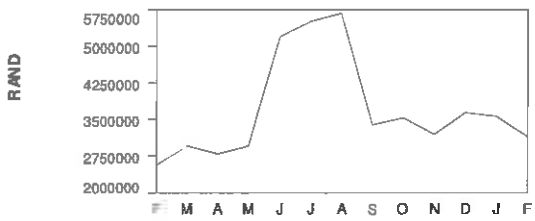
ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

RCC / SCC CONNECTION CHARGE		R	252.40
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	4,665.52
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	110,988.80
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	216,021.00
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	331,291.00
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	11,117.93
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	612,880.00	R	784,854.13
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	287,853.00	R	535,579.29
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	665,173.00	R	540,186.99
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	217,660.80
SERVICE CHARGE		R	10,350.68
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	**2,762,968.54**

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY 2024

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-03-02)	R	3,587,498.80
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	ACB Payment - 2024-02-28	R	-3,587,498.80
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	2,762,968.54
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	414,445.28

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT	TOTAL DUE	R 3,177,413.82
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,177,413.82		



ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
8805321340
NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
FAX NUMBER
0282714100

Post Office 0934 8805321340

11341 8805321340 >9207 2880 5321 3403<

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
3,177,413.80

PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT
INSTALMENT
0.00
ARREARS
0.00
DUE DATE
2024-04-01
AMOUNT PAID

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	8805321340
BILLING DATE	2024-03-01
TAX INVOICE NO	880649264289
ACCOUNT MONTH	FEBRUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-04-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	7,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	7,540.00

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
PRIVATE BAG X3
KLEINMOND
7195

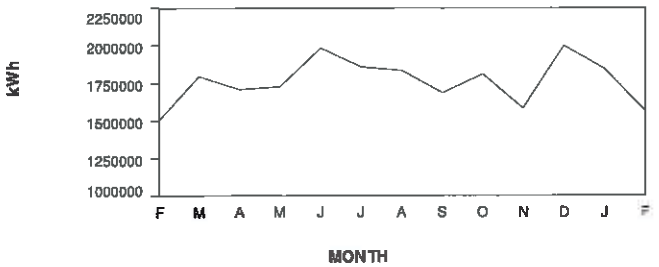
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2024-02-01 - 2024-02-29)

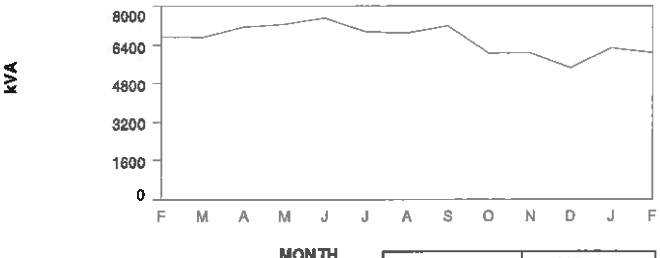
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	665,172.50
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	612,880.00
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	287,852.50
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	1,565,905.00
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	5,515.00
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	6,100.00
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	5,275.00
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	6,100.00
LOAD FACTOR	36.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 8805321426 **TARIFF NAME:** Megaflex

KLEINMOND MAIN SUPPLY 1/92 REMOTE

Administration Charge @ R160.88 per day for 29 days	R	4,665.52
TX Network Capacity Charge 7,540 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	110,988.80
Network Capacity Charge 7,540 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	216,021.00
Network Demand Charge 6,100 kVA @ R54.31 = R54.31 /kVA	R	331,291.00
Ancillary Service Charge 1,565,905 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	11,117.93
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 612,880 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	784,854.13
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 287,853 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	535,579.29
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 665,173 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	540,186.99
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 1,565,905 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	217,660.80
Residual Connection Charge @ R252.40	R	252.40
SERVICE CHARGE	R	10,350.68
TOTAL CHARGES	R	**2,762,968.54**





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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

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CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

HS Feb.'24

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	6796230414
SECURITY HELD	1870000.01
BILLING DATE	2024-03-04
TAX INVOICE NO	679605953530
ACCOUNT MONTH	FEBRUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-04-03
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

RCC / SCC CONNECTION CHARGE		R	6,429.56
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	4,665.52
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	58,880.00
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	114,600.00
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	119,429.32
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	3,978.78
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	226,146.00	R	289,602.57
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	95,902.00	R	178,435.26
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	238,344.00	R	193,559.16
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	77,894.49
SERVICE CHARGE		R	10,350.68
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	1,057,825.34

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY 2024

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-03-04)	R	1,338,774.52
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	ACB Payment - 2024-02-28	R	-1,338,774.52
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	1,057,825.34
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	158,673.80

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT	TOTAL DUE	R 1,216,499.14
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,216,499.14		

ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
6796230414

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FAX NUMBER
0283162632

Post Office 0934 6796230414

11341 6796230414 >>>>>>> 9207 2679 6230 4149

pay@ EasyPay

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
1,216,499.10

PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

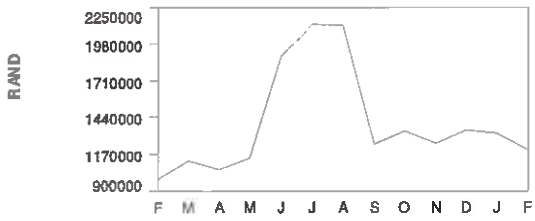
INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-04-03

AMOUNT PAID

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT



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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

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FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	6796230414
BILLING DATE	2024-03-04
TAX INVOICE NO	679605953530
ACCOUNT MONTH	FEBRUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-04-03
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	4,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	4,000.00

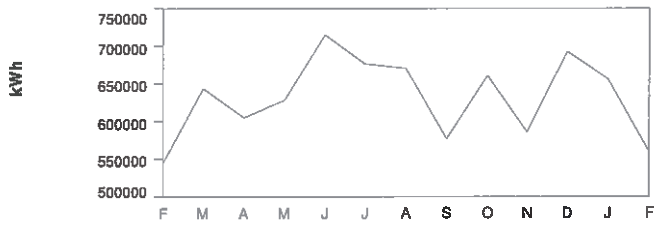
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2024-02-01 - 2024-02-29)

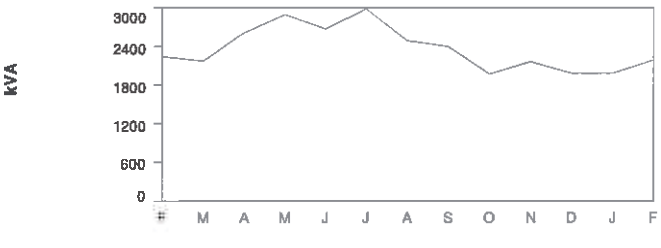
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	238,343.85
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	226,146.04
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	95,901.61
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	560,391.50
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	1,792.61
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	2,003.16
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	2,199.03
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	2,199.03
REACTIVE ENERGY - OFF PEAK	77,533.00
REACTIVE ENERGY - STD	63,332.82
REACTIVE ENERGY - PEAK	24,638.72
LOAD FACTOR	37.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 6796230441 **TARIFF NAME:** Megaflex

HAWSTON MAIN SUPPLY,1/3056/2.I

Administration Charge @ R160.88 per day for 29 days	R	4,665.52
TX Network Capacity Charge 4,000 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	58,880.00
Network Capacity Charge 4,000 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	114,600.00
Network Demand Charge 2,199.03 kVA @ R54.31 : = R54.31 /kVA	R	119,429.32
Ancillary Service Charge 560,392 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	3,978.78
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 226,146 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	289,602.57
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 95,902 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	178,435.26
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 238,344 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	193,559.16
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 560,392 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	77,894.49
Standard Connection Charge R2,559.56	R	2,559.56
Standard Connection Charge R3,870	R	3,870.00
SERVICE CHARGE	R	10,350.68
TOTAL CHARGES	R	1,057,825.34





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ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE:	(0860) 037566
FAX NO:	0862 437 566
E-MAIL:	customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB:	WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

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TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

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https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

HM Feb.'24

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	7917853150
SECURITY HELD	5915000.01
BILLING DATE	2024-03-01
TAX INVOICE NO	791253599172
ACCOUNT MONTH	FEBRUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-04-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

NON REBATABLE MONTHLY RENTAL		R	2,967.00
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	12,954.88
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	808,213.49
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	1,213,662.10
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	1,512,030.05
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	67,195.38
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	3,928,687.00	R	5,031,076.57
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	1,502,417.00	R	2,795,397.07
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	4,033,034.00	R	3,275,226.91
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	1,315,515.18
URBAN LOW VOLTAGE SUBSIDY		R	516,477.43
SERVICE CHARGE		R	202,831.51
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	**16,753,547.57**

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY 2024

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-03-02)	R	21,267,889.17
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	Cash - 2024-02-28	R	-21,267,889.17
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	16,753,547.57
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	2,513,032.14

ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
7917853150

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FAX NUMBER
0283162632

Post Office 0934 7917853150

11341 7917853150

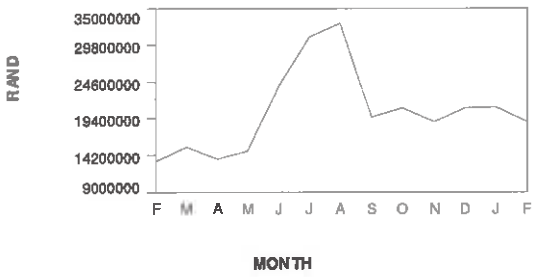
>>>>>>> 9207 2791 7853 1506

pay@

EasyPay

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT	TOTAL DUE	R 19,266,579.71
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,266,579.71		

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
19,266,579.70



PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-04-01

AMOUNT PAID

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LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	7917853150
BILLING DATE	2024-03-01
TAX INVOICE NO	791253599172
ACCOUNT MONTH	FEBRUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-04-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	35,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	35,000.00

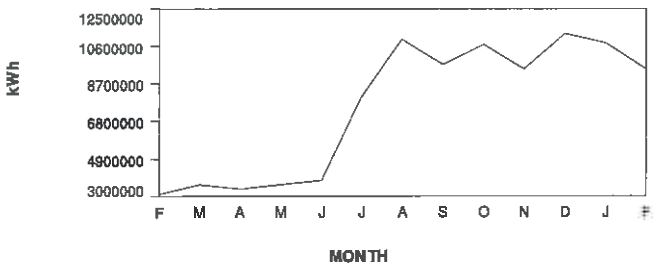
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2024-02-01 - 2024-02-29)

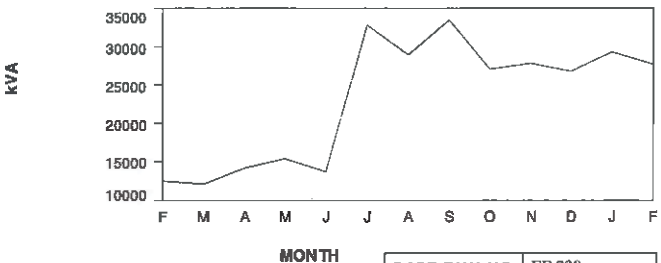
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	4,033,033.96
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	3,928,687.26
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	1,502,417.23
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	9,464,138.45 ^
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	27,820.04
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	27,022.90
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	27,840.73
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	27,840.73 ^
REACTIVE ENERGY - OFF PEAK	1,084,982.18
REACTIVE ENERGY - STD	1,110,737.76
REACTIVE ENERGY - PEAK	386,713.59
LOAD FACTOR	49.00 ^

PREMISE ID NUMBER 7917853832 **TARIFF NAME:** Megaflex

HERMANUS MAIN SUPPLY 1/3091 REMOTE

Administration Charge @ R223.36 per day for 29 days	R	6,477.44 ^
TX Network Capacity Charge 35,000 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	515,200.00 ^
Network Capacity Charge 35,000 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	1,002,750.00 ^
Network Demand Charge 27,840.73 kVA @ R54.31 ^ = R54.31 /kVA	R	1,512,030.05 ^
Ancillary Service Charge 9,464,138 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	67,195.38 ^
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 3,928,687 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	5,031,076.57 ^
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 1,502,417 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	2,795,397.07 ^
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 4,033,034 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	3,275,226.91 ^
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 9,464,138 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	1,315,515.18 ^
Premium Connection Charge @ R2,967.00	R	2,967.00 ^
SERVICE CHARGE	R	202,831.51 ^
TOTAL CHARGES	R	**15,726,667.11 ^**





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WESTERN REGION
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WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

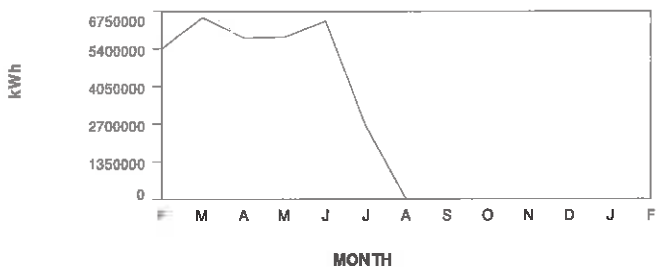
YOUR ACCOUNT NO	7917853150
BILLING DATE	2024-03-01
TAX INVOICE NO	791253599172
ACCOUNT MONTH	FEBRUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-04-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	20,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	20,576.78

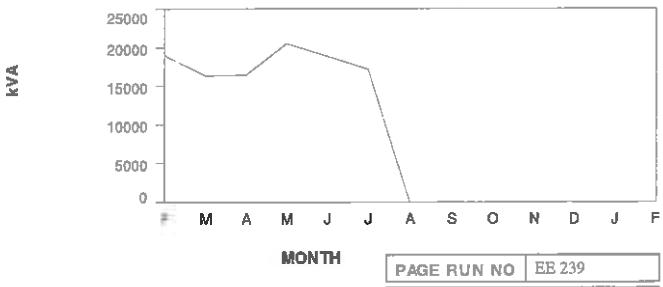
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2024-02-01 - 2024-02-29)

PREMISE ID NUMBER 9929240636 **TARIFF NAME:** Megaflex

HERMANUS WALKER BAY SUPPLY 1/3091

Administration Charge @ R223.36 per day for 29 days	R	6,477.44
TX Network Capacity Charge 20,576.79 kVa @ R14.24 : = R14.24/kVA	R	293,013.49
Network Capacity Charge 20,576.79 kVA @ R10.25 : = R10.25/kVA	R	210,912.10
Network Demand Charge 0 kVA @ R18.96 : = R18.96 /kVA	R	0.00
Urban Low Voltage Subsidy 20,576.79 kVa @ R25.10 : = R25.10/kVA	R	516,477.43
TOTAL CHARGES	R	**1,026,880.46**





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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

Eskom

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 26
GANSBAAI
7220

SF Feb.'24

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	8968844003
SECURITY HELD	1215000.01
BILLING DATE	2024-03-04
TAX INVOICE NO	896752230732
ACCOUNT MONTH	FEBRUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-04-03
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

RCC / SCC CONNECTION CHARGE		R	7,438.00
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	4,665.52
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	44,160.00
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	85,950.00
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	89,462.15
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	3,631.66
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	216,138.00	R	276,786.32
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	84,277.00	R	156,805.79
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	211,087.00	R	171,423.75
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	71,098.78
SERVICE CHARGE		R	10,350.68
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	**921,772.65**

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY 2024

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-03-04)	R	1,188,813.89
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	ACB Payment - 2024-02-28	R	-1,188,813.89
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	921,772.65
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	138,265.90

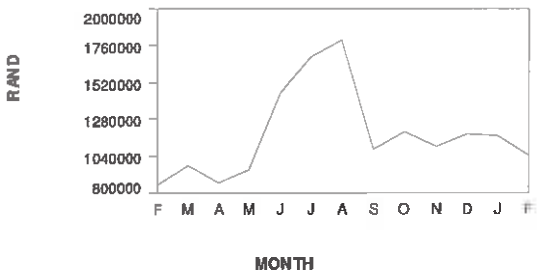
ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
8968844003
NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
FAX NUMBER
0283132962

Post Office 0934 8968844003

11341 8968844003 >>>>>>>> 9207 2896 8844 0031

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT	TOTAL DUE	R 1,060,038.55
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,060,038.55		

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
1,060,038.55



PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT
INSTALMENT 0.00
ARREARS 0.00
DUE DATE 2024-04-03
AMOUNT PAID

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

PAGE RUN NO	EE 374
BILL GROUP	
BILL PAGE	1 OF 2

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Eskom

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 26
GANSBAAI
7220

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	8968844003
BILLING DATE	2024-03-04
TAX INVOICE NO	896752230732
ACCOUNT MONTH	FEBRUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-04-03
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	3,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	3,000.00

CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2024-02-01 - 2024-02-29)

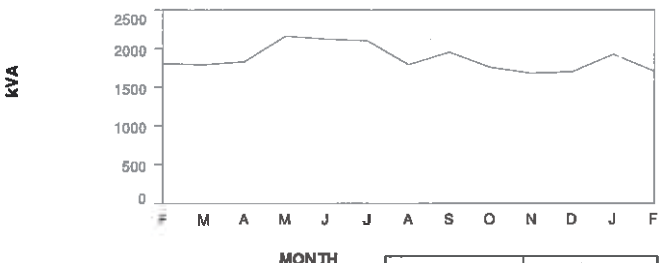
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	211,086.60
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	216,138.10
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	84,277.19
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	511,501.89
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	1,714.96
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	1,647.24
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	1,578.95
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	1,714.96
REACTIVE ENERGY - OFF PEAK	107,425.80
REACTIVE ENERGY - STD	93,482.04
REACTIVE ENERGY - PEAK	33,885.68
LOAD FACTOR	44.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 8968844173 **TARIFF NAME:** Megaflex

STANFORD MAIN SUPPLY,1/3239,I

Administration Charge @ R160.88 per day for 29 days	R	4,665.52
TX Network Capacity Charge 3,000 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	44,160.00
Network Capacity Charge 3,000 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	85,950.00
Network Demand Charge 1,647.25 kVA @ R54.31 = R54.31 /kVA	R	89,462.15
Ancillary Service Charge 511,502 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	3,631.66
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 216,138 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	276,788.32
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 84,277 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	156,805.79
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 211,087 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	171,423.75
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 511,502 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	71,098.78
Standard Connection Charge @ R7,438.00	R	7,438.00
SERVICE CHARGE	R	10,350.68
TOTAL CHARGES	R	**921,772.65**





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BILL GROUP	
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Eskom

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

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TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNCIPALITY
P O BOX 26
GANSBAAI
7220

GB Feb. '24

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	6270348035
SECURITY HELD	8357002.91
BILLING DATE	2024-03-01
TAX INVOICE NO	627254778881
ACCOUNT MONTH	FEBRUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-04-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

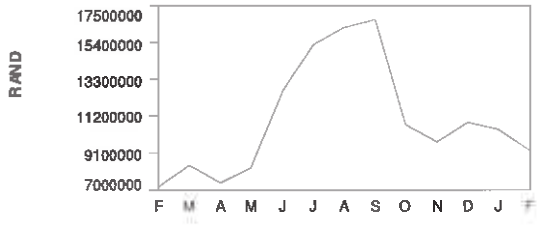
ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

NON REBATABLE MONTHLY RENTAL		R	1,153.00
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	4,665.52
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	234,156.04
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	455,745.29
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	727,203.84
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	35,781.76
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	2,053,956.00	R	2,630,296.05
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	796,519.00	R	1,482,003.25
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	2,189,210.00	R	1,777,857.44
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	700,516.22
SERVICE CHARGE		R	10,350.68
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	**8,059,729.09**

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY 2024

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-03-02)	R	10,459,863.32
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	Cash - 2024-02-28	R	-10,459,863.32
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	8,059,729.09
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	1,208,959.36

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT	TOTAL DUE	R 9,268,688.45
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,268,688.45		



ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
6270348035

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNCIPALITY

FAX NUMBER
0283840241

Post Office 0934 6270348035

11341 6270348035 >>> 9207 2627 0348 0357 <<<

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
9,268,688.45

PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-04-01

AMOUNT PAID

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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BILL GROUP	
BILL PAGE	1 OF 2

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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
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E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNCIPALITY
P O BOX 26
GANSBAAI
7220

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	6270348035
BILLING DATE	2024-03-01
TAX INVOICE NO	627254778881
ACCOUNT MONTH	FEBRUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-04-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	14,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	15,907.33

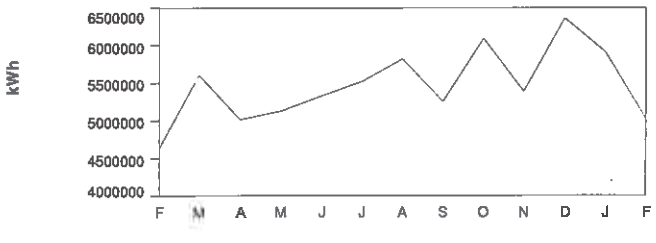
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2024-02-01 - 2024-02-29)

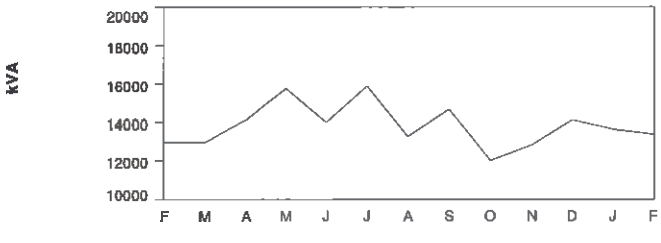
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	2,189,209.65
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	2,053,956.07
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	796,518.95
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	5,039,684.67
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	13,059.93
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	13,389.86
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	12,275.25
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	13,389.86
REACTIVE ENERGY - OFF PEAK	638,098.32
REACTIVE ENERGY - STD	577,256.29
REACTIVE ENERGY - PEAK	204,317.51
LOAD FACTOR	55.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 6270348907 **TARIFF NAME:** Megaflex

GANSBAAI MAIN SUPPLY 1/3218,I

Administration Charge @ R160.88 per day for 29 days	R	4,665.52
TX Network Capacity Charge 15,907.34 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	234,156.04
Network Capacity Charge 15,907.34 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	455,745.29
Network Demand Charge 13,389.87 kVA @ R54.31 = R54.31 /kVA	R	727,203.84
Ancillary Service Charge 5,039,685 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	35,781.76
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 2,053,956 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	2,630,296.05
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 796,519 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	1,482,003.25
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 2,189,210 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	1,777,857.44
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 5,039,685 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	700,516.22
Premium Connection Charge @ R1,153.00	R	1,153.00
SERVICE CHARGE	R	10,350.68
TOTAL CHARGES	R	**8,059,729.09**





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ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
PRIVATE BAG X3
KLEINMOND
7195

KM Jan.'24

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
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WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

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TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	8805321340
SECURITY HELD	0.01
BILLING DATE	2024-02-01
TAX INVOICE NO	880796005362
ACCOUNT MONTH	JANUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-03-02
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

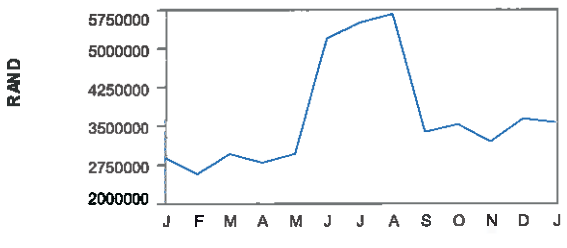
ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

RCC / SCC CONNECTION CHARGE		R	252.40
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	4,987.28
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	110,988.80
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	216,021.00
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	340,795.25
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	13,115.79
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	717,888.00	R	919,327.37
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	313,825.00	R	583,902.80
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	815,583.00	R	662,334.95
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	256,774.01
SERVICE CHARGE		R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		**R**	**3,119,564.17**

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 2024

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-02-01)	R	3,665,432.46
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	ACB Payment - 2024-01-30	R	-3,665,432.46
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	3,119,564.17
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	467,934.63

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT	TOTAL DUE	R 3,587,498.80
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,587,498.80		



ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
8805321340

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FAX NUMBER
0282714100

Post Office 0934 8805321340

11341 8805321340 >>>>>> 9207 2880 5321 3403

pay@ EasyPay

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
3,587,498.80

PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-03-02

AMOUNT PAID

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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BILL GROUP	
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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
PRIVATE BAG X3
KLEINMOND
7195

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	8805321340
BILLING DATE	2024-02-01
TAX INVOICE NO	880796005362
ACCOUNT MONTH	JANUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-03-02
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	7,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	7,540.00

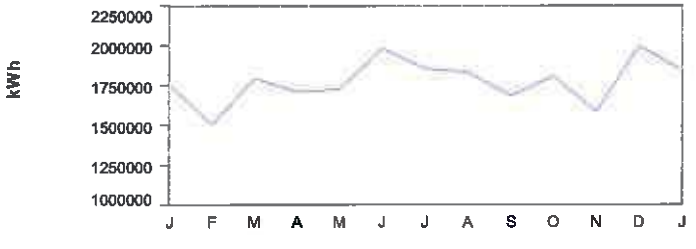
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2024-01-01 - 2024-01-31)

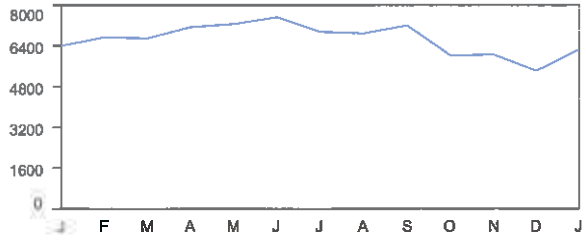
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	815,582.50
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	717,887.50
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	313,825.00
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	1,847,295.00
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	5,165.00
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	6,275.00
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	5,760.00
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	6,275.00
LOAD FACTOR	39.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 8805321426 **TARIFF NAME:** Megaflex

KLEINMOND MAIN SUPPLY 1/92 REMOTE

Administration Charge @ R160.88 per day for 31 days	R	4,987.28
TX Network Capacity Charge 7,540 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	110,988.80
Network Capacity Charge 7,540 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	216,021.00
Network Demand Charge 6,275 kVA @ R54.31 : = R54.31 /kVA	R	340,795.25
Ancillary Service Charge 1,847,295 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	13,115.79
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 717,888 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	919,327.37
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 313,825 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	583,902.80
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 815,583 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	662,334.95
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 1,847,295 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	256,774.01
Residual Connection Charge @ R252.40	R	252.40
SERVICE CHARGE	R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES	R	3,119,564.17





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ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

HS Jan.'24

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
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WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

Eskom
TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	6796230414
SECURITY HELD	1870000.01
BILLING DATE	2024-02-02
TAX INVOICE NO	679107060534
ACCOUNT MONTH	JANUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-03-04
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

RCC / SCC CONNECTION CHARGE		R	6,429.56
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	4,987.28
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	58,880.00
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	114,600.00
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	107,892.25
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	4,660.45
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	265,229.00	R	339,652.26
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	102,122.00	R	190,008.19
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	289,050.00	R	234,737.51
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	91,239.74
SERVICE CHARGE		R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	1,164,151.76

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 2024

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-02-01)	R	1,364,073.27
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	ACB Payment - 2024-01-30	R	-1,364,073.27
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	1,164,151.76
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	174,622.76

ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
6796230414

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FAX NUMBER
0283162632

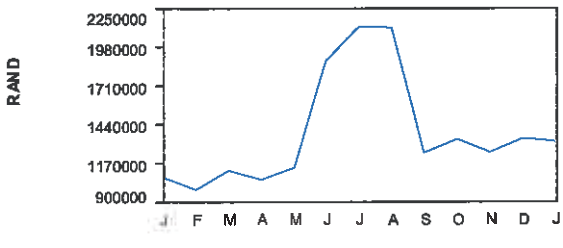
Post Office 0934 6796230414

11341 6796230414 >>>>>>> 9207 2679 6230 4149

pay@ EasyPay

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT	TOTAL DUE	R 1,338,774.52
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,338,774.52		

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
1,338,774.50



PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-03-04

AMOUNT PAID

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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BILL GROUP	
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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	6796230414
BILLING DATE	2024-02-02
TAX INVOICE NO	679107060534
ACCOUNT MONTH	JANUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-03-04
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	4,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	4,000.00

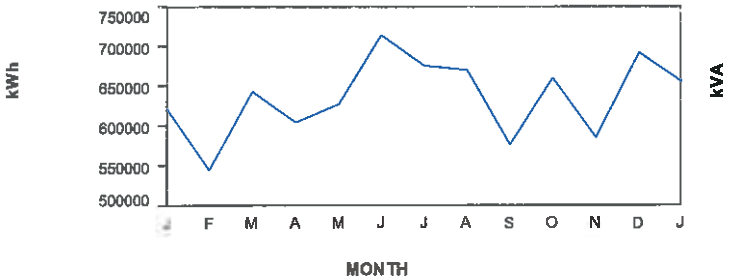
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2024-01-01 - 2024-01-31)

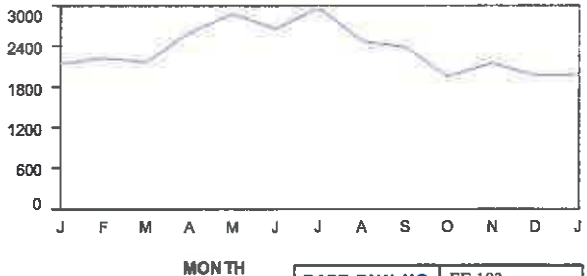
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	289,049.63
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	265,229.45
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	102,122.06
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	656,401.14
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	1,535.62
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	1,986.59
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	1,763.55
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	1,986.59
REACTIVE ENERGY - OFF PEAK	97,537.79
REACTIVE ENERGY - STD	76,690.43
REACTIVE ENERGY - PEAK	27,523.81
LOAD FACTOR	45.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 6796230441 TARIFF NAME: Megaflex

HAWSTON MAIN SUPPLY,1/3056/2,I

Administration Charge @ R160.88 per day for 31 days	R	4,987.28
TX Network Capacity Charge 4,000 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	58,880.00
Network Capacity Charge 4,000 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	114,600.00
Network Demand Charge 1,986.6 kVA @ R54.31 = R54.31 /kVA	R	107,892.25
Ancillary Service Charge 656,401 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	4,660.45
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 265,229 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	339,652.26
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 102,122 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	190,008.19
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 289,050 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	234,737.51
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 656,401 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	91,239.74
Standard Connection Charge R2,559.56	R	2,559.56
Standard Connection Charge R3,870	R	3,870.00
SERVICE CHARGE	R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES	R	1,164,151.76





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Eskom

ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

HM Jan. '24

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

Eskom
TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	7917853150
SECURITY HELD	5915000.01
BILLING DATE	2024-02-01
TAX INVOICE NO	791073683001
ACCOUNT MONTH	JANUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-03-02
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

NON REBATABLE MONTHLY RENTAL		R	2,967.00
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	13,848.32
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	808,213.49
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	1,213,662.10
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	1,594,707.25
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	76,608.30
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	4,146,555.00	R	5,310,078.33
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	1,760,207.00	R	3,275,041.14
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	4,883,139.00	R	3,965,597.18
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	1,499,796.24
URBAN LOW VOLTAGE SUBSIDY		R	516,477.43
SERVICE CHARGE		R	216,819.89
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	**18,493,816.67**

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 2024

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-02-01)	R	21,224,532.60
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	Cash - 2024-01-30	R	-21,224,532.60
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	18,493,816.67
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	2,774,072.50

ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
7917853150

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FAX NUMBER
0283162632

Post Office 0934 7917853150

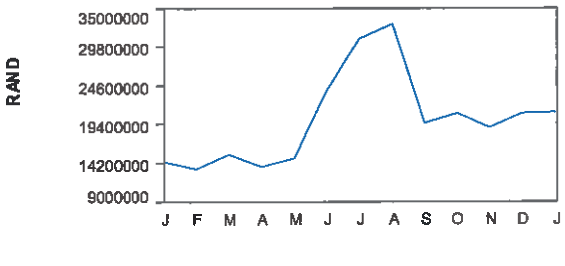
11341 7917853150

>>>> 9207 2791 7853 1506

pay@ EasyPay

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT	TOTAL DUE	R 21,267,889.17
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21,267,889.17		

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
21,267,889.15



PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-03-02

AMOUNT PAID

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
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WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	7917853150
BILLING DATE	2024-02-01
TAX INVOICE NO	791073683001
ACCOUNT MONTH	JANUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-03-02
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	35,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	35,000.00

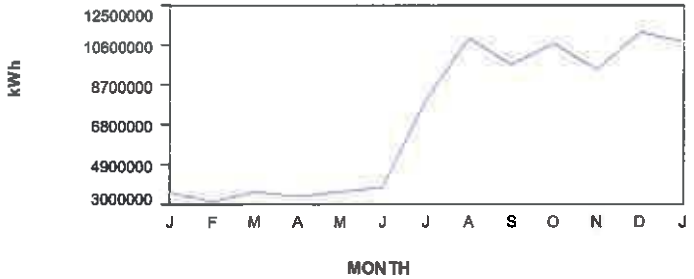
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2024-01-01 - 2024-01-31)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	4,883,138.62
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	4,146,555.05
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	1,760,206.97
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	10,789,900.64
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	27,879.95
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	29,363.05
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	29,307.54
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	29,363.05
REACTIVE ENERGY - OFF PEAK	1,296,164.61
REACTIVE ENERGY - STD	1,133,592.83
REACTIVE ENERGY - PEAK	453,322.04
LOAD FACTOR	50.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 7917853832 TARIFF NAME: Megaflex

HERMANUS MAIN SUPPLY 1/3091 REMOTE

Administration Charge @ R223.36 per day for 31 days	R	6,924.16
TX Network Capacity Charge 35,000 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	515,200.00
Network Capacity Charge 35,000 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	1,002,750.00
Network Demand Charge 29,363.05 kVA @ R54.31 : = R54.31 /kVA	R	1,594,707.25
Ancillary Service Charge 10,789,901 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	76,608.30
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 4,146,555 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	5,310,078.33
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 1,760,207 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	3,275,041.14
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 4,883,139 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	3,965,597.18
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 10,789,901 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	1,499,796.24
Premium Connection Charge @ R2,967.00	R	2,967.00
SERVICE CHARGE	R	216,819.89
TOTAL CHARGES	R	17,466,489.49





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WESTERN REGION
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WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

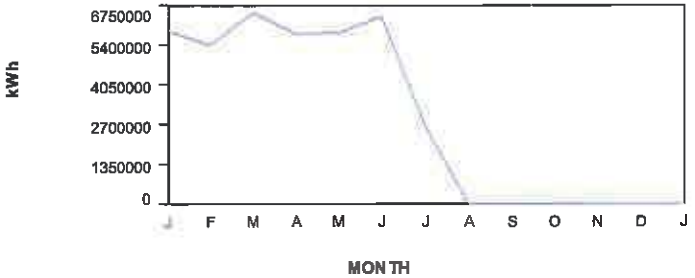
YOUR ACCOUNT NO	7917853150
BILLING DATE	2024-02-01
TAX INVOICE NO	791073683001
ACCOUNT MONTH	JANUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-03-02
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	20,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	20,576.78

CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2024-01-01 - 2024-01-31)

PREMISE ID NUMBER 9929240636 TARIFF NAME: Megaflex

HERMANUS WALKER BAY SUPPLY 1/3091

Administration Charge @ R223.36 per day for 31 days	R	6,924.16
TX Network Capacity Charge 20,576.79 kVa @ R14.24 : = R14.24/kVA	R	293,013.49
Network Capacity Charge 20,576.79 kVA @ R10.25 : = R10.25/kVA	R	210,912.10
Network Demand Charge 0 kVA @ R18.96 : = R18.96 /kVA	R	0.00
Urban Low Voltage Subsidy 20,576.79 kVa @ R25.10 : = R25.10/kVA	R	516,477.43
TOTAL CHARGES	R	1,027,327.18





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ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 26
GANSBAAI
7220

SF Jan.'24

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
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Eskom
TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	8968844003
SECURITY HELD	1215000.01
BILLING DATE	2024-02-02
TAX INVOICE NO	896531118022
ACCOUNT MONTH	JANUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-03-04
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

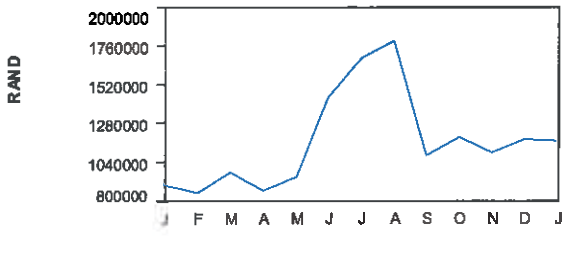
ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

RCC / SCC CONNECTION CHARGE		R	7,438.00
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	4,987.28
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	44,160.00
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	85,950.00
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	105,067.58
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	4,170.19
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	229,926.00	R	294,443.24
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	99,727.00	R	185,552.06
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	257,698.00	R	209,276.55
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	81,641.79
SERVICE CHARGE		R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	**1,033,751.21**

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 2024

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-02-02)	R	1,199,795.32
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	ACB Payment - 2024-01-30	R	-1,199,795.32
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	1,033,751.21
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	155,062.68

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT	TOTAL DUE	R 1,188,813.89
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,188,813.89		



ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
8968844003

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FAX NUMBER
0283132962

Post Office 0934 8968844003

11341 8968844003 >>>>>> 9207 2896 8844 0031

pay@ EasyPay

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
1,188,813.85

PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-03-04

AMOUNT PAID

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

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E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 26
GANSBAAI
7220

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	8968844003
BILLING DATE	2024-02-02
TAX INVOICE NO	896531118022
ACCOUNT MONTH	JANUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-03-04
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	3,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	3,000.00

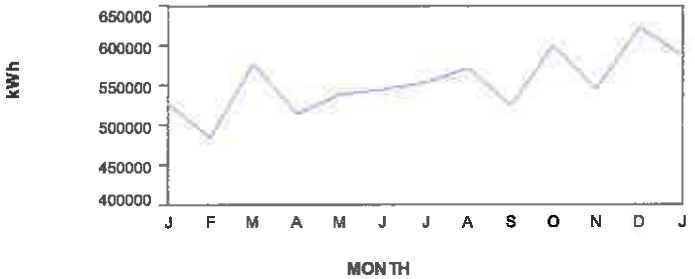
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2024-01-01 - 2024-01-31)

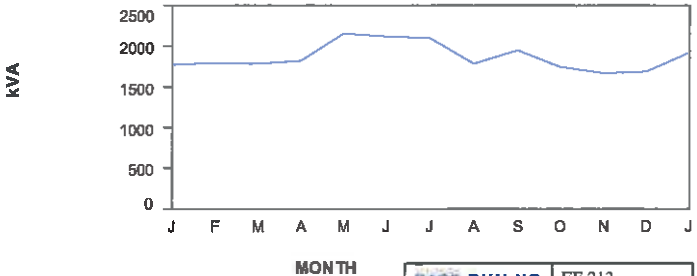
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	257,697.78
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	229,925.77
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	99,727.25
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	587,350.80 A
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	1,410.98
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	1,587.06
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	1,934.58
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	1,934.58
REACTIVE ENERGY - OFF PEAK	123,309.76
REACTIVE ENERGY - STD	97,501.40
REACTIVE ENERGY - PEAK	39,666.52
LOAD FACTOR	42.00 A

PREMISE ID NUMBER 8968844173 TARIFF NAME: Megaflex

STANFORD MAIN SUPPLY,1/3239,I

Administration Charge @ R160.88 per day for 31 days	R	4,987.28 A
TX Network Capacity Charge 3,000 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	44,160.00 A
Network Capacity Charge 3,000 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	85,950.00 A
Network Demand Charge 1,934.59 kVA @ R54.31 A = R54.31 /kVA	R	105,067.58 A
Ancillary Service Charge 587,351 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	4,170.19 A
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 229,926 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	294,443.24 A
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 99,727 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	185,552.06 A
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 257,698 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	209,276.55 A
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 587,351 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	81,641.79 A
Standard Connection Charge @ R7,438.00	R	7,438.00 A
SERVICE CHARGE	R	11,064.52 A
TOTAL CHARGES	R	1,033,751.21 A





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ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE:	(0860) 037566
FAX NO:	0862 437 566
E-MAIL:	customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB:	WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

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https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNCIPALITY
P O BOX 26
GANSBAAI
7220

GB Jan. '24

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	6270348035
SECURITY HELD	8196000.01
BILLING DATE	2024-02-01
TAX INVOICE NO	627840107940
ACCOUNT MONTH	JANUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-03-02
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

NON REBATABLE MONTHLY RENTAL		R	1,153.00
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	4,987.28
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	234,156.04
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	455,745.29
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	682,665.84
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	42,101.49
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	2,207,686.00	R	2,827,162.69
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	943,765.00	R	1,755,969.16
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	2,778,337.00	R	2,256,287.48
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	824,240.53
SERVICE CHARGE		R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	**9,095,533.32**

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 2024

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-02-01)	R	10,893,325.22
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	Cash - 2024-01-30	R	-10,893,325.22
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	9,095,533.32
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	1,364,330.00

ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
6270348035

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNCIPALITY

FAX NUMBER
0283840241

Post Office 0934 6270348035

11341 6270348035

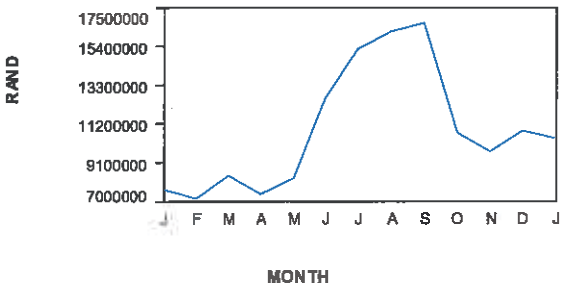
>>>>>>> 9207 2627 0348 0357

pay@

EasyPay

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,459,863.32	TOTAL DUE	R 10,459,863.32

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
10,459,863.30



PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-03-02

AMOUNT PAID

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LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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Eskom

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
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WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNCIPALITY
P O BOX 26
GANSBAAI
7220

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	6270348035
BILLING DATE	2024-02-01
TAX INVOICE NO	627840107940
ACCOUNT MONTH	JANUARY 2024
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-03-02
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	14,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	15,907.33

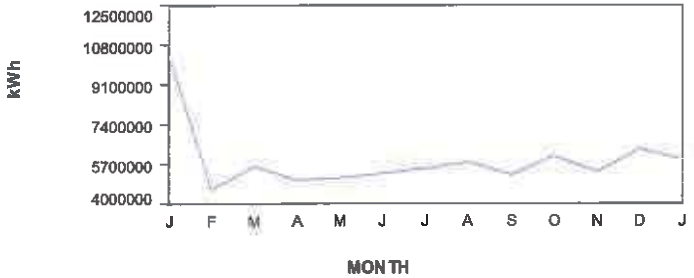
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2024-01-01 - 2024-01-31)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	2,778,337.36
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	2,207,685.52
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	943,765.23
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	5,929,788.11
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	13,670.75
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	12,569.80
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	11,735.97
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	13,670.75
REACTIVE ENERGY - OFF PEAK	805,096.21
REACTIVE ENERGY - STD	626,142.50
REACTIVE ENERGY - PEAK	242,698.21
LOAD FACTOR	59.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 6270348907 TARIFF NAME: Megaflex

GANSBAAI MAIN SUPPLY 1/3218,I

Administration Charge @ R160.88 per day for 31 days	R	4,987.28
TX Network Capacity Charge 15,907.34 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	234,156.04
Network Capacity Charge 15,907.34 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	455,745.29
Network Demand Charge 12,569.8 kVA @ R54.31 = R54.31 /kVA	R	682,665.84
Ancillary Service Charge 5,929,788 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	42,101.49
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 2,207,686 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	2,827,162.69
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 943,765 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	1,755,969.16
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 2,778,337 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	2,256,287.48
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 5,929,788 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	824,240.53
Premium Connection Charge @ R1,153.00	R	1,153.00
SERVICE CHARGE	R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES	R	9,095,533.32





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Eskom

ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
PRIVATE BAG X3
KLEINMOND
7195

KM Dec '23

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
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TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	8805321340
SECURITY HELD	0.01
BILLING DATE	2024-01-02
TAX INVOICE NO	880761572058
ACCOUNT MONTH	DECEMBER 2023
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-02-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

RCC / SCC CONNECTION CHARGE		R	252.40
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	4,987.28
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	110,988.80
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	216,021.00
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	296,532.60
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	14,209.41
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	701,330.00	R	898,123.20
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	287,308.00	R	534,565.26
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	1,012,688.00	R	822,403.92
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	278,184.18
SERVICE CHARGE		R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	**3,187,332.57**

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER 2023

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-01-01)	R	3,218,794.73
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	ACB Payment - 2023-12-28	R	-3,218,794.73
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	3,187,332.57
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	478,099.89

ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
8805321340

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FAX NUMBER
0282714100

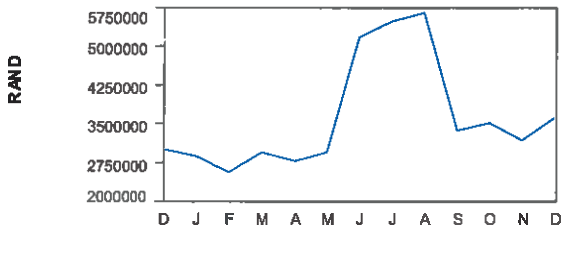
Post Office 0934 8805321340

11341 8805321340 >>>> 9207 2880 5321 3403

pay@ EasyPay

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT	TOTAL DUE	R 3,665,432.46
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,665,432.46		

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
3,665,432.45



PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-02-01

AMOUNT PAID

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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Eskom

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
PRIVATE BAG X3
KLEINMOND
7195

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	8805321340
BILLING DATE	2024-01-02
TAX INVOICE NO	880761572058
ACCOUNT MONTH	DECEMBER 2023
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-02-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	7,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	7,540.00

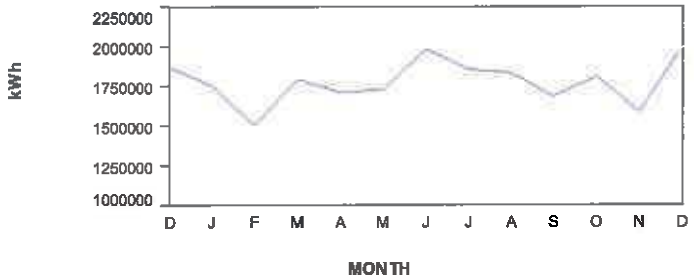
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2023-12-01 - 2023-12-31)

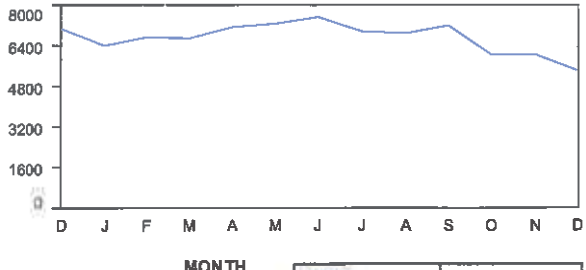
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	1,012,687.50
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	701,330.00
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	287,307.50
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	2,001,325.00
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	4,835.00
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	5,270.00
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	5,460.00
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	5,460.00
LOAD FACTOR	49.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 8805321426 **TARIFF NAME:** Megaflex

KLEINMOND MAIN SUPPLY 1/92 REMOTE

Administration Charge @ R160.88 per day for 31 days	R	4,987.28
TX Network Capacity Charge 7,540 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	110,988.80
Network Capacity Charge 7,540 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	216,021.00
Network Demand Charge 5,460 kVA @ R54.31 = R54.31 /kVA	R	296,532.60
Ancillary Service Charge 2,001,325 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	14,209.41
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 701,330 kWh @ R1.2806/kWh	R	898,123.20
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 287,308 kWh @ R1.8606/kWh	R	534,565.26
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 1,012,688 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	822,403.92
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 2,001,325 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	278,184.18
Residual Connection Charge @ R252.40	R	252.40
SERVICE CHARGE	R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES	R	3,187,332.57





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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

Eskom
TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

HS Dec '23

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	6796230414
SECURITY HELD	1870000.01
BILLING DATE	2024-01-02
TAX INVOICE NO	679263906959
ACCOUNT MONTH	DECEMBER 2023
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-02-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL
BANK: ABSA
BRANCH CODE: 334110
BANK ACC NO: 340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

RCC / SCC CONNECTION CHARGE		R	6,429.56
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	4,987.28
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	58,880.00
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	114,600.00
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	108,057.35
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	4,924.21
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	247,438.00	R	316,869.10
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	96,945.00	R	180,375.87
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	349,168.00	R	283,559.33
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	96,403.45
SERVICE CHARGE		R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	1,186,150.67

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER 2023

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-01-03)	R	1,263,928.14
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	ACB Payment - 2023-12-28	R	-1,263,928.14
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	1,186,150.67
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	177,922.60

ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
6796230414

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FAX NUMBER
0283162632

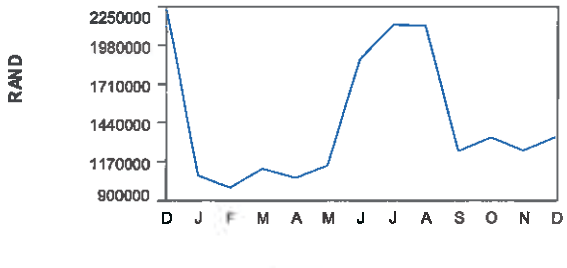
Post Office 0934 6796230414

11341 6796230414 >>>>>> 9207 2679 6230 4149

pay@ EasyPay

ARREARS				CURRENT			
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS		TOTAL DUE	R	1,364,073.27
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,364,073.27			

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
1,364,073.25



PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-02-01

AMOUNT PAID

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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BILL GROUP	
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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	6796230414
BILLING DATE	2024-01-02
TAX INVOICE NO	679263906959
ACCOUNT MONTH	DECEMBER 2023
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-02-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	4,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	4,000.00

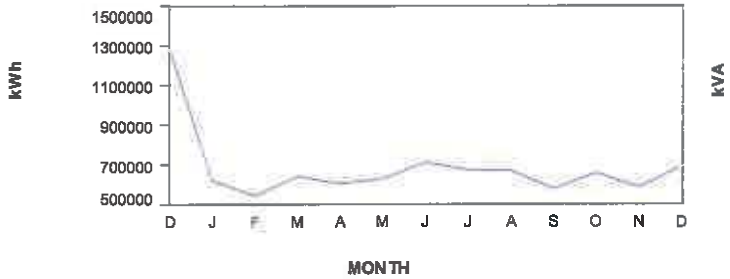
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2023-12-01 - 2023-12-31)

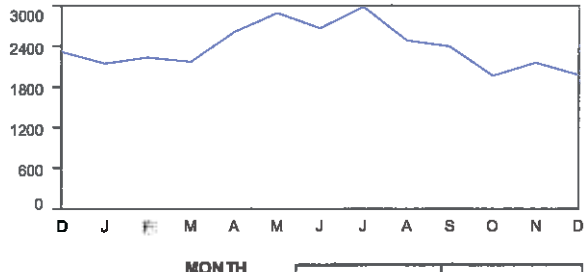
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	349,167.53
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	247,438.37
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	96,944.56
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	693,550.46
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	1,840.39
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	1,957.24
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	1,989.64
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	1,989.64
REACTIVE ENERGY - OFF PEAK	108,901.67
REACTIVE ENERGY - STD	68,278.52
REACTIVE ENERGY - PEAK	24,205.44
LOAD FACTOR	47.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 6796230441 **TARIFF NAME:** Megaflex

HAWSTON MAIN SUPPLY,1/3056/2,I

Administration Charge @ R160.88 per day for 31 days	R	4,987.28
TX Network Capacity Charge 4,000 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	58,880.00
Network Capacity Charge 4,000 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	114,600.00
Network Demand Charge 1,989.64 kVA @ R54.31 = R54.31 /kVA	R	108,057.35
Ancillary Service Charge 693,550 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	4,924.21
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 247,438 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	316,869.10
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 96,945 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	180,375.87
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 349,168 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	283,559.33
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 693,550 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	96,403.45
Standard Connection Charge R2,559.56	R	2,559.56
Standard Connection Charge R3,870	R	3,870.00
SERVICE CHARGE	R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES	R	1,186,150.67





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ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200
HM Dec '23

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

Eskom
TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	7917853150
SECURITY HELD	5915000.01
BILLING DATE	2024-01-02
TAX INVOICE NO	791823517849
ACCOUNT MONTH	DECEMBER 2023
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-02-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

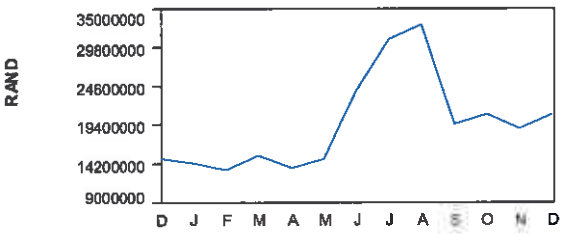
ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

NON REBATABLE MONTHLY RENTAL		R	2,967.00
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	13,848.32
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	808,213.49
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	1,213,662.10
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	1,459,491.92
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	79,954.71
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	4,032,578.00	R	5,164,118.53
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	1,473,402.00	R	2,741,411.24
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	5,755,252.00	R	4,673,839.56
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	1,565,311.11
URBAN LOW VOLTAGE SUBSIDY		R	516,477.43
SERVICE CHARGE		R	216,819.89
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	**18,456,115.30**

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER 2023

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-01-03)	R	19,252,458.30
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	Cash - 2023-12-28	R	-19,252,458.30
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	18,456,115.30
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	2,768,417.30

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT	TOTAL DUE	R 21,224,532.60
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21,224,532.60		



ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
7917853150

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FAX NUMBER
0283162632

Fax Drive 0934 7917853150

11341 7917853150 >>>> 9207 2791 7853 1506

pay@ EasyPay

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
21,224,532.60

PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-02-01

AMOUNT PAID

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	7917853150
BILLING DATE	2024-01-02
TAX INVOICE NO	791823517849
ACCOUNT MONTH	DECEMBER 2023
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-02-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	35,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	35,000.00

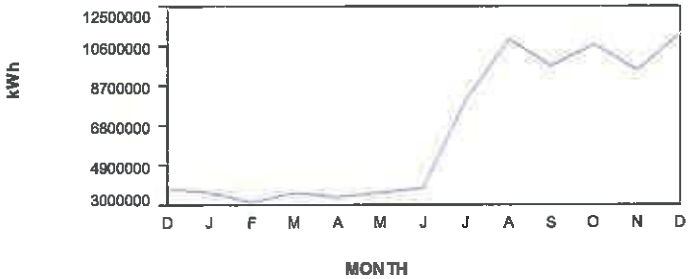
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2023-12-01 - 2023-12-31)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	5,755,229.42
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	4,032,556.78
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	1,473,393.11
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	11,261,179.31
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	25,518.75
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	26,873.01
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	26,558.35
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	26,873.01
REACTIVE ENERGY - OFF PEAK	1,442,070.68
REACTIVE ENERGY - STD	1,066,488.19
REACTIVE ENERGY - PEAK	374,083.54
LOAD FACTOR	57.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 7917853832 TARIFF NAME: Megaflex

HERMANUS MAIN SUPPLY 1/3091 REMOTE

Administration Charge @ R223.36 per day for 31 days	R	6,924.16
TX Network Capacity Charge 35,000 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	515,200.00
Network Capacity Charge 35,000 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	1,002,750.00
Network Demand Charge 26,873.02 kVA @ R54.31 = R54.31 /kVA	R	1,459,473.72
Ancillary Service Charge 11,261,179 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	79,954.37
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 4,032,557 kWh @ R1.2806/kWh	R	5,164,092.49
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 1,473,393 kWh @ R1.8606/kWh	R	2,741,395.02
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 5,755,229 kWh @ R0.8121/kWh	R	4,673,821.47
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 11,261,179 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	1,565,303.88
Premium Connection Charge @ R2,967.00	R	2,967.00
SERVICE CHARGE	R	216,819.89
TOTAL CHARGES	R	17,428,702.00





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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
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E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 20
HERMANUS
7200

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	7917853150
BILLING DATE	2024-01-02
TAX INVOICE NO	791823517849
ACCOUNT MONTH	DECEMBER 2023
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-02-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	20,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	20,576.78

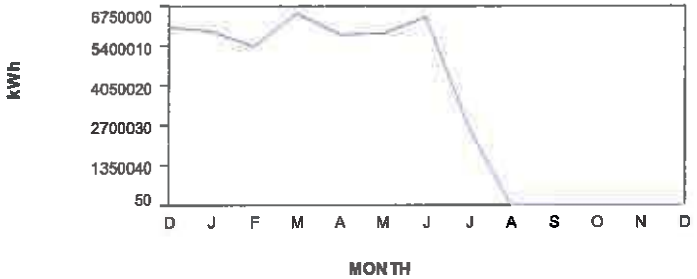
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2023-12-01 - 2023-12-31)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	22.80
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	20.88
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	8.64
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	52.32
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	.96
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	.96
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	.96
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	.96
LOAD FACTOR	7.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 9929240636 TARIFF NAME: Megaflex

HERMANUS WALKER BAY SUPPLY 1/3091

Administration Charge @ R223.36 per day for 31 days	R	6,924.16
TX Network Capacity Charge 20,576.79 kVa @ R14.24 : = R14.24/kVA	R	293,013.49
Network Capacity Charge 20,576.79 kVA @ R10.25 : = R10.25/kVA	R	210,912.10
Network Demand Charge 0.96 kVA @ R18.96 : = R18.96 /kVA	R	18.20
Urban Low Voltage Subsidy 20,576.79 kVa @ R25.10 : = R25.10/kVA	R	516,477.43
Ancillary Service Charge 52 kWh @ R0.0065 /kWh	R	0.34
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 21 kWh @ R1.24 /kWh	R	26.04
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 9 kWh @ R1.802 /kWh	R	16.22
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 23 kWh @ R0.7866 /kWh	R	18.09
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 52 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	7.23
TOTAL CHARGES	R	1,027,413.30





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ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 26
GANSBAAI
7220

SF Dec '23

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

Eskom

TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	8968844003
SECURITY HELD	1215000.01
BILLING DATE	2024-01-03
TAX INVOICE NO	896503829516
ACCOUNT MONTH	DECEMBER 2023
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-02-02
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL

BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

RCC / SCC CONNECTION CHARGE		R	7,438.00
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	4,987.28
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	44,160.00
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	85,950.00
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	92,728.35
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	4,431.91
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	230,509.00	R	295,189.83
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	86,655.00	R	161,230.29
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	307,049.00	R	249,354.49
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	86,765.61
SERVICE CHARGE		R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	**1,043,300.28**

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER 2023

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-01-03)	R	1,117,277.06
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	ACB Payment - 2023-12-28	R	-1,117,277.06
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	1,043,300.28
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	156,495.04

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT	TOTAL DUE	R 1,199,795.32
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,199,795.32		

ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
8968844003

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

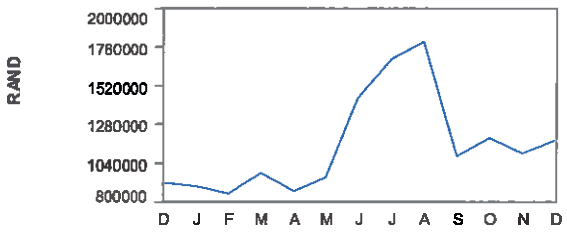
FAX NUMBER
0283132962

Post Office 0934 8968844003

11341 8968844003 >>>> 9207 2896 8844 0031

pay@ EasyPay

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
1,199,795.30



PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-02-02

AMOUNT PAID

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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Eskom

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
P O BOX 26
GANSBAAI
7220

SF Dec'23

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	8968844003
BILLING DATE	2024-01-03
TAX INVOICE NO	896503829516
ACCOUNT MONTH	DECEMBER 2023
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-02-02
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	3,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	3,000.00

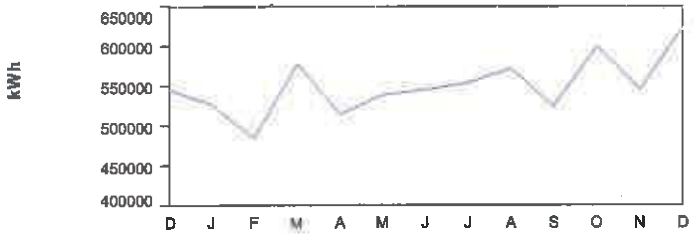
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2023-12-01 - 2023-12-31)

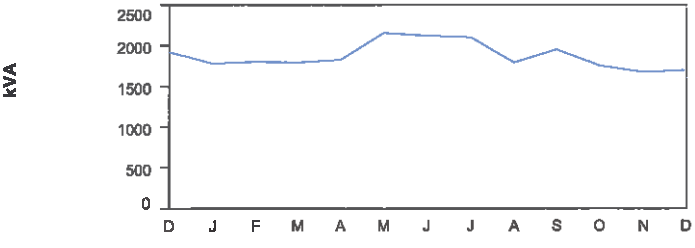
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	307,049.32
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	230,509.25
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	86,654.75
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	624,213.32
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	1,325.86
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	1,643.77
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	1,707.39
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	1,707.39
REACTIVE ENERGY - OFF PEAK	141,217.40
REACTIVE ENERGY - STD	95,385.32
REACTIVE ENERGY - PEAK	33,640.32
LOAD FACTOR	50.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 8968844173 TARIFF NAME: Megaflex

STANFORD MAIN SUPPLY,1/3239,I

Administration Charge @ R160.88 per day for 31 days	R	4,987.28
TX Network Capacity Charge 3,000 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	44,160.00
Network Capacity Charge 3,000 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	85,950.00
Network Demand Charge 1,707.39 kVA @ R54.31 = R54.31 /kVA	R	92,728.35
Ancillary Service Charge 624,213 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	4,431.91
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 230,509 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	295,189.83
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 86,655 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	161,230.29
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 307,049 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	249,354.49
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 624,213 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	86,765.61
Standard Connection Charge @ R7,438.00	R	7,438.00
SERVICE CHARGE	R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES	R	1,043,300.28





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ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD REG NO 2002/015527/30
VAT REG NO 4740101508

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE:	(0860) 037566
FAX NO:	0862 437 566
E-MAIL:	customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB:	WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

Eskom

TEL: 08600 37566
SMS:

CUSTOMER SELF SERVICE WEBSITE:
https://csonline.eskom.co.za

WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNCIPALITY
P O BOX 26
GANSBAAI
7220

GB Dec '23

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	6270348035
SECURITY HELD	8196000.01
BILLING DATE	2024-01-02
TAX INVOICE NO	627290727051
ACCOUNT MONTH	DECEMBER 2023
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-02-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396

DIRECT DEPOSIT DETAIL	
BANK:	ABSA
BRANCH CODE:	334110
BANK ACC NO:	340167430

TAX INVOICE

E-MAIL: eskomaccounts@overstrand.gov.za

ACCOUNT TRANSACTION SUMMARY

NON REBATABLE MONTHLY RENTAL		R	1,153.00
ADMINISTRATION CHARGE		R	4,987.28
TRANSMISSION NETWORK CAPACITY		R	234,156.04
DIST. NETWORK CAPACITY CHARGE		R	455,745.29
NETWORK DEMAND CHARGE		R	769,203.94
ANCILLARY SERVICE (ALL)		R	45,236.60
ENERGY CHARGE (STD)	2,164,159.00	R	2,771,422.02
ENERGY CHARGE (PEAK)	836,632.00	R	1,556,637.50
ENERGY CHARGE (OFF)	3,370,561.00	R	2,737,232.59
ELECTRIFICATION AND RURAL SUBS (ALL)		R	885,617.93
SERVICE CHARGE		R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	**9,472,456.71**

ACCOUNT SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER 2023

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	(Due Date 2024-01-04)	R	9,776,270.12
PAYMENT(S) RECEIVED	Cash - 2023-12-28	R	-9,776,270.12
TOTAL CHARGES FOR BILLING PERIOD		R	9,472,456.71
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 14%		R	0.00
VAT RAISED ON ITEMS AT 15%		R	1,420,868.51

ACCOUNT NO / REFERENCE NO
6270348035

NAME
OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNCIPALITY

FAX NUMBER
0283840241

Post Office 0934 6270348035

11341 6270348035

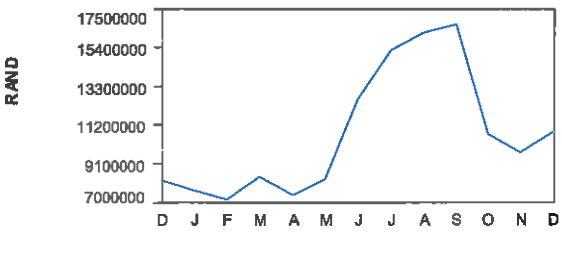
>>>>>>> 9207 2627 0348 0357

pay@

EasyPay

ARREARS						
>90 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	CURRENT		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,893,325.22	TOTAL DUE R	10,893,325.22

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
10,893,325.20



PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

INSTALMENT
0.00

ARREARS
0.00

DUE DATE
2024-02-01

AMOUNT PAID

PAGE RUN NO	EE 95
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BILL PAGE	1 OF 2

LATE PAYMENT CHARGES WILL BE ADDED TO OVERDUE ACCOUNT

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WESTERN REGION
PO BOX 377 BELVILLE 7535

CONTACT CENTRE: (0860) 037566
FAX NO: 0862 437 566
E-MAIL: customerservices@eskom.co.za
WEB: WWW.ESKOM.CO.ZA

OVERSTRAND LOCAL MUNCIPALITY
P O BOX 26
GANSBAAI
7220

YOUR ACCOUNT NO	6270348035
BILLING DATE	2024-01-02
TAX INVOICE NO	627290727051
ACCOUNT MONTH	DECEMBER 2023
CURRENT DUE DATE	2024-02-01
VAT REG NO	4140106396
NOTIFIED MAX DEMAND	14,000.00
UTILISED CAPACITY	15,907.33

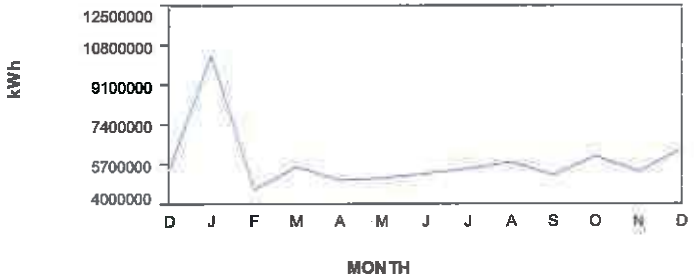
CONSUMPTION DETAILS (2023-12-01 - 2023-12-31)

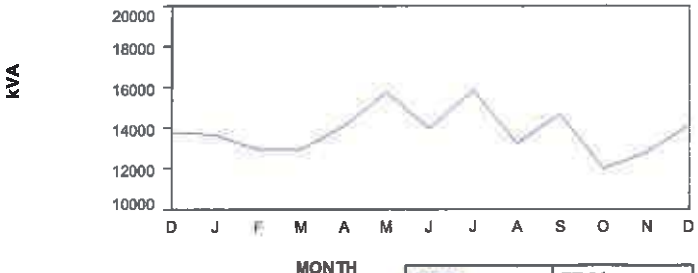
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OFF PEAK kWH	3,370,561.15
ENERGY CONSUMPTION STD kWh	2,164,158.62
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PEAK kWh	836,632.37
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ALL kWh	6,371,352.14
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - OFF PEAK	12,027.58
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - STD	12,410.63
DEMAND CONSUMPTION - PEAK	14,163.20
DEMAND READING - KW/KVA	14,163.20
REACTIVE ENERGY - OFF PEAK	917,152.66
REACTIVE ENERGY - STD	563,431.43
REACTIVE ENERGY - PEAK	197,684.49
LOAD FACTOR	61.00

PREMISE ID NUMBER 6270348907 **TARIFF NAME:** Megaflex

GANSBAAI MAIN SUPPLY 1/3218,I

Administration Charge @ R160.88 per day for 31 days	R	4,987.28
TX Network Capacity Charge 15,907.34 kVa @ R14.72 : = R14.72/kVA	R	234,156.04
Network Capacity Charge 15,907.34 kVA @ R28.65 : = R28.65/kVA	R	455,745.29
Network Demand Charge 14,163.21 kVA @ R54.31 : = R54.31 /kVA	R	769,203.94
Ancillary Service Charge 6,371,352 kWh @ R0.0071 /kWh	R	45,236.60
Low Season Standard Energy Charge 2,164,159 kWh @ R1.2806 /kWh	R	2,771,422.02
Low Season Peak Energy Charge 836,632 kWh @ R1.8606 /kWh	R	1,556,637.50
Low Season Off Peak Energy Charge 3,370,561 kWh @ R0.8121 /kWh	R	2,737,232.59
Electrification and Rural Subsidy 6,371,352 kWh @ R0.139 /kWh	R	885,617.93
Premium Connection Charge @ R1,153.00	R	1,153.00
SERVICE CHARGE	R	11,064.52
TOTAL CHARGES	R	9,472,456.71





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ANNEXURE M

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BUDGET & RESPONSES

ANNEXURE M1

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
1	KLEINMOND RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION	__PEDDLE	10/04 /2024	The following aspects of the proposed OM budget we wish to highlight. ELECTRICITY: We note that the monthly basic charge has been changed to a "capacity charge". This amendment has not been discussed / explained to the public! What is the effect of this new cost structure going to be in comparison with the previous structure? How is any ratepayer, without a detailed explanation of what this new tariff means, going to, in all fairness, decide which charge ie 20, 40 or 60 amps will suit their requirements? A quick briefing at an open meeting will not hack it, - as no back-up documents, nor time to work through the papers – at a public meeting? Hardily So, we approve of this budget and find out later? The new electricity 'Cost of Service' tariff proposal must be "sold" to the residents before being included into the budget. If it is true that it could mean as much as a R200 monthly additional levy per household, this is totally unacceptable. OM must manage the loss of revenue from reduced electricity sales and not merely pass on the loss to the residents. Why has this not been communicated with the consumers prior to this IDP roadshow?	*Response:* ***Electricity:*** *The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* - *Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different electricity customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the Cost of Supply tariffs;* - *The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.* *Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.* *The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				We are of the opinion that this should be seen as a major change in the rating system and the OM decision to make such an arbitrary change and then trying to enforce it on the taxpayers without even an attempt to explain, is totally unacceptable and we reject it in totality! HOUSING: The uncontrolled development of the Informal Settlements in the area is a matter of grave concern! Shacks are being built as and when desired, the ratepaying residents of Kleinmond must then pick up the tab for these costs, which extend to OM Response operations, when these occur, electricity, water and sanitation requirements even if these are at the basic level. What happened to the barrier project for Overhills, above the old reservoir, which is now easily up to 5 huts deep in places? While we agree that it is no longer permissible for there to be a system of influx control, we however believe that law enforcement by OM officials with respect to such illegal shack farming is inadequate. - The success figures given out for huts broken down extends across the whole OM region and hides the realities of each town! We are of the opinion that no policy exists with respect to the control of shacks or in terms of any guidelines that would indicate what, how, when such structures should be dismantled and taken away as evidence. Show proof of how many	*consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.* *Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.* *As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of the CoS study is to apportion all costs required to service customers among each customer class in a fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs. The municipal council took a decision during April 2023 already that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years.* *A presentation explaining the Cos cost-reflective electricity tariffs were also shared with ward committees during 2023.*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				cases have been registered with the SAPS wrt such illegal structures? The anti-invasion unit, apparently established to prevent such invasions, is not effectively structured, nor adequately funded to provide the few officers in the unit, tasked with enforcing the regulations, with both adequate weapons, ammunition and equipment, never mind proper vehicles. To cut on the Capital as well as the Operational Budgets to subsidise the normal Municipal Services at the cost of regular taxpayers is also unacceptable. This system is NOT sustainable and serious planning should urgently be considered. SEWAGE: The expansion / completion of the water-based sewer system in Kleinmond is just another example of the OM's inability to meet their commitments. Funds should have been set aside and ring fenced to complete this project as a matter of urgency! The 11% for sewage disposal and 8,9% refusal removal is rejected as the service remains the same with no explanation given by OM why the increase is radically above inflation. Again, no more than 5% will be accepted. SERVICE INCREASES	***Housing*** *Land Invasion, and Management, and Prevention of the expansion of Informal Settlement & Anti-land invasion Unit -* *The Unit was established in the 2022/23 financial year. In its Initial phase, the project consisted of 15 temporary staff. Currently the project has 12 employees appointed on a 3-year contract. The plans to advance to Phase 2 – Permanent staff structure is underway. The unit is operational and effective given the foundation laid down by law enforcement structures and support within the directorate.* *The unit ensures prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures, illegal connection of electricity, relocation process oversight.* ***Sewerage*** *The extension of the waterborne sewer networks into areas not covered yet could not be included in the 2024/25 budget due to high priorities in terms of upgrading needs at several wastewater treatment plants and sewerage pumpstations.* *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				Many property owners experienced up to 20% increases last year and at the Mayor's presentation last year in Kleinmond Town Hall it was indicated this was a once off large increase due to higher property valuations and inflation linked increase can be expected the next year. So, the question is why 8% increase now, when National Treasury and Provincial Government indicate a 4.9% inflation rate for budgeting purposes? In addition, we may add Cape Town is proposing a 5.7% increase, Johannesburg 4,8% and Port Elizabeth 5% but OM proposes 8%!!!! Increases above inflation in service tariffs is unacceptable and should not be allowed! SALARIES A contentious issue, as all will believe within all fairness, that officials should be adequately compensated for their labour and indeed rewarded for extraordinary work by the payment of bonuses therefor! However, given that so few people actually pay rates and taxes in the region and the no doubt high non-, or partial payment of such rates, it would be fair to expect the salary/ bonuses increases to be inflation related and modest,- ie give the ratepayers some wriggle room/ afloat is the thought that springs to mind! After all who is funding these increases. Bonuses must only be paid to those few individuals who demonstrably carry out work above and beyond their daily tasks, to the benefit of the system! Simply doing your work on time and efficiently cannot be	***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				grounds for a bonus, as then you are in effect saying, we are paying you extra to just do your work satisfactorily! Why are other employees being paid performance bonuses of R27 million - [an average of R24 000/employee plus a13th cheque? In today's harsh economic climate this is absolutely, outrageous considering the financial plight of many residents in Kleinmond. We also believe there is demonstratively no performance management system in place that controls these bonuses – they have therefore seemingly simply become a right! That is not fair to the people funding this i.e. the residents. Why are overtime costs totally out of control? Expenditure this year is 96% over budget - this is totally under the control of OM. It is an expense that is subject to abuse. Look at the fire fighters well indeed, where is your contingency funding as the advent of the 'fire season' is not a surprise! Why are performance bonuses for senior managers increasing by 65%? https://labourguide.co.za/employment-condition/the-payment-of-bonuses The mere fact that we are living in a municipality that is adequately carrying out its function ie providing services to the ratepayers and at a higher standard	*conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				than many other municipalities, is no justification for saying, because of this be happy! If the SALGA increase of 4,9% for employees is inflation based why a further 2%? Virtually nobody in Kleinmond has the luxury of a 7% increase on their salary/pension. We do hope that by increasing the size of the OM budget that an attempt is not being launched to move the municipality into a different category or grade and thereby automatically justifying an increase in remuneration of all officials? CONTROL MEASURES: With reference to the recent theft of petrol as well as the irregularities in the housing Department, it would seem there are NO control measures and if so, nobody seems to enforce these measures, scared of the unions not the voters? Does the OM fleet control system involve the use of a vehicle logbook per vehicle wherein every trip is noted point to point and an authority given for each vehicle trip, along with a complete register of refuelling of the vehicle? Without such a control measure there is no hope to control the constant movement of municipal vehicles and fuel usage. CLOSING In the private sector the consumer has the right to reject exorbitant/exploitative increases by buying	*For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				elsewhere. At local government level, there is no option, so either we simply accept the changes, or go somewhere else! The final alternative is, make the changes happen! Captain Jean-Luc Picard used to say, and we concur, that we have elected to 'make it so' in conjunction with our fellow ratepayers in the Overstrand Region! Don't ask us the Ratepayers to redetermine the OM budget – you have the posts and the pay, just do it! In view of the contents of this letter we regret to inform you that we do not agree with the proposed budget and we consequently have no option other to totally reject the Draft Budget as presented by the OM.	• *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***Salaries:*** *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
					years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report. ***Overtime:*** *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* ➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* ***Control Measures:***

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
					The municipality maintains a record of immediately reporting any theft/fraud immediately to authorities, inclusive of following the necessary disciplinary procedures and attending to implementing additional controls.
2	VANDE SOLUTIONS KLEINMOND	__ VAN DER WESTHUIZEN	10/04 /2024	In light of the escalating concerns voiced via social media channels and interpersonal communication regarding the management of septic tank suction scheduling, it is paramount that we address these issues promptly and decisively. We propose the allocation of resources towards piloting the implementation of the proposed scheduling system offered by VANDE SOLUTIONS. Such a measure is essential for embracing technological advancements in our long-term strategies for effective waste management solutions. It is noteworthy that the proposed system not only promises tangible benefits but also presents a viable return on investment (ROI). Considering the potential returns alongside the broader benefits of this initiative, it would be imprudent to forgo this opportunity. Moreover, our review indicates that none of the other projects earmarked in the current budget offer a comparable ROI. Central to our proposal is the establishment of accountability, a facet that we recognize as integral to addressing the concerns of homeowners. Through the implementation of this project, we aim to introduce a framework of accountability that has	*Response:* *The municipality has reviewed the staff structure across all directorates in the past few months and it is believed that this will result in efficiencies also with regard to the tanker services.* *Before-mentioned will also be followed up with the review of systems in place to ensure optimal management of administrative processes and resources, including capacity and equipment.*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				been lacking, thereby fostering trust and confidence among stakeholders. We believe that by endorsing this initiative, we demonstrate our commitment to both operational excellence and meeting the expectations of those we serve.	
3	DUNCAN __(Mrs)		12/04 /2024	I hereby appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Budget to enable supportive arrangements to be undertaken by Overstrand Municipality, if required. I am a resident of Eastcliff, residing at 33 Musson Street.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
4	CORONA FOODS	__ROUX	12/04 /2024	As a concerned member of the Hermanus community It is with great concern that I learnt that there is no provision for the Baboon Management Plan in the OM Draft IDP or Budget for 2024 / 2025.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government*

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				The Baboon monitoring program has been unbelievably successful, and it is imperative that it be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024 / 2025 through to 2029. (A five-year period).	*will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
5	__TEIXEIRA (Ms)		12/04 /2024	The Hermanus BMG has made such a drastic impact on our daily lives that the thought of them not being funded is stupendous!!!!! They provide an integral service to all residents affected. I have had 15 of them In my HOUSE and the damages and destruction was terrible. Never mind the safety aspect. What will it take for you to realise this - an injury? A death? Please reconsider this and fund this phenomenal initiative.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be*

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					reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
6	_BLANCHARD		12/04 /2024	My wife and I formally appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM. Communities and nature require us to find an acceptable solution that benefits all, the above would allow us all to facilitate such a solution.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
7	__Levin and __Rademan		12/04 /2024	Hi there as rate payers with a home and holiday rental property in Voelklip we are adding our voices in support for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 and also that we would be happy to	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the*

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				contribute to a crowd sourced fund in the interests of ensuring the wellbeing and security of Airbnb guests and pets. In the past I have enjoyed being able to call the baboon monitors with sightings and prompt responses especially when people - often visitors - do not adhere to secure waste disposal and other precautions, which add to the problem. Hope this helps our cause!	*opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
8.	Black Eagle Lodges	__ Delport	12/04 /2024	I trust this email finds you well. As homeowners in Fernkloof, Hermanus, I am writing to urgently appeal for the inclusion of preliminary funding for the Baboon Management Plan in the upcoming budget. The Baboon Management Plan has proven to be an essential tool in mitigating conflicts between our community and baboon populations. However, to effectively implement and sustain this plan, it is crucial that adequate funding be allocated. By facilitating a preliminary amount in the budget, the necessary collaborative efforts, led by HBAG, can be undertaken swiftly and efficiently as needed. Furthermore, I propose the inclusion of an SRA component or a similar community-based	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be*

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				contribution mechanism in both the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and the budget. This would not only enhance community engagement and ownership of the Baboon Management Plan but also provide sustainable funding streams for its continued implementation. Failure to allocate funding for the Baboon Management Plan would not only jeopardize the progress made in managing human-baboon interactions but also undermine the safety and well-being of our community members. I therefore urge you to give serious consideration to this appeal and prioritize the funding allocation in the upcoming budget. I hope for your positive response and further collaboration with HBAG in ensuring the success of this vital initiative. Thank you for your attention to this urgent matter.	*reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
9.	__Morum		12/04 /2024	We have not had a baboon in Prestwick Village for close on 5 years whereas before the monitors there were at least 3 raids a week. It is thus untenable to propose the scrapping of this service. Do whatever is necessary such as a levy raised through rates on the affected households but do not scrap the service.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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					However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
10.	__ Delport		12/04 /2024	I trust this email finds you well. As homeowners in Fernkloof, Hermanus, I am writing to urgently appeal for the inclusion of preliminary funding for the Baboon Management Plan in the upcoming budget. The Baboon Management Plan has proven to be an essential tool in mitigating conflicts between our community and baboon populations. However, to effectively implement and sustain this plan, it is crucial that adequate funding be allocated. By facilitating a preliminary amount in the budget, the necessary collaborative efforts, led by HBAG, can be undertaken swiftly and efficiently as needed. Furthermore, I propose the inclusion of an SRA component or a similar community-based contribution mechanism in both the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and the budget. This would not only enhance community engagement and	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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				ownership of the Baboon Management Plan but also provide sustainable funding streams for its continued implementation. Failure to allocate funding for the Baboon Management Plan would not only jeopardize the progress made in managing human-baboon interactions but also undermine the safety and well-being of our community members. I therefore urge you to give serious consideration to this appeal and prioritize the funding allocation in the upcoming budget. I hope for your positive response and further collaboration with HBAG in ensuring the success of this vital initiative. Thank you for your attention to this urgent matter.	*It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
11.	Fernkloof Village / __ Nell and Company	__ Nell	12/04 /2024	As a property owner in Fernkloof Village, I hereby wish to appeal the facilitation of the Baboon Management Plan in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative arrangements to undertaken by the Overstrand Municipality with the affected community. This program is a great success and it is unthinkable that we may revert back to the days where ignorant people are poisoning or shooting these animals when the program runs out in December 2024. Please find a way to keep the plan in action!	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program*

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					beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
12.	Alan Keeley		12/04 /2024	The removal of the budget for baboon management will result in baboons returning to the homes causing endless damage, will reduce jobs for the monitors and force the public to deal with invasive baboons in their own manner either with poison or physical harm to the baboons. Not a good idea to terminate a working system.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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13.	__Mapstone		12/04 /2024	I currently live in Lakewood Village, Hermanus. I appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
14.	__ Ivey		12/04 /2024	Please take note of the following and respectfully consider in the OM Budget for 2024/2025. For close to 5 years, Hermanus East areas have progressed from an average of 7 house raids per week, to maximum 3 over the past 4 months! The success of the program cannot be denied, and many new residents have invested heavily in good faith, into these areas. The high desirability of properties, recent rates adjustment and increased weekender	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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				and holiday rentals and escalated tourist activity validate this. Experience proves a lapse of just a few days, will revert the troop or some individuals back to raiding habits, thus influencing younger baboon generations. What is Hermanus Baboon Action Group (HBAG) doing to resolve the dilemma: 1) HBAG requested a meeting with significant role players and decision makers, to present a proposal, addressing concerns affecting almost 3000 residents in affected areas of Hermanus East.HBAG was finally advised this week that OM is prepared to arrange a meeting, as requested, to explore solutions with the primary role players. 2) HBAG has initiated exploratory discussions with board members of Hermanus SRA, Director Stephen Muller, Councillor Lerm, and brief consultations with the Mayor, Municipal Manager and CFO. 3) HBAG has advised Cape Nature and Department of Environment of the dilemma facing affected communities and appealed for an extension of the assignment for a further 5 years, to facilitate baboon monitoring in the area, once again. Without Cape Natures' participation, the program cannot happen. The OM will need to coordinate this with urgency. Proposed funding mechanisms and implementation: 1) HBAG understands the budgetary constraints of OM at this time. Therefore, HBAG's proposal relies	*However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				on collection of funds from the affected community via the/an SRA, relieving the OM of an unfunded mandate. This would be a minimal monthly amount from each affected property owner; however, the long-term benefits are enormous for the entire area. 2) The SRA would not be expected to manage or run the program, but merely function as a conduit, or collection mechanism of funds, from affected community, by OM, to be paid to a service provider. All applicable SRA policy/bylaw requirements/ voting procedures/ timeframes would be followed. It is a lengthy complex process. 3) OM would still be responsible for the tender process/appointment of service provider once the assignment from Cape Nature is signed. 4) A collaborative arrangement needs to be established to ensure predictable, safe community funding, proper tender procedures, and oversight of the project. 5) A perception survey in the affected community will take place shortly. 6) The proposal and draft costings currently only include the specific areas mentioned above, only monitoring of the Voelklip Baboon troop in so far as transgression over the urban edge is concerned. The HBAG proposal does not facilitate other areas (those affected by Onrus/Hamilton Troops).	

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15.	__ Levick		12/04 /2024	We live at 31 Prestwick Village being part of the Fernkloof estate. I wish to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the budget as a preliminary amount. We have lived here for 9 years. In the earlier years there were some problems with baboons in our village. In recent years this has totally changed in that we are totally unaware of any problems with baboons. This is obviously due to the Baboon Management Plan. I am not sure how it works but it certainly makes a huge difference to the quality of life in the Eastcliff area.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
16.	__Raven (Mrs)		12/04 /2024	I am owner of Erf 1193 & would like Baboon Monitoring to continue I have seen the gentlemen monitoring the baboons with my own eyes so know they are working. I would like the OM budget, which is our tax payers money, to include a portion towards baboon monitoring & not towards any pay increases to employees above 6%. The one can "offset" the other so our municipal bills do not go up that much.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find*

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					an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
17.	__Hindley		12/04 /2024	I am a resident of Lakewood Village in Fernkloof. We are in a high volume baboon area as we live near the mountains of Fernkloof. Due to the presence of trained skilled monitors, we have had a big reduction of baboons in our area. I definitely hope you will manage to continue this service. Without it we have chaos in our roads and houses ...they are a great risk to our pets too. Please keep the monitors going to keep ourselves, our houses and animals safe.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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18.	__ Groenewald		13/04 /2024	I am a resident in Hermanus Heights I appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029 (a five year period). My experience is that the baboon management plan is effective. Baboons are kept in their environment and away from residential areas. I support the extension of this program and I would be concerned if it is stopped as the baboons would once again invade our homes.	Response: *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
19.	__ van Zyl		13/04 /2024	Ons bly al 25 jr. hier bo teen die berg in Voëlklip, (1ste str.hoek van 11de laan), en het die afgelope paar jaar ñ GROOT verbetering/ verskil ervaar met bobejaanbeheer. (Dankbaar dat ons lanklaas enige bobejaan gewaar.) Tot ons skok sien ons dat daar GEEN voorsiening gemaak is in die begroting (IDP) of insluiting vir enige bobejaanbeheer vanaf Des.'24 nie!	Response: *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find*

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				Ons wil defnitief nie weer die bobejaannagmerrie van 2016-2018 herleef nie. Elke Maan. word vullisdromme (baboon proof)omgegooi, vullis uitgekrap (hul lig die deksel op& trek die sakkie uit die gleufie),die wind waai dit dan die hele buurt rond& moet die arme vullisverwyderaars eers skoonmaak voor dromme leeg gemaak word. Om nie eens te praat van die troppe bobejane wat afkom van die berg, grasdakke vernietig & hang aan geute ens., dit was iets verskriklik daagliks hier in Voëlklip. Ons kan nie weer teruggaan na daardie tye in Voëlklip nie, asseblief heroorweeg ñ begroting & insluiting vir bobejaanbeheer vir 2024/2025 vir ñ 5 jr.plan.	*an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
20.	__ Vanderhoeven		13/04 /2024	can you please make sure the Budget will include funds for the extension of the Baboon management service plan.	Response: *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be*

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					reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
21.	The Elliot Trust	__ Elliot	14/04 /2024	@rlouw@overstrand.gov.za I hereby appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029 (a five year period). I confirm my support for extending the program based on my experience and my concerns should the program be dismissed. Property owners in Fernkloof area will likely revert back to the chaos of 2016/2017/2018 when baboon troop raids into Fernkloof and the area became unmanageable, property values and sales plummeted, residents had to live barricaded in their homes, children were afraid to play outside and the elderly felt vulnerable in their own homes. Areas became less desirable to weekenders, holiday makers and investors. Baboons were poisoned, shot at, and harassed by dogs trained to chase them. Conflict was a daily occurrence, between neighbours and towards baboons. For close to 5 years, Hermanus East areas have progressed from an average of 7 house raids per week, to maximum 3 over the past 4 months! The success of the program cannot be denied, and many new residents have invested heavily in good faith,	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				into these areas. The high desirability of properties, recent rates adjustment and increased weekender and holiday rentals and escalated tourist activity validate this. Experience proves a lapse of just a few days, will revert the troop or some individuals back to raiding habits, thus influencing younger baboon generations. @cfo@overstrand.gov.za I also appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM.	
22.	__ Thompson		14/04 /2024	I write with great concern to hear of the end of the Baboon Management Plan Dec 2024. I spent many frustrating years in Voelklip with the threat of Baboons and it is not only dangerous but extremely costly and damages the holiday feeling of the area. Unfortunately being an ex farmer should nature be allowed to cause havoc and misery again there is no alternative as i see it but to create a situation of direct conflict with the Baboons - and this we dont want to see happen.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and*

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				I truly believe the values of property and popularity of the Hermanus region has been created by many issues not least of which was Baboon Free existence. There must be a way of (even through levies) for the Baboon Management Plan to be extended for another five years through to the end of 2029 after which some more permanent arrangement will need to be found.	*funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
23.	__Morum		14/04 /2024	It has been proven over the years that the only effective and humane way to keep the baboons out of town, is by using the services of monitors. Doing away with them is just asking for trouble for both the baboons and the residents of the town. We can carry on about being responsible about garbage until we are blue in the face - the baboons are far more interested in the fresh food in our fridges than the black bags on the pavements. And can you blame them? Doing away with the monitors means we are back at locking ourselves in our homes and dare forget once, you are going to have them in your house. I don't have to explain to anyone the consequences of that senario. Secondly, what happens to the monitors? Loss of income in times that are tough for most people in this town.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				I am sure a way can be found to keep, what I and I am sure most people in the affected areas regard as an essential service	
24.	__Franck		15/04 /2024	As a resident of Voelklip, a suburb which is SEVERELY affected by our resident baboon troops, I am appealing for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by Overstrand Municipality, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or a similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM. We have been living in Voelklip for 13 years so have felt the severe impact baboons have had on our suburb. Without the Monitors, we were prisoners in our own home, never leaving a window or door open. We were never allowed to leave our dogs to be outside during the day. Since the Monitors have been patrolling our mountain and suburbs, it has been a pleasure. They have done a superb job in making sure that the baboons stay on the mountain, in their natural habitat.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				It would be an absolute travesty should the baboons be allowed to venture back into the suburbs – all the great work done over the past few years undone!	
25.	__ Rowse		12/04 /2024	It has come to our attention that the monitoring of baboons in the eastern areas of Hermanus will cease at year end and not be renewed because it has not been allocated funding in the new IDP budget for 2024/2025. This is incredibly short sighted. We live in Lakewood Village and were one of the first homes constructed in the development. At that time there was no baboon monitoring and we had 2 incidents when baboons entered our home. We were fortunate no pets were present, but it could have been very ugly. It was scary to say the least and I'm an adult. A child would have been traumatised. Basically we ended up feeling like prisoners within our own home. Since then thankfully the situation has changed as we have had a dedicated team monitoring the baboon troop. Baboons rarely visit the estate and if they do we are alerted. Without monitoring, the situation will revert to the previous chaos. Nobody wants that. Please can you implore the budget decision makers to relook at the budget so that the current monitoring can be maintained.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
26.	Elize		13/04 /2024	What must we pay to keep baboon monitors? That seems to be only solution!	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government*

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					will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded. *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
27.	__du Toit		14/04 /2024	I wish to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029 (a five year period). We have lived in Hermanus for the last 8 years. When we first arrived we wondered if we had made a terrible mistake. Everything about Hermanus lived up to our expectations, if not better, with one very large problem, the Baboons. We were unable to leave doors or windows open, we had to be alert at all times and be on the constant look out and keep a watchful eye on our small dog, as the baboons have been in our house (many times) and she has been very protective of us against them A David and Goliath situation.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be*

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				It is an accident waiting to happen should the Baboon Management Plan not be continued. God forbid child, person or animal comes to some real hard should they be allowed back into the suburbs.	*reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
28.	__ Schouw		15/04 /2024	I appeal to you to keep the Overstrand monitored for baboon invasions and destruction. We personally have suffered over R70000.00 damage to our property whilst there were no monitors. We are prepared to pay our share of the cost of keeping the area free of this problem.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
29.	Kovacs Inv. 23 Pty Ltd	__Little	15/04 /2024	I am a property owner at 66, 8th Street, Voelklip. It has come to my attention that the current contract for baboon management in our area expires at the end of the year.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the*

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				Further, there is no provision in the OM Draft Budget for 2024/2025 for a Baboon Management Plan. This means there will be will no baboon monitors from December 2024. This is of great concern to me as, previously, we were subject to numerous baboon incursions on our property. And in one case this involved a physical confrontation with my daughter which left her traumatised. Therefore, I appeal to you to include funding or other appropriate financial provisions for a Baboon Management Plan in the OM 2024/2025 Budget.	*opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
30.	Betty's Bay Ratepayers' Association	__Jackson	15/04 /2024	I am pleased to inform you that the budget document has undergone thorough review and analysis, and it has been found to be sound with moderate allocations. However, we would have preferred a more proactive approach to ensure starting the year with a surplus rather than a deficit, while maintaining a balance between municipal requirements and ratepayer considerations. Discussion The purpose of this communication is to advocate for an overall improvement in the budget to strengthen our municipality's financial position before presenting it to OMAF. We acknowledge that growth trends have been addressed, key responsibility areas	**Response**: **Budget deficit / financial position –** The leadership and executive management of the municipality are aware of the critical need to reduce and/or contain expenditure such as overtime and other items where increased efficiency can be achieved. This focus forms part of an internal management process under the leadership of the Municipal Manager, in referring to the revision of the micro- as well as the microstructure of the municipality to ensure optimal service rendering, a renewed focus on productivity, with the Kleinmond administration identified as the highest priority.

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				identified. A focus on community-based projects is crucial for sustainable development as outlined in Betty's Bay 2030 plan. In our discussions, we have considered various factors such as inflation rates, increases in household incomes, and the changes placed on neighboring municipalities budgets. Proposed adjustments in water, sewerage, refuse removal, and property rates have been carefully deliberated to ensure they are in line with regulatory guidelines while meeting the needs of our community. This was achieved. Recommendation Moving forward, we recommend implementing smart technology for online services, improving governance and administration processes, enhancing community and public safety initiatives, promoting economic and environmental partnerships, and optimizing trading services for better efficiency and sustainability. We urge for a collaborative approach between the municipality and the community to strengthen service delivery, reduce financial strain, and enhance disaster preparedness. Additionally, we propose revisiting senior member tariffs based on merit to alleviate financial burdens on those in need.	The municipality is in agreement with the Betty's Bay Ratepayers Association that the **implementation of smart technology for online services, and also to improve governance and administration processes** is another priority. The municipality has already embarked on an active internal drive to identify such opportunities, where the Overstrand Citizen App was rolled out, allowing for service requests to be logged, etc. A more focused approach will also be implemented with regard to the Control Centre, where all telephonic calls will be received centrally, with an improved service rendering is planned, to name only a few. **Comparison with neighboring municipalities** is welcomed, since municipalities also follow a benchmarking process, importantly, with the necessary acknowledgement of differences between these municipalities should be taken into account in any variations. **Senior member tariffs** The municipality has once again considered this area, to provide relief within its means, to assist our vulnerable groupings in the community. The pensioner rebate benefit was increased in the current financial year already, with the subsidy available to all households with a monthly income of less than 4 times Sassa benefit plus R1, and also complying to a few other criteria, can apply for a substantial relief package for these qualifying households certified as indigent.

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				In the field of Community and Public Safety we would liked to see a bigger portion of the cake going to this sector for the growth of specialised units and general capacity increase. Conclusion In conclusion, we support the budget with the understanding that our recommendations will be taken into consideration for the overall strategic direction. We acknowledge the sacrifices that may be required from the ratepayers and hope that the municipality will also take necessary cost-cutting measures.	**Budget for Public Safety –** Budget allocation for this very important area in terms of the Mayor's 3C's priorities (Communication, Crime Prevention & Law Enforcement and Cost and Ease of doing business with Overstrand) has been considered carefully to provide the maximum within the affordability envelope.
31.	Metallurgical Engineering Consultants	__van Wijngaarden	15/04/2024	I, as a resident in Hermanus heights strongly object to the suspension of the baboon guards. They are a vital element in managing the baboons in Hermanus.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
32.	__Southey		15/04 /2024	As a resident of Hermanus Heights, this is an appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by Overstrand Municipality, if required. While I understand the budgetary constraints of the Overstrand Municipality, I do feel that not having a baboon management plan in place will have far-reaching economic consequences for the whole of the Overstrand.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
33.	__ Ramsay		15/04 /2024	I would like to appeal that the Baboon Management Plan be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029 (a five year period). I live in Fernkloof Estate and can honestly say that I have seen a huge reduction in the number of times we've had baboons entering this residential area since 2016/2017.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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				This gives us all peace of mind about leaving our pets outside in our gardens when we go to work/to the shops, or our children walking or cycling in the neighbourhood. Let alone the damage done to our gardens, rubbish bins and homes when the baboon activity is left unmonitored! After all, these residential areas fall between the mountain and the beaches, basically the traditional foraging areas where the baboons would be looking for food, esp in winter. And if left unmonitored, these troops will learn how easy it is to source their food from our homes and become not only a more resilient and present nuisance, but dangerous as well, as they get a taste for 'easy pickings', processed or sugary foods and therefore more confrontational. I myself walk on the mountain with my small dog almost daily and whenever I have come across a Baboon Monitor, have been able to check in to see where exactly the baboons are, and where I should be walk as a result, so that we do not to run into the troop! On more than one occasion, I have come around a corner and found the Baboon Monitor and the baboons a bit near for (my) comfort and the Baboon Monitor has been able to almost walk/guide me back to where I feel safe. I am very grateful for their presence on our mountain and believe they are doing an amazing job to keeping the baboons at a safe distance from us (for their sake and ours).	*However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				And as a side note, I'm sure their presence is also why we don't have many muggings and 'undesirables' wandering around the mountain paths, looking for easy targets! So the Baboon Monitors really fulfil a dual purpose in that regard.	
34.	__Pfister		10/04 /2024	Further to the Mayor's presentation of the Draft IDP and Budget 2024/5 during the Ward 13 meeting on 2 April 2024 I confirm the following: That I and representatives of our Vermont community openly expressed our disapproval of the priority list illustrated by Mayor Dr Rabie and hereby request that our ongoing plea for a SAFE SIDE WALK, from the R43 to Siffie Crescent, be given preference to other items on the Priority List. Our reasoning and motivation is as follows: That this request was initially put forward by the Vermont Ratepayers and Environment Association in 2011; That the essential need for this side walk was unanimously agreed upon by the Ward 13 committee in 2012 and accordingly budgeted for during 2012-14; That the first section of the side walk was eventually completed by the laying of "crush" as a temporary measure. (It was decided, given budget constraints,	***Response***: *IDP, Ward Committees & Public Participation process – Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25, will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.*

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				to only do the first section of Lynx ave from the R43 to the start of winding road); That the essential need for a side walk in Lynx avenue outweighed the need for the beautification and laying of paving stones at the Jan Rabie pool parking area, the maintenance of the coastal path or the beautification and additional parking bays at Atlantic drive, etc.; That this matter has repeatedly been brought to the attention of the Overstrand Municipality (OM), including but not limited to site meetings with senior OM representatives on 12/11/2020, 5/6/2023 and 18/3/2024. This shortcoming was also strongly expressed during our Ward 13 meeting on 14 November 2023 and accordingly during the next Ward meeting on 2 April; and In the absence of an appropriately level and wide side walk mothers with children, domestics, house helps, joggers and people with their dogs are currently walking in the street. This is extremely dangerous, especially when nearing the winding road section of Lynx ave. We suggest that a site meeting of all portfolio heads, qualified officials and our ward councillor be arranged forthwith, as this matter can now only be described as URGENT.	

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				I trust that the OM will give immediate attention to this long outstanding issue. However, should a satisfactory response not be received within 14 days the matter may be referred to higher authority.	
35.	__ Nicholls (Mrs)		15/04 /2024	This initiative has been so successful in keeping the baboons safely out of our suburbs and in keeping our community and pets safe. It has employed people and research has been carried out. Kindly reconsider the termination of this service - Baboon monitoring - as it has been highly beneficial to all of us as a community in Hermanus.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
36.	__White __ Proudlock		16/04 /2024	RE: Baboon Management after December 2024 We understand that the existing program is set to end at the end of December 2024, and that management of the baboon troop in Hermanus East is not included in the draft budget.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as*

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				We also understand that the compactum between OM and Cape Nature expires at the end of December 2024. We are unaware of any plans for baboon management to continue after December 2024. If there are plans to continue please inform the community, and ourselves. Failing any plans we would like to request the following: 1. That OM seek to extend the compactum allowing OM or its agents to continue implementing baboon management in Hermanus east areas. 2. That OM reconsider its draft IDP and draft budget to include funding to implement or support baboon management for Hermanus East areas. This funding may be in various forms and we'd ask OM to investigate the option that will best serve the community. Funding to allow the appointment of an independent service provider; EPWP style funding to allow OM to appoint staff to manage the baboons – said staff to be managed by OM management or by a volunteer grouping if such exists; or funding to support a program which ma be run by the SRA (we have no indication that the SRA would take this on and would hope that if OM	*the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				considered this to be an option they would approach the SRA structures directly) **We understand that the baboon situation is currently fairly calm, but that the tensions between residents and OM and residents themselves and the human wildlife conflict is set to escalate if baboon management ceases.** We are extremely appreciative of the proactive methods employed by OM to manage the waste (incl implementation and enforcement of related by-laws) and the baboon troop. We sincerely wish that OM will ensure that all gains are not lost in this next budget cycle. Please acknowledge receipt of this email.	
37.	__ Hanekom		17/04 /2024	I would like to express my support for the overstrand municipality to facilitate funds from there budget for the extension of the baboon management plan.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status*

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					of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
38.	__ Lyle		17/04 /2024	We have lived at 45 11th Avenue Voelklip for nearly 20 years (the highest house under the mountain backing onto Fernkloof Nature Reserve) and prior to the Baboon Management team being active in the area we had numerous issues with baboons. Since the Baboon patrol have been active we seldom see baboons and have experienced no problems whatsoever. It is vital to keep this service going and as rate payers we would be happy to pay an additional levy to retain the service. Value of properties in the Voelklip area have increased dramatically over the years – thus giving Overstrand Municipality additional revenue from the rates collected. If this service were to be cancelled Voelklip would loose its value as people would see the baboons as being a negative to investing in this area. We sincerely trust that due consideration will be given to the residents of Voelklip and surrounding area to continue this essential service.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
39.	__Devonport		18/04 /2024	I support the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan for a	<u>Response:</u>

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				further 5 years. The danger to both the baboons and residents should this not occur is of huge concern. It needs to be budgeted for to enable OM to continue this valuable service to our community. I look forward to hearing in this regard.	*The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
40.	__ Boyes		18/04 /2024	We are writing to include our comments re the baboon monitoring being finalised at the end of this year We are concerned residents as for a few years now we have been able to live in voelklip without any worry for leaving windows and doors open in our houses We are very worried that we will be returning to the same trauma of having to continuously worry about how secure our homes are against wildlife in a residential suburb	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program*

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					beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
41.	__McClune		18/04 /2024	With reference to the budget for 24/25 that is open for discussion, I, Catherine McClune, resident at 14 - 13th Ave, Voelklip, Hermanus, wish to state the following: We purchased our property in 2017 and moved to Voelklip, Hermanus 2019. in good faith not knowing about the baboon problem experienced in Voelklip. Subsequently, we discovered the extent of the problem and had to have baboon bars fitted to our windows and extra locks on our patio doors to prevent the baboons opening our doors. Troops of baboons would invade the area and where there were no deterrents such as dogs that we have, we would have had them invading our home as well. Thanks to the efforts of local groups, the municipality finally appointed baboon monitors. The situation improved dramatically and currently, there is no problem with the baboons. However, there is no funding in the proposed budget for baboon monitoring. This is not acceptable for the	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				rate paying residents of Voelklip who should enjoy the rights that we as citizens are entitled to. What is the municipality going to be doing about caring for the rights of its citizens? We demand that there are funds allocated to the provision of baboon management.	
42.	__ Smith		18/04 /2024	Please continue to budget for this pro-active baboon management programme, which has changed our lives for the better in terms of safety over the past few years. I purposely did not object to the very high rates increase, which was supposed to reflect the increased values of properties in our area, but which will plummet if baboons have unfettered access to our gardens and homes (children and pets actually being in mortal danger). I might be able to make a small contribution to maintaining the baboon monitoring programme. My neighbours may be able to contribute more. As permanent residents we know to keep our windows, doors and refuse bins locked so as not to attract baboons. But this being an international destination (and major job creator!) one has little influence over the mistakes of innocent and ignorant tourists, who would unwittingly attract more baboons and make the area less popular in future if the programme were dropped. All restaurants have	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				open-air sections which would be endangered and impossible to secure, resulting in businesses closing. With the increased traffic on the Provincial road (7th Street) there is a greater danger of accidents, especially with trucks trying to swerve away from baboons suddenly appearing, posing a threat to both drivers, pedestrians and protected wildlife. Even a short suspension of the monitoring work would result in the baboons getting used to raiding homes, hotels and businesses once again, and the monitors having to start from scratch. The programme is essential to keep this region a desirable destination for tourists to the Cape (spending money incl VAT!) as well as for property investors. It would be foolhardy to waste the precious experience that has been gained over the years by the monitors, as well as the funds that have already gone into their highly successful programme, by just cancelling it. Please make sure the programme continues beyond 2024.	
43.	__Callender-Easby		19/04 /2024	I'm writing to urgently request that you consider renewing the Baboon Monitoring Program, which in the past few years has been a huge success.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the*

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				Before the program was initiated, we used to live as prisoners in our own homes. If the contract is not renewed, we will be forced to take matters into our own hands. **I refuse to once again live in fear where wild animals are considered 'protected game'.** I am happy to make a monthly financial contribution to support the Baboon monitoring program	*opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
44.	__Callender-Easby		19/04 /2024	I sincerely want to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be*

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					reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
45.	__ Roseveare		25/04 /2024	As a resident in 3rd street, Voelklip, I hereby *plead* with you to please keep the baboon monitors and the baboon management plan in place. The baboons were such a big problem before the monitors took control. It has been a pleasure to live in Voelklip since the baboons are in check, not having to close all doors and windows all the time.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
46.	__ McClune		20/04 /2024	As a resident of Hermanus living in the baboon affected area of Voelklip, I hereby request that the Baboon Management Plan be facilitated in the proposed budget for 2024.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the*

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					opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded. *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
47.	__ Viljoen (__ Viljoen)		20/04 /2024	Just a short note to urgently request the continuation of the Baboon Management Team as well as the inclusion in the IDP for the next 5 years. We are living in Hillside Village (formerly also in Hermanus Heights) and had previously – before the team has been appointed, numerous incidents and harassments of troops of baboons in our house – to a point where it was unbearable. The current team made a HUGE difference – they really have to problem under control.. they are very efficient, friendly and knowledgeable – working long hours.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be*

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					reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
48.	__ Tunstall		21/04 /2024	Dates should read 2024?2025 John I am disturbed to hear that the present baboon management project has NOT been included in the Integrated Development Plan for 2224/2225 through to 2229. Furthermore I am very concerned that if this is NOT rectified the whole Eastern section of Hermanus will once again have to live a life behind locked doors and windows. This will also have a detrimental effect on our property values. I appeal to you to please have the Baboon Management Plan facilitated into the OM Budget for 2224/2225 through to 2229. I trust this will be revisited before the 3rd May	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
49.	__ Franck		21/04 /2024	As a resident of Voelklip, a suburb which is SEVERELY affected by our resident baboon troops, I am appealing for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the*

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				be undertaken by Overstrand Municipality, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or a similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM. We have been living in Voelklip for 13 years so have felt the severe impact baboons have had on our suburb. Without the Monitors, we were prisoners in our own home, never leaving a window or door open. We were never allowed to leave our dogs to be outside during the day. Since the Monitors have been patrolling our mountain and suburbs, it has been a pleasure. They have done a superb job in making sure that the baboons stay on the mountain, in their natural habitat. It would be an absolute travesty should the baboons be allowed to venture back into the suburbs – all the great work done over the past few years undone!	*opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
50.	__ McGovern		21/04 /2024	I am writing as a resident of Fernkloof Estate to urge that the Municipality includes the Baboon Management Plan in the IDP 2024-2029. More specifically, I would plead that a preliminary amount be appropriated in the Budget to facilitate the	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the*

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				Municipality to engage in collaboration with other stakeholders. The arrangements currently in place for the SRA enjoy widespread community support. This provides a model for direct community financial participation in aspects of the Plan itself alongside the Municipality. Pending the necessary consultations that must take place, an important first step would be to make provision in the IDP/Budget for such an instrument - this would, in my view, be widely welcomed. The environmental, economic and social justification for a funded, coordinated, sustainable plan to manage the co-existence of Baboons and humans in our community speaks for itself. We know that human settlement poses a serious threat to the species (the largest remaining free-roaming mammals in our region), but it is so important to avoid conflict between the Baboons and humans. Conflict will only result in a negative downward spiral where the environment (eg propagation of the native flora, biodiversity balance) and economy will suffer in equal measure. Conflict is inevitable if free-roaming Baboons cause harm to the lives of young and old, the economically active, to businesses including tourism and farming. Based on a public-private partnership built on respectful dialogue and collaboration, I believe that we can act now such that we leave this place to future generations in a no worse state than we inherited it.	*opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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51.	__ Raubenheimer		21/04 /2024	I am writing to advocate for the inclusion of the Baboon Management Plan in the upcoming budget. As a concerned taxpayer, and someone who has closely followed the program's impact, I believe that allocating a preliminary amount for this initiative is essential. **Background**: The Baboon Management Plan has proven effective in mitigating human-wildlife conflict within our community. By implementing strategic measures, it has significantly reduced baboon-related incidents and ensured the safety of residents. Recognizing its success, I urge you to consider its continuation through budgetary support. **Collaborative Arrangements**: The Overstrand Municipality can play a pivotal role in collaborative efforts. Allocating a preliminary budget would enable OM to facilitate supportive arrangements, ensuring seamless implementation of the plan. I propose that an SRA component or a similar community-based contribution be featured prominently in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and budget. **Specific Considerations**: While planning the budget, I recommend allocating funds for the following smaller items as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM:	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				○ *Veterinary Costs:* Ensuring the health and well-being of baboons through regular veterinary care. ○ *Small Office Facility*: Establishing a dedicated workspace for program coordination and administration. ○ *Tagging or Darting Equipment*: Enhancing monitoring and research efforts. By budgeting for these components, the OM will demonstrate its commitment to responsible baboon management and community welfare. I appreciate your attention to this matter. Thank you for your consideration.	
52.	Pringle Bay Ratepayers Association	__ Bam	22/04 /2024	We have attempted to be as balanced and objective in our input and trust that our carefully considered submission will be duly considered to enable us to provide meaningful feedback to the ratepayers of Pringle Bay. As a ratepayers association we are and will be committed to work together with the municipality to address our challenges to the mutual satisfaction of our ratepayers. It will be appreciated if you could acknowledge receipt of same and we look forward to your response. The Overstrand Municipality (OM) has initiated a public participation process to consult the community during the process of reviewing the Integrated	***Response:*** *PART B: SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS, REQUESTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RESPONSE* ***1. Draft Report to council for May meeting :*** *The community's input are considered by the Budget Steering Committee as well as Council. A schedule summarizing the comments and responses to the report for Council has been the format at Overstrand Municipality in the past, up to date.*

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				Development Plan(IDP) as well as the planning of the budget for the 2024/2025 financial year. The Pringle Bay Ratepayers Association has carefully considered the documentation and have drafted a response to both the IDP as well as the draft budget. This document consists of two parts: **PART A: PBRA GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BUDGET** of the OM for the 2024/2025 financial year. **PART B: SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS, REQUESTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RESPONSE PRINGLE BAY RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION (PBRA)** The PBRA was started in 1967 by the first property owners of Pringle Bay to represent the interests of ratepayers and residents. Today it is a registered Non-Profit, Public Benefit Organisation. Our primary function is to liaise with the Overstrand Municipality, with whom we enjoy a close relationship and to support local environmental conservation. We represent the community on the local Ward Committee and other consultative bodies. We maintain close contact with local authorities and service providers, particularly on matters affecting ratepayers and residents. The PBRA represents the ratepayers within the declared Urban Edge. This currently constitutes approximately 1,800 properties (erven) of which close to 1,600 are developed (thus having a habitable structure erected on it either for residential or business purposes). COMMENTS	***2. Projected MTREF from R49m in 24/25 to R150m in 26/27 deficit -*** *A revision process formed part of the period up to end of April 2024 and adjustments had been made as viable. Reference is also made to the factors impacting the current expenditure levels, please also refer response under point 7.* ***3. Reduction in Capital Investment Reduction in capital investment may lead to neglect of infrastructure.*** *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* ***4. Addressing cost drivers that has major impact on Opex Investigating staff productivity is welcomed. However we believe the OM has a top heavy management.*** *The municipality has reviewed the staff structure across all directorates in the past few months and it is believed that this will result in efficiencies* ***5. Contracted Employees*** *All appointments on contract must be motivated to the Municipal Manager.*

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				2024 / 2025 OM BUDGET DATE: 22 APRIL 2024 DOC STATUS: FINAL FOR SUBMISSION 2 **PART A: PBRA GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BUDGET** **1. General Observation: Length of documentation** The IDP consists of 292 pages and the draft budget documentation consists of 321 pages. Public participation in this process can be enhanced through a much more simplified version of these documents. **1.1. Contextual Comments** The PBRA acknowledges that the OM is faced with many challenges, externally and internally, in the process of planning as well as managing and operationalising a budget. In the context of a nationally depressed economy, together with an increase in the total number of OM citizens at the indigent level, together with limited local economic growth, we want to nevertheless commend the OM for having been recognised over the last few years as one of the few municipalities in the country that " keeps its head above water". Accordingly our comments are balanced in that we acknowledge the reality, for instance, to adjust rates and tariffs to enable the OM to deliver a balanced budget. As the steward of the ratepayers in Pringle Bay, the PBRA is obliged to comment on the draft 2024/25 budget to enable ratepayers to have a better understanding of both the rationale and budget process that directly affects	***6. Increase in Councillors allowance*** *Increases in the remuneration of councillors is determined by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in accordance with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998), and can only be implemented by municipalities strictly in accordance with this approval.* ***7. Rationale for above inflation increase of tariffs*** *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –*

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				them as ratepayers. We provide these comments in the hope that it will enable us to report to our ratepayers from an informed basis as a result of the response to our comments and input. **2. Draft Report to council for May meeting : Effective consultation** Recommendation (24/25budget pg2) point 6 states "*that cognisance be taken of the letters of comment received from the community….*" This might seem like a trivial point to highlight but for the community it is important. What does "taking cognisance" mean? Our understanding is that it means merely noting the comments. It does not mean consideration has been given to comments and then feedback provided. In other words has the input by community been taken seriously. If written comments are only noted and not considered and feedback provided then it negates the very purpose of community consultation. **Accordingly, we recommend that**: a) The wording of this recommendation be amended to reflect that community input has been considered; and b) That a schedule summarizing the comments and responses thereto be attached as an annexure to the report for the record of council. **3. Revenue and Expenditure deficit** It is our understanding that the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act,2003(Act No.56	- *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for*

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				of 2003),(MFMA) requires the annual budget of a municipality to be a balanced budget. It is noted that the budget makes provision for a deficit of R49,387,639. Furthermore table A4 of the IDP (page248) shows this trend to continue with a Medium Term Revenue Expenditure Framework (MTREF) shortfall of R109m in 25/26 financial year and then R150m by the 26/27 financial year. This seems to be alarming to say the least. It is assumed that the three areas to achieve a balanced budget annually are: a) Increased revenue compared to projection. b) Capital Grants; and c) Reserves. If (a) and (b) do not adequately cover the shortfall then the reserves will consistently be utilized. This is not good for sustainability. **4. Reduction in Capital Investment** Capital investment (mainly infrastructure) shows a projected decline as follows : a) 23/24 financial year : R211 million b) 24/25 financial year : R152 million c) 25/26 financial year : R137 million d) 26/27 financial year : R116 million The IDP and budget reflect this decrease in capital investment but does not explain why and what the consequences are.	*municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***8. Human Resources Budget*** *The South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC) Salary and Wage Collective Agreement for municipalities for the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2024 was signed in 2021 and had to be implemented by all municipalities on a national level. A new agreement has not yet been negotiated for salary increases from 1 July 2024, the increase thus provided for in draft budget for 2024/25 as follows:* *An increase in the salary budget of 5,7%, and notch increases, with an average of 2%, have also budgeted for in view of the SALGBC agreement to be negotiated and finalised between the employer organization (SALGA) and the respective unions.* *The remuneration of the Municipal Manager strictly complies with the approval as received from COGTA in this regard.*

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				Question: Is there a growth strategy to leverage opportunities to increase revenue as well as increase capex? We struggle to get a coherent account of this in the IDP. **5. Revenue/expenditure deficit : Managing operating expenditure prudently** The PBRA appreciates the challenge the OM faces in relation to anticipated loss of revenue given the trend of (amongst others) the increase in uptake of renewable electricity source by ratepayers and residents. With regard to electricity though it must be noted that Pringle Bay and Rooi Els get their electricity directly from ESKOM and not from OM. Sound financial management principle and strategy dictates that when an institution anticipates a loss of revenue and subsequent deficit in the revenue/expenditure budget it needs to be managed responsibly. **In the case of a municipality this response is about lessening the impact on ratepayers or at least contain it within reasonable levels**. Sadly in the case of OM it increases the impact on ratepayers instead of lessening it. The position of the PBRA is that the municipality should firstly look at and trawl its draft budget to identify areas of expenditure that can be reduced so	***9. Overtime : Critical need to reduce and contain this expenditure*** *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible. This forms part of an internal management process under the leadership of the Municipal Manager.* ***10. Contracted Services: Use of Consultants*** *The details contained in the A schedule, a legislative requirement to included in the draft budget report, complies with the information to be provided.* ***11. Electricity Capacity Charge*** *Electricity tariffs as contained in the draft budget, is applicable on consumers in the electricity supply area of the Overstrand Municipality.* ***12. Repairs and Maintenance Budget*** *The national treasury ratios as calculated are included in the budget report and the municipality complies with the norm related to repairs and maintenance.* *Furthermore to be noted that the details contained in the A schedule, a legislative requirement to included in the draft budget report, complies with the information to be provided.* ***13. Baboon Management***

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				as to achieve a balance between anticipated revenue and projected expenditure BUT more importantly to achieve as low an impact on ratepayers as possible. Rates and tariffs are the major source of revenue generation. The MTREF model projects a consistent and increasing gap between revenue and expenditure. Cost drivers on the expenditure side lead to this gap. This gap needs to be closed. We acknowledge that the Mayor at the recently held budget presentation public meeting of ward 10 reported that OM is looking at staff productivity in the Kleinmond area. We welcome this and trust that we will see the benefits of this in the expenditure level in the near future. While this is to be commended we humbly contend that only looking at lower level staff productivity is not sufficient. It is our informed opinion that this municipality is top heavy in management which needs to be addressed as part of this exercise. Instead it proceeds to propose exorbitant increases. Our comment on this follows. **6. Rates and Tariffs Increase** National Treasury has projected inflation to be around 4.5%. In spite of this the municipality's increases for rates and tariffs are way above this as follows: a) Property rates: 8%	*The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.* ***14. Capital Budget*** *The specific areas for pipe replacement will be determined in accordance with the technical team involved in the management of this project.*

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				b) Water: 6% c) Sewerage: 8.9% d) Refuse removal: 11% It is our contention that with the level of service essentially remaining the same these above inflation increases are unfair and unreasonable. **6.1. Rationale for above inflation increase of tariffs** The report refers to the guideline of National Treasury as follows: *"National Treasury continues to encourage municipalities to keep increases in rates, tariffs, and other charges as low as possible. Inflation (CPI) is currently within the 4 to 6 per cent target band of the South African Reserve Bank's inflation targets, with very little change in inflation forecasts over the 2024/25 MTREF."* (draft budget 24/25 p14).The report further references the guidance of National Treasury which states that "*Municipalities should justify increases in excess of the 4 to 6 per cent projected inflation target as indicated in Municipal Budget Circular 126."* The point here is that National Treasury budget circular and inflation forecast looks at the 2024/25 financial year. This draft budget report of OM ignores this guideline and forecast. Instead it justifies the above inflation increase in rates and tariff by using the current CPI level of the 2023/2024 financial year. Recently released inflation reports which put the	

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				March 2024 inflation rate at 5.3% is proof that the treasury's economic scenario sketching in relation to the inflation rate and CPI seems to be real. **Recommendation**: We would like to recommend that this approach be revised and that the guideline and forecast of National Treasury be used. Taking into account that the rates adjustments implemented in 2023 translated into on average a 18% increase for ratepayers then this 8% in property rates increase is an added burden. It is contrary to the undertaking that with the adjustment of last year the next increase should be at rate of inflation. **In essence the municipality has not kept its promise to the ratepayers.** The PBRA accepts that there should be upward adjustment of annual tariffs. This should however be within the recommended brackets. If anticipated revenue will not match budgeted expenditure then it is reasonable to expect the OM to make a concerted effort to reduce expenditure where possible. **Recommendation**: We strongly recommend that the rates increase be reviewed to be closer to the rate of inflation as per national Treasury's projection of the rate of inflation for 2024/2025 financial year. **7. Human Resources Expenses**	

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				7.1 On page 37 of the draft budget it is stated that the two main expenditure types are bulk services and employee related costs. A cursory analysis of both the draft budget and previous budgets illustrate a disturbing trend with regard to human resource expenditure and its impact on the operating expenditure. The following points are relevant namely : a) Employee related cost as percentage to revenue consistently above 50%. b) The remuneration of top executives reporting to the MM is in excess of the norm set down by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs(COGTA). c) The Municipal Manager is receiving increase in his package of 27%. d) Overtime consistently at above 90-95% of budget Given the huge salary and wage bill and highlighting that employee related costs are one of two main cost drivers and needs to be reviewed, how does OM justify increase of 27% for MM as well as 10% increase for councillors. **7.2** As ratepayers we accept the reality of increased tariffs. However to show goodwill we recommend that the municipality: a) Reduce councillors allowance to 5% b) Reduce the MM package increase from 27% to within the projected inflation range and c) Review top	

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				managers remuneration to bring it within COGTA guidelines. We believe that the bloated top management structure is impacting negatively on employment of much needed lower level staff to implement actual service delivery. *At Top management level OM has 75 staff including Directors, Deputy Directors, Senior Managers and Managers. We would like to use one department in COCT as a comparison. This one department has an Opex of R2.5billion and a capex of R293.2m. OM has an Opex of R1 944billion and capex of R152m. The CoCT department manages 737 cost centres. The staff component of OM is 1200 whereas staff component of that CoCT department is in excess of 2500. The management component of that CoCT department is much leaner than OM.* It is our contention that the total number of staff and the total number of cost centres does not warrant this level of management let alone the excessive salaries which top management receive. **8. Overtime : Critical need to reduce and contain this expenditure** Taking into account both budgeted overtime and standby allowance as contained in the 2023/24 budget (table 75 , p91) we note an increase of 97.76%.	

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				Overtime spend seems to be excessive to say the least. It is not unreasonable to assume that this trend will continue in the 2024/2025 financial year. We will certainly appreciate it if you could advise (a) what the cause of this is and (b) what measures are in place to reduce and control this. At the roadshow the Mayor highlighted the need to use staff after hours during disasters and its impact on the overtime budget. We acknowledge this but suggest there should be flexibility in staff requirements that facilitate the adhoc use of overtime during disasters. In addition to this we notice a massive increase (almost 800%) in the appointment of contract employees. An explanation for this would be appreciated. **Request:** Kindly advise what measures are in place to reduce or contain staff costs especially at management level as well as overtime. **9. Contracted Services: Use of Consultants** The use of consultants as part of contracted services needs careful consideration. We would like to remind you that there has been regular MFMA circulars requesting municipalities to review and reduce Overtime and Consultant expenditure. In our humble view, based on the reading of both the IDP and draft budget documentations, there is no clear indication in the financial sustainable plan of the municipality of a strategy to reduce its dependence on both overtime and consultants. There are creative ways to	

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				reduce the municipality's dependence on both consultants and reduce excessive overtime **Request:** Kindly provide an indication which consultants received bulk of fees : technical expertise or legal costs? **10. Leveraging Community expertise in Strategic Development** The Overstrand municipal area has a wealth of both public sector and private sector expertise that are ready and indeed willing to avail their services to assist the municipality in strategy, planning and implementation. Accordingly it is recommended that OM develops a process to identify this expertise amongst its communities and constitutes strategic forum to advise the OM on strategies, plans, and processes that may be developed to unlock the vast economic and developmental potential within Overstrand so as to creatively meet both the current and future challenges. **11. Electricity Capacity Charge** Ratepayers throughout the municipality quite rightly can object on the basis that this amendment has not been explained in detail for effective consultation to take place. It can therefore be interpreted as a top down approach.	

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				With specific reference to the ratepayers of Pringle Bay, it is assumed that this capacity or "Cost of Service" charge is not applicable to Pringle Bay. If this is described as a "cost of service" then the charge is certainly only applicable to ratepayers that receive the service. Pringle Bay receives its electricity, both infrastructure and service from Eskom and not from Overstrand Municipality. Accordingly, to apply this to the ratepayers of Pringle Bay can be seen as unfair and perhaps even bordering on the illegal side. In terms of the MFMA the tariff structure is developed to charge for services provided. If the municipality does not provide the service then surely it should not charge ratepayers accordingly. **Request:** Kindly confirm that this charge will not be applicable to Pringle Bay and if it is then provide the reasoning behind it. **12. Repairs and Maintenance Budget** We refer to the Repairs and Maintenance budget per asset class as contained in table 14 on page 28 of the draft budget and wish to make the following input with questions for clarity and attention. **12.1. General point** The report states that the R&M spend is 15,20% of total Opex. We do not know what the purpose of stating this percentage is. What if we as ratepayers feel the % to Opex should be 30%? So there should be a norm to which the R&M spend should be measured against. If OM meets or	

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				exceeds that norm then it should be complimented. If not then we need to have answers as to why it is not referencing that norm. The national treasury looks at the R&M ratio not ito of total Opex but as a % of Property, Plants and Equipment and Investment property (Carrying value) and puts it at quite a low 8%(MFMA Circular no.71: Municipal Finance Management Act No.56 of 2003: Uniform Financial Ratios and Norms"(National Treasury 2014). **Question:** Has the municipality made this calculation to establish the current level in terms of this norm set by Treasury. If this is so then kindly advise what the figures are. If not then kindly advise why the OM has ignored this guideline by Treasury. With reference to the allocations as per this table 14 we have the following questions: **12.2. Comparison between Office furniture and equipment and Machinery and Equipment** Furniture and Equipment has an allocation of R7.747m. Machinery and equipment has an allocation of R5,983m. Thus the OM spends almost R2m more on furniture and equipment compared to machinery and equipment. **Question:** Why is this? Recommendation: The machinery and equipment line item should be allocated more than furniture and equipment. On a narrow level comparing these two	

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				categories it is suggested the ratio should be 80-20% in favour of machinery and equipment. **12.3. Comparison between municipal offices and depots** In the category Other Assets there are two sub-categories namely Municipal Offices and Depots with the following allocation : a) Municipal Offices: R13,720 million b) Depots: R38,000. (as in thirty eight thousand rands) As in point 12.2 above this seems to be an anomaly : This seems to be a skewed focus as depots form an integral part of service delivery . **Question:** Allocating R&M of R13,7m on municipal offices seems to be excessive in comparison to the allocation to depots. Also are new offices being constructed? If this is so it may be construed as capital. On the other hand if current offices are being repaired the interpretation could be the offices are in complete state of disrepair which we doubt it is. **12.4. Water Supply Infrastructure** The sub categories within this class have line items with the headings *water distribution* and *distribution points.* It is assumed this refers to instances where water pipes burst and has to be repaired. **Question:**	

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				What is the difference between water distribution and distribution points and is it not easier for operational spending/flexibility to just have one global line item such as water distribution? **12.5. Solid Waste Infrastructure** This asset class has four categories but only two has a R&M budget allocation namely a) Waste processing facilities. b) Waste drop off points The other three categories namely landfill sites, waste transfer facilities and waste separation facilities have zero allocation. **Question:** Do we not have these types of facilities and are they not in operation during the year? Furthermore, with regard to drop off points and specifically the drop off point in Pringle Bay, we would like clarification on how the globular allocated sum of R5 520m is sub-divided into R&M cost elements as well as how these cost elements are distributed geographically and what is the allocation to Pringle Bay for the year. We have a drop off point which is used by Rooi Els as well and requires attention. The PBRA is in discussion with the ward councillor and officials about this drop off point. It will be useful however if our interaction can be informed by the actual Opex allocation for the year. **Recommendation:**	

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				Given that OM has a confined geographical area with only a few sites it is reasonable to request that these allocations in these categories be further subdivided to actual sites or even regions. **12.6. Community Assets** The asset class has two categories namely Community Facilities and Sport and Recreation Facilities, each with sub-categories. The Sport and Recreation category lists a sub-category of outdoor facilities. It is our contention that this is a very vague sub category. Beaches are areas of recreation and a valuable area dare we say so. **Question:** Does this sub-category of outdoor facilities also include facilities at or indeed also beach areas? **Recommendation:** This sub-category needs to be clearly stated and not just be referred to as outdoor facilities. **12.7. Beach Management : No R&M allocation** The coastline and indeed the beaches within the geographical area of OM is indeed a major attraction for ratepayers, residents and visitors. It seems therefore strange that the Repairs and Maintenance Budget as outlined in table 14 on page 28 has no reference to beach management. Beaches and amusement is a municipal function as outlined in schedule 5B of the constitution.	

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				The IDP (pg126) in dealing with Climate Change Mitigation mentions beach management with reference to dune management and specifically the Dune Management Plans at Pringle Bay and Betty's Bay. There has been no budget allocated therefore no work being done. There is an existing Co-Management Agreement with PBRA wherein OM is to supply the materials required to execute the plan and PBRA the labour. Thus far not one of the requested materials on the schedule supplied to OM in May 2023, as requested by OM for inclusion in the 23/24 budget, have been provided. **Question:** Kindly advise where in the budget the maintenance of beaches is allocated an operational budget. **Recommendation:** The Repairs and Maintenance budget needs to have a specific allocation for beach management as the rehabilitation of dunes(as an example) falls within the description of Repairs and Maintenance. **13. Baboon Management** In the IDP(pg118) OM states "the function will return to the competent authority, which is Provincial and National Government, in terms of the Constitution." We comment on this matter as part of our input to	

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				the review of the IDP as well. Of relevance to the budget process the following : a) It is our understanding that this position of the OM is under dispute by Provincial, National Government and OM. b) Local Municipality has a shared responsibility as Baboons is a cause of public nuisance and schedule 5B of the constitution places this mandate in sphere of local government. c) If OM relinquishes this service, it will be denying a vital service to Pringle Bay Community that it both requires partly due to the local geography and partly because currently in terms of the compactum between National, Province and Om, OM has a mandate to Manage Baboons. d) The IDP (pg117) reflect that OM is budgeting for this function until December 2024 **Question:** As per the IPD document OM is indeed budgeting for this function until December 2024. In other words the operational budget for the 2024/2025 financial year has a budget for this function albeit for six months. Why can this funding not be extended for the full financial year in view of our motivation above regarding public nuisance? **Recommendation:** It is recommended that operational funding for this function be allocated for the full financial year instead of only 6 months. **14. Capital Budget**	

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				We are appreciative of the fact that the capex is limited and the needs are immense. PB only has one item relevant contained in a globular sum namely water pipe replacement. It will be beneficial to disaggregate this per local area in ward 10 so that ratepayers in Pringle Bay have an idea of the extent of pipe replacement planned. **Recommendation:** The capex line item referring to pipe replacement be disaggregated into geographical areas. **PART B: SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS, REQUESTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RESPONSE** 1. **Draft Report to council for May meeting : Effective consultation** Recommendation (24/25budget pg2) point 6 states: "*that cognisance be taken of the letters of comment received from the community….*" **OUR RECOMMENDATION IS:** **We would like to recommend that the wording of this recommendation be amended to reflect that community input has been considered and that a schedule summarizing the comments and responses thereto be attached as an annexure to the report for the record of council.**	

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				2. Projected MTREF from R49m in 24/25 to R150m in 26/27 deficit eating into Reserves The IDP is not clear on the growth strategy to leverage increase in revenue and capital investment to lessen the impact on Reserves. **OUR RECOMMENDATION IS: To clarify the strategy to lessen the impact of increases on the Reserves.** **3. Reduction in Capital Investment** Reduction in capital investment may lead to neglect of infrastructure. **QUESTION: Is there a strategy to address this?** **4. Addressing cost drivers that has major impact on Opex** Investigating staff productivity is welcomed. However we believe the OM has a top heavy management. **QUESTION:** Is there an intention to assess the relevance of the size of the total management structure? **5. Contracted Employees** **REQUEST: Kindly explain the massive increase in employment of contract employees.** **QUESTION: Is our calculation of almost 800% year on year increase correct?** COMMENTS 2024	

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				/ 2025 OM BUDGET DATE: 22 APRIL 2024 DOC STATUS: FINAL FOR SUBMISSION 13 **6. Increase in Councillors allowance** **QUESTION: With ratepayers having to bear the brunt of increases in different tariffs, why should councillors be allocated 10% merely because this is a national recommended parameter?** **QUESTION: Is council willing to consider reduction or waiving of councillor allowance?** **7. Rationale for above inflation increase of tariffs** The report extensively quotes the Treasury budget circular and inflation forecast looking at the 2024/25 period. Yet this report ignores this guideline and justifies the above inflation increase in rates and tariff by using the current CPI level of the 2023/2024 financial year. **RECOMMENDATION:** **We would like to recommend that with future budget preparation this approach be revised and that the guideline and forecast of National Treasury be used.** **8. Human Resources Budget** Given the huge salary and wage bill and highlighting that employee related costs are one of two main cost drivers and needs to be reviewed, we ask:	

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				QUESTION: How does OM justify total package increase of 27% for MM . **9. Overtime : Critical need to reduce and contain this expenditure** At the public meeting the Mayor indicated that this will be investigated. We want to commend this step. **QUESTION: Will we through the ward committees be appraised of outcome of investigation and appraised of progress?** **10. Contracted Services: Use of Consultants** **QUESTION: Kindly provide an indication which consultants received bulk of fees : technical expertise or legal costs.** **11. Electricity Capacity Charge** **REQUEST: Kindly confirm that this charge will not be applicable to Pringle Bay and if it is then provide the reasoning behind it. Electricity infrastructure and supply is supplied to Pringle Bay by ESKOM** **12. Repairs and Maintenance Budget** The report states that the R&M spend is 15,20% of total Opex. The national treasury looks at the R&M ratio as a % of Property ,Plants and Equipment and Investment property (Carrying value) and proposes a low 8%(	

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				MFMA Circular no.71: Municipal Finance Management Act No.56 of 2003: Uniform Financial Ratios and Norms"(National Treasury 2014). **QUESTIONS** in relation to this are: **a) Has the municipality made this calculation as per Treasury guideline to establish the current level in terms of this norm set by Treasury. ?** **b) If this is so then kindly advise what the figures are. ?** **c) If not, then kindly advise why the OM has ignored this guideline by Treasury.** **12.1. Comparison between Office furniture and equipment and Machinery and Equipment** OM spends almost R2m more on furniture and equipment compared to machinery and equipment. Machinery and equipment is critical for service delivery. **REQUEST: An explanation of this apparent anomaly would be appreciated.** **12.2. R& M Category of Other Assets :Comparison between municipal offices and depots** Allocating R&M of R13,7m on municipal offices seems to be excessive in comparison to the allocation to depots which are critical as well for service delivery.	

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				REQUEST: An explanation of this discrepancy and what seems to be excessive spend on municipal offices would be appreciated. As an example, the engineering depot in Kleinmond requires serious attention. **12.3. Water Supply Infrastructure** **QUESTION: What is the difference between water distribution and distribution points?** **QUESTION: IS it not easier for operational spending/flexibility to just have one global line item such as water distribution?** COMMENTS 2024 / 2025 OM BUDGET DATE: 22 APRIL 2024 DOC STATUS: FINAL FOR SUBMISSION 15 **12.4. Solid Waste Infrastructure** **REQUEST: Given that OM has a confined geographical area with only a few sites it is reasonable to request that these allocations in the sub categories in this class of R&M expenditure be further subdivided to actual sites or even regions.** **12.5. Community Assets** The Sport and Recreation category lists a sub-category of outdoor facilities which seems to be broad and vague. **REQUEST: Please define more clearly.** **QUESTION: Does this sub-category of outdoor**	

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				facilities also include facilities at or indeed also beach areas? **12.6. Beach Management: No R&M allocation** It is our contention that the Repairs and Maintenance budget needs to have a specific allocation for beach management as the rehabilitation of dunes(as an example) falls within the description of Repairs and Maintenance. **REQUEST: Kindly advise where in the budget the maintenance of beaches is allocated an operational budget.** **13. Baboon Management** Given that Baboons are definitely a cause of public nuisance we believe Local Government has a role with this function. Public nuisance is a local government function as per schedule 5B of the constitution. **RECOMMENDATION:** **It is recommended that operational funding for this function be allocated for the full financial year instead of only 6 months.** **14. Capital Budget** It will be beneficial to disaggregate this per local area in ward 10 so that ratepayers in Pringle Bay have an idea of the extent of pipe replacement planned. **RECOMMENDATION:**	

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				We would like to recommend that the capex line item referring to pipe replacement be disaggregated into geographical areas for ward10. If not kindly advise why this is not possible. We sincerely request that you will please be so kind to acknowledge receipt of our comments/Input/questions and be so kind to respond accordingly.	
53.	__ Grobbelaar		23/04 /2024	The "Rewild the Pringle Bay Baboons" group held a silent protest in the CBD of Pringle Bay on Saturday 30 March 2024. On the day, 607 people signed our attendance register who are supportive of the idea to rewild the Pringle Bay baboons back to the mountains. Since then, another 200 people signed the register in town or on the online petition indicating their support of this mission. On behalf of these 800+ Pringle Bay residents, may we please ask that you add a specific line item in the IDP budget for managing the Pringle Bay baboons. It is escalating in severity and no amount of electric fence, baboon proof locks or other human measures are deterring them from breaking in and causing harm and damage at the expense of our residents. We thus need you to please budget for the sustainable management of baboons: to rewild the current Pringle Bay troop beyond the urban edge; and	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				for the future management of this troop with a view of keeping them from entering the village, including any new troops. In case this funding is to come from other sources than Municipal funds, we sincerely request that you take leadership in applying for this funding timeously as well as emphasising to the financier the urgency of the matter, all for the safety and wellbeing of the troop as well as our residents. We have recorded over 100 pages of recent baboon related incidents. A copy of this report can be requested at baboonalertpb@gmail.com. 2 In anticipation of a positive outcome, we are looking forward to receiving your reply by return email to myburghmusic@gmail.com.	
54.	__ Ralph		23/04 /2024	As a resident of Voelklip I am writing to request that a financially viable Baboon Management Plan is incorporated in the Budget for the next financial year. The current programme has worked incredibly well in keeping the baboons alive and out of the urban edge – resulting in increased security of the residents, their families and their pets as well as a substantial increase in the value of nearly all properties. To stop the programme now would be financial and economic suicide – resulting in poential harm to the animals as many residents would take the control into their own hands.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program*

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				I further understand that residents would be prepared to pay an additional levy to ensure that the programme remains in place. I look forward to the Municipality reconsidering their decision.	*beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
55.	__ de Kock		23/04 /2024	I am extremely aggrieved that OM is planning to cease funding the HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL baboon management program in Hermanus. As a ratepayer in Voelklip for over 20 years I have much experience of baboon interactions in the suburbs of Hermanus. The management of the baboons over the past 5 years has never been better, and baboon invasions have all but ceased thanks to the brilliant monitors. I IMPLORE your administration to seriously reconsider your unwise decision to terminate the baboons monitoring service. We already contribute to the SRA where I'm sure funding could be accessed.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
56.	__ Morrison		25/04 /2024	I, Alan R. Morrison hereby wish to state my objection to the proposed draft IDP 2024/2025 presented by the Overstrand Municipality as follows:	*Response:*

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				I am against the Schulphoek Land being rezoned / allocated as UISP status. By changing the land use zone from the Schulphoek Better Living Model / Mixed Use Development to UISP (Upgrading of informal settlement) would deny all people on the beneficiary housing list from getting their housing opportunity on the Schulphoek land. I also object to the proposal that the area will not be subject to the Overstrand Municipality building by-laws. See Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP 2024/2025 – page 141 Chapter 4. Approving the Schulphoek Land be used as UISP project, goes against all objectives of the OMSDF – 13 May 2020. *See OMSDF 13 May 2020, 5.8.2.2 2050 Vision : Key Policies directing future management and development & 5.8.3 Greater Hermanus 2020-2030 MSDF Spatial Proposals (West, Central, East) Refer : Plan 31 : Hermanus Central Status Quo – Page 87 and Plan 59 : Hermanus Central Spatial Proposal 2020 – Page 206* The Schulphoek Land was bought with the intention to benefit the entire town by accommodating people on the housing waiting list as well as bringing economic opportunities to all. These opportunities have been promised many times over the years, by the Western Cape Department's Housing Minister, Mr Tertuis Simmers as well as the various Mayors of the Overstrand Municipality.	*Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.* *Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project.* *Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures,*

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				All original Schulphoek Development Plans and Working committees should be re-instituted to continue with the Schulphoek Mixed Use Development project as per the Schulphoek, Hermanus – Conceptual Urban Design Vision July 2019 document approved by all Councillors, Political Parties and Interested and Affected parties in October 2021. Two (2) extra Representatives of the Beneficiary Housing List Applicants should be facilitated to join the Schulphoek Social Compact for Ward 4, 5, 6, 7 & 12. I object to the proposed electricity and water increases reflected in the draft IDP 2024/2025.	*implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.*

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					The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs. *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* *- Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.*

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					- *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec,*

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					Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.
57.	__ Maree		25/04 /2024	We, Johan & Ilse Maree hereby wish to state my objection to the proposed draft IDP 2024/2025 presented by the Overstrand Municipality as follows: We are **against** the Schulphoek Land being rezoned / allocated as UISP status. By changing the land use zone from the Schulphoek Better Living Model / Mixed Use Development to UISP (Upgrading of informal settlement) would **deny all people** on the beneficiary housing list from getting their housing opportunity on the Schulphoek land. We also object to the proposal that the area will not be subject to the Overstrand Municipality building by-laws. See *Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP 2024/2025 – page 141 Chapter 4.* Approving the Schulphoek Land be used as UISP project, goes against all objectives of the OMSDF – 13 May 2020, *See OMSDF 13 May 2020, 5.8.2.2 2050 Vision : Key Policies directing future management and development & 5.8.3 Greater Hermanus 2020-2030 MSDF Spatial Proposals (West, Central, East) Refer : Plan 31 : Hermanus Central Status Quo – Page 87 and Plan 59 :*	*Response:* *Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.* *Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project.* *Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.*

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				Hermanus Central Spatial Proposal 2020 – Page 206 The Schulphoek Land was bought with the intention to benefit the entire town by accommodating people on the housing waiting list as well as bringing economic opportunities to all. These opportunities have been promised many times over the years, by the Western Cape Department's Housing Minister, Mr Teruis Simmers as well as the various Mayors of the Overstrand Municipality. All original Schulphoek Development Plans and Working Committee's should be re-instituted to continue with the Schulphoek Mixed Us Development project as per the **Schulphoek, Hermanus – Conceptual Urban Design Vision July 2019** document approved by all Councillors, Political Parties and Interested and Affected parties in October 2021. Two (2) extra Representatives of the Beneficiary Housing List Applicants should be facilitated to join the Schulphoek Social Compact for Ward 4,5,6,7 & 12. I object to the proposed electricity and water increases reflected in the draft IDP 2024/2025.	
58.	Jenny McQueen		25/04 /2024	I am a property owner at the above address. I bought my property in September 2017 and was totally unaware of the baboon problem. I had grown up in Voelklip as a child between mid-1950s and	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government*

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				1960s and we were never plagued by baboons, and on moving to Voelklip some 50 years later I was horrified to discover what I was in for. Total baboon invasions, having to lock myself in and fear for my small dogs. I had left Cape Town due to the high crime rate and having to be heavily barred in my home, thinking I would be leaving for a safe and carefree life in Hermanus. Little did I know what I was in for: Baboons running amok, knocking over and breaking my expensive garden pots and leaving a huge mess, baboons thundering across my roof, four to five at a time sitting on my perimeter walls almost daily. Sitting outside on the patio with friends enjoying lunch was out of the question with baboons terrifying us and grabbing the food and smashing things – that was the end of enjoyment of that kind ever again. I was not even able to go and hang washing outside on the line without locking the door in case they entered the house through an open door while I was around the corner. Life in Voelklip was not pleasure and I was deeply distressed by the life I would have to lead here. However, great changes were made with the introduction of the Baboon Management and Monitoring system and conditions improved, the hotline was a great success with the monitors on hand when you called for help.	*will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				The education of residents, particularly air bnbs and their guests to use the OK drop off site if they were not going to be in a position to put their bins out on a Monday played a huge role. Making the rule of not being allowed to put black bags outside homes and to use lockable bins and only putting bins out on a Monday morning started having an impact in minimizing the baboon raids. Reporting residents to OM for dumping and photographing bags dumped outside homes and shaming them on the Voelklip Whatsapp groups certainly helped as well as knocking on doors to inform residents. The OK dump still plays a vital role in the management of refuse. (I hope Overstrand Municipality will be repairing and securing it without delay) The thought of not having a Baboon monitoring system with the contract to run out by the end of the year absolutely horrifies me. Life will be untenable once again. Not a way I would like to spend my retirement years. It is the Overstrand Municipality's (OM) responsibility to protect its residents, budgets have to be allocated for this purpose or if necessary rates need to be increased to cover some of the costs. Or if no budget forthcoming from OM, then our rates in this area need to be reduced, so that if necessary,y an association can be formed to protect us from baboon invasions. **BUT WE CAN NEVER GO BACK TO THE STATE WE WERE IN IN 2017!**	

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				I ask OM to take this matter seriously and do the right thing and to budget renew the contract to protect the residents of Voelklip. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.	
59.	__ Folscher		25/04 /2024	I copy you on my letter to mr Louw. The request therein is for the retention in the OM IDP 2024/25 of provision for a form of baboon management program which, even if it is not conducted directly by the Overstrand Municipality, will require some financial provision the municipality's participation in a plan with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature. I put forward that my letter clearly motivates the need for the municipality to make such provision and, as a concerned resident and ratepayer, I urge you to assist in this regard. I am writing as a concerned resident of Voëlklip to urge you to retain provision for some form of Baboon Management Plan in the IDP 2024/2025. The need for a funded, orderly and coordinated plan speaks for itself. With a coordinated plan, the required balance between the needs of baboons to safe and rightful existence in human populated areas will not be achieved, which will (again) lead to physical danger, unhealty diets and often real threat of life to the baboons. As was shown in the period from 2017 to 2018, lack of monitoring quickly also led to threats to the safety of humans, particularly the aged and very young, as well as to continual damage to property and ultimately proerty values. These are risks which	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				a municipality is oblidged to manage for the benefit of all its residents. In this sense the point made in the IDP that selecting to live in an area affected by baboons being a personal choice is unfair and ingenious. When we choose to make our property investment in Voëlklip, there was an effective baboon management plan in place. We lived through the 2017/2018 period and would gladly contibute to a privately funded plan to continue a form of effective monitoring. You are however aware that this will require the cooperation of the OM structure with Cape Nature and the Provincial Government. Thus there should be provision in the IDP. The current system through HWS has worked extremely effectively and the baboon troops affecting our areas are happy and healthy. With no system in place the gains of your investment to date will quickly be lost, requiring a new and moch more expensive intervention. Thank you for considering my motivation.	
60.	Hermanus Business Chamber	__ Smith - Chairperson	25/04 /2024	Thank you very much for the opportunity to comment on the Overstrand Municipality's Budget, IDP review and Sector Plans. We appreciate the transparency and democracy regarding your Public Participation Processes. Be assured of the co-operation from the Hermanus Business Chamber in future. First of all – the Hermanus Business Chamber would like to congratulate the Overstrand Municipality on its	*Response:* *The comments and positive suggestions submitted on various matters are noted and welcomed and we wish to respond in no particular order, as follows –* *Progress reported on the implementation of the Overstrand Local Municipality Transport Projects as per the current Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) is as follows –*

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				clean audit of 11 consecutive years, and for being one of the top performing Municipalities in South Africa, delivering excellent services under extremely challenging circumstances, like the damage to infrastructure experienced during two hectic recent storms. It is also exemplary that our Municipal Manger Dr Dean O'Neill has recently received a PHD in Public Administration, showing his commitment to **service excellence** in managing the Overstrand Municipality. The focus of his doctoral thesis is most appropriate on "whether the future existence of municipalities would be determined by their ability to remain financially sustainable in an increasingly constrained economic and politically volatile environment in their guest to provide and maintain quality and affordable services to all the residents within their jurisdiction." Well done Dr O'Neill! We realise that many of the community organisations, stakeholders and citizens will be commenting on their various interests regarding the Budget, and therefore the Hermanus Business Chamber is of the opinion that our focus should be limited to **business enablers** of lack thereof. Herewith a few points: 1. The amount of R152m proposed for infrastructure investment seems too low in percentage and absolute terms. We believe that the amount should be somewhere	- *Redevelop Hermanus CBD Public Transport Facility Hermanus: Planning is in progress.* *Priority upgrading areas for Hermanus CBD are as follows:* - *Within the overall concept for phase 1, six Focus Areas have been identified as the most strategic areas for implementation.* - *Within each Focus Area a set of priority projects were identified.* - *Status of the projects and focus areas identified are as follow:* - *The upgrading of High Street (Phase 1) has been finalised in 2021. The cost of the High Street project is valued at approximately R8 million.* - *The current project focused on the Taxi Rank precinct which includes the Taxi rank parking area, the community parking area across the Dutch Reform Church and the Courts. Planning for the precinct has been finalised. Detailed designs have been completed for the Taxi Rank for tender purposes. This project will be jointly funded by Provincial Administration and Overstrand Municipality.* *The CBD revitalisation is a high priority and will continue as soon as funding becomes available.* *Infrastructure Investment/adequate resources addressing future needs/growth/sustainability –*

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				between 15 and 18 percent of the budget – R250m to R270m would be recommended. This would also be closer to the range recommended by Treasury guidelines. Figure 4 bears this out as can be seen from the fact that repairs and maintenance outstrips depreciation by a large amount, indicting that OM is burdened with old infrastructure. An **under-investment in Infrastructure** will have direct implications for the future of Hermanus and the rest of the Overstrand. We believe that OM should take appropriate action to address this issue. A possible solution is to sell under-utilised property assets and ringfence the procured amounts for infrastructure investment. Budget increases should be **linked to inflation and population growth** as in other successful growth successful growth areas. 2. Mitigating the impact of **climate change** on the environment (witness the effect of the 2023 storm on the peat fields) and its concomitant damage to critical infrastructure (water pipes and roads) needs to be provided for in order to prevent recurrence. 3. The availability of adequate **power and water resources** is essential for long-term economic growth and sustainability in the Overstrand and should be prioritised. We believe a credible and transparent long-term strategy should be developed and sufficiently funded to enable sustainable economic	- *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* *Long term water supply strategies for each town are included in the draft WSDP. The challenge will be to have the strategies sufficiently funded to be implemented at the right times. Grant funding options are also being explored as far as possible.* *Par. 4: It is not clear what is meant by. It is assumed that "an emergency sewerage holding facility of R10m included in the budget" refers to the Onrus Main sewerage pumpstation, where a basic environmental assessment process for improvements to the pumpstation only started now, for implementation in the medium to longer term. Reference is also made that sewerage pumpstations "be moved away from lagoons and beaches". Unfortunately, sewerage pumpstations are required at the lowest points in a developed area to effectively drain the area, and then to pump the wastewater to e.g. a wastewater treatment plant. It will generally not be practical or feasible to move established pipe networks and pumpstations away from rivers and the ocean, as these normally represent the lowest points of a development. The proper continuous operation and maintenance of these facilities must be ensured through sufficient funding and adequate skilled personnel.*

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				development. If not addressed these two priorities will pose a serious risk to the long-term economic viability of Hermanus Business. 4. It is imperative that the **sanitation infrastructure** budget provides for an emergency sewage holding facility to prevent overflows during periods of high occupation and floods (**circa** R10m we understand). It is also important to consider moving sewage pumping stations away from lagoons and beaches as part of a longer term strategy to reduce pollution. This is particularly important in light of the fact that the Overstrand and Hermanus is particular is an eco-tourism destination. 5. **Safety and Security** – we need a safe environment and particularly tourist nodes. Are we investing enough? Particularly in Zwelihle where the crime statists are very high. Funding for Zwelihle needs to be prioritised. You can only be as safe and happy as your neighbour. We have experienced the challenges of what happens when social unrest and crime expand into the rest of Hermanus. Is there not an urgent need for a funding of sports areas, parks, and micro and small businesses development? Has sufficient provision been made in the current budget for this important priority. 6. We note that **budget deficit** of R115m (including non-cash items like depreciation).	*Camping Facilities - The tender for the De Mond Caravan Park has been awarded. The contract is being prepared for signature.* *Climate change - The aim is to diversify the municipality's water resources where practical and feasible, i.e., not to be dependent on surface water sources only. The feasibility of potential augmentation of existing groundwater sources, waste water re-use schemes, and seawater desalination have been investigated, in addition to utilizing existing surface water sources.* *The municipality will continue with its successful water conservation and water demand management program, to curtail the demand for potable water as far as possible.* *Options to supply bulk water and sewerage facilities from alternative energy sources and to save on electricity consumption are being investigated continuously.* *Safety, Security, Tourism -* *The Crime Prevention & Law Enforcement unit provides executive and corporate support, management and coordination of public safety trainings, projects, and programs within the Directorate. The coordination of Public Safety trainings between the Directorate Protection Services, district, and provincial key stakeholders. To foster new and deepen existing*

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				We assume that OM has a plan to fund the deficit from reserves. We do not have an issue with the budget deficit but clearly this situation cannot be allowed to continue as it will crowd out or drive down investments into infrastructure, and expenditure into growth opportunities. 7. **Tourism** is the main driver of economic activity in Hermanus and surroundings. We therefore believe the time has come for OM to invest a substantial amount of money and time into this most important economic sector of our local economy. A comprehensive strategy involving all important stakeholders needs to be developed and implemented. The funding of a 500 seater conference centre needs to considered in the longer term – similar to Cape Town's ICC Conference Centre. It could generate huge income eventually. 8. **Environmental Protection**: Given the fact that the natural beauty of the Overstrand is responsible for much of the wealth generated in the Overstrand (tourism, investment, increasing property values) it is incumbent upon the municipality to be responsible stewards of these assets along with the residents. It is therefore important that the budget makes adequate provision for the maintenance and management of the Overstrand's ecological assets as far as it is within the OM's purview.	*intergovernmental relations with National, Provincial and District departments, as well as exploring and coordination of training and development programs that cater for the youth in Overstrand.* *The Safer Festive Season Project programme - This is an Intergovernmental and collaborative approach between Provincial Department of Community Safety (DOCS) and Overstrand Municipality – Protection Services in efforts to promote, enhance a sustainable public safety during festive seasons in Overstrand area. The focus is on reduction of crime and creation of job opportunities for youth. This an annual project, for a duration of three months from 01 November – 31 January.* *Chrysalis Youth Program – In terms of an existing MoU between DOCS and Overstrand Municipality – Protection Services, the youth acquire public safety skills varying from but not limited to Peace Officer, Occupation Safety Training, Firefighting, Nature Conservation, Security, Youth development and Office Administration. For the financial year 2022/23, 39 Chrysalis Interns were absorbed and placed at Overstrand Municipality's various departments for 12 months to acquire practical experience.* *Budget Surplus/deficit –* *The cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation in the budget report - Table 8A evaluates in the funding levels of the budget by*

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				9. We noticed that there are no budget priorities for **Ward 4 industrial area**. This is a major rate paying area and should not be overlooked. We suggest the establishment of an industrial area cluster (similar to the CBD cluster) within the next 100 days with participants from businesses in the area and Ward 4 Councillor/OM to ensure the area will flourish. 10. A plan needs to be agreed and funded to address the growing challenge of **vagrancy and homelessness.** Currently insufficient focus and funding are causing challenges in the CBD which will have a significantly negative impact on businesses if not addressed. The HBC calls upon the municipality to appoint a suitable social worker that can act as a liaison with the various non-profit, charitable and government organisations to develop a sustainable solution to this systemic problem. 11. We have noted with concern that the OM salary increases seem to be higher than expected. They should fall in the **salary guidelines of Treasury**. **General** 1. The **New Harbour area** offers great potential for economic and tourism opportunities – including Cruise liner opportunities. OM needs to assist businesses to secure long term leases as a matter of urgency to foster	*firstly forecasting the cash and investments at year end and secondly reconciling the available funding to the liabilities/ commitments that exist.The outcome of this exercise would either be a surplus or deficit.* *As can be seen in this reconciliation, the budget has been modelled to ensure that the budget is funded.* *For detailed, updated information regarding the role and activities of Environmental Services within the Overstrand Municipality, please consult the IDP 2024/2025.* *Please also refer to this document for detail regarding Red Tape Reduction and other matters referred to in the comments submitted, not addressed in this budget response.*

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				investment, development, and job creation. The Community Centre could also be enhanced to become a professional Conference Centre. 2. The **Hermanus CBD** is of crucial importance and Ward 3 IDP requests that impact district should be prioritised with particular emphasis on the following: i) The revamping and beautification of the **CBD entrance**. ii) Prioritise the revamping of the **Taxi Rand area.** A short-term intervention is required until provincial budgets are secured. Consider a public-private partnership. iii) The **CBD revitalisation plan** needs to be expedited. Long street and surrounding area needs urgent attention. The appealing character of the CBD needs to be preserved. iv) A **managed parking solution** is required to resolve the lack of available short-term paring. It is suggested that (as with many other well-managed CBDs) parking should be outsourced to a reputable parking management company on an equitable profit sharing arrangement. This intervention will also assist with resolving crime and vagrancy and create valuable jobs.	

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				v) Funding needs to be allocated to **tourist bus parking** and toilet facilities. vi) **Swallow Park** is the most valuable piece of open space in Hermanus and funding needs to be allocated to address the challenges and unlock its potential. 3. **Festive season lights** – we have all seen the positive impact on tourism and business of the Stanford festive season lights. The current status of Hermanus festive season lights is not ideal and should be addressed in collaboration with the business sector. It has been suggested to develop and fund an Underwater theme, where current lights could be re-purposed and additional lights procured to create a major tourist attraction. A street in Zwelihle should also be included to contribute to a festive community spirit and job creation. An additional Light Festival could be added to the list of Festivals in the Overstrand which would be good for tourism and community relations. 4. The **Voëlklip camping area** tourism opportunity/contributor has huge economic potential and needs to be unlocked. 5. **Red tape** needs to be reduced to simplify business applications and reduce the administrative burden on businesses. Targets should be jointly agreed and managed.	

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				6. **Micro and small businesses** need funding for a one day micro and small business conference with speakers and experts. This is key to much needed job creation and investment to enhance Local Economic Development. 7. Although not Overstrand Municipality's responsibility, the **traffic challenges** around Onrus and schools need urgent attention. We realise there are provincial plans underway for the bridge and access into town, but these plans should be expedited with discussions at provincial level. In conclusion: we believe in **collaboration between Business, Tourism and Overstrand Municipality** and would like to meet to discuss opportunities for Hermanus to see how we can contribute. We have already achieved much and OM is one of the most admired municipalities in South Africa, but together we could make more dreams come true and ensure a safe and sustainable environment, which is the main aim of the Hermanus Business Chamber.	
61.	__ Wassung		26/04 /2024	Prior to the "virtual fence" initiative, the Voelklip baboon troop of 20+ baboons would visit our property at least once a month and, as a consequence, we suffered significant damage to our property. Large clay pots were broken, gutters were damaged, alarm beams broken and even the kikuyu lawn was dug up. Since the virtual fence, we may	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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				see one or two baboons on our property 3 or maybe 4 times a year. **THE VIRTUAL FENCE HAS BEEN A HUGE SUCCESS** **Therefore, please as a matter of urgency include this in the 2025 budget**	*However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
62.	__ Hanekom		26/04 /2024	I wish to appeal that the Baboon Management Plan be facilitated in the OM Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by the OM, if required. An SRA component could be facilitated if featured in the IDP and Budget. Smaller items could also be budgeted for including vet costs, tagging, darting etc. As a resident of Voelklip I can attest that the current plan has transformed life in Voelklip. From being overrun by baboons in the past, we now have not sighted or heard a baboon for months.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
63.	__ van Niekerk		27/04 /2027	My wife and I reside at 27 Fernkloof Drive, Hermanus Heights (Erf 5955.) We are exposed to frequent visits of baboons (and their potential destructive behaviour) to our property. We are also thankful for the assistance of the current baboon management services. We cannot do without them. I am extremely concerned to note that the following in the recently published IDP: **Page 118 IDP** Baboon Management: "the function will return to the competent authority, which is Provincial and National Government, in terms of the Constitution." If OM relinquishes this service, it will be denying a vital service to residents of Hermanus Heights and other neighbouring suburbs. **I ask that the OM does not relinquish this vital service before the necessary guarantees and commitments from Provincial and National Government have been secured.** **Page 117 IDP**: OM is budgeting for this function until December 2024.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				I ask that operational funding for the baboon management service is be allocated for the full financial year instead of only 6 months. The success of the baboon management program cannot be denied. Experience proves that a lapse of just a few days, will revert the baboons back to raiding habits, influencing younger baboon generations. I trust that the Overstrand Municipality will heed my concern.	
64.	__van Wyk		27/04 /2024	On behalf of our family we would like the council to continue with the Baboon Management. It was a serious problem for us-as they often caused havoc-destroying our potplants-jumping on our poolcover and scaring our grandchildren and dogs.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
65.	__ Walker		28/04 /2024	We appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. We have personally experienced the damage caused by baboons to property but have no wish for the baboons to be harmed or traumatized and fully support the work currently carried out by the present management plan. We are prepared to contribute towardsa contributory levy for this plan	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
66.	__ Ben-David		28/04 /2024	I hereby request that the BMP be facilitated in the budget going forward in cinsideation of the IPP. As a property owner that has used the services of the current provider to assist in removing baboons, it has been a great help and we would not like to see a situation where we would end up having no assistance.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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67.	__ McLuckie		28/04 /2024	I herby appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget: "as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM" The existing programme has borne huge fruit by enabling us to live unhindered by the baboons. Prior to the implementation of the programme we lived in constant fear of our homes being invaded. Whilst we still need to live responsibly we no longer feel that we are prisoners in our own homes.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
68.	Mev __ Retief		28/04 /2024	Ek skryf graag om my naam by te voeg by die massa mense wat mooi vra dat die monitering by die Munisipale Begroting gevoeg word. Daar is so baie mense wat swaar lewe indien die bobbejane weer toegelaat gaan word om te trek na huise in die omgewing. Daar is vir 'n feit mense wat sal skiet om hulself te beveilig. Die monitering werp sulke goeie vrugte af. Ek is oortuig daarvan dat in ruil vir veiligheid en vrede sal die belastingbetalers bereid wees om te help betaal hiervoor. Die werklike bedrae wat bygevoeg moet word vir so 'n diens, sal baie help met die volgende stap om te bepaal of dit kan werk of nie. Baie sterkte met jul groot besluite en harde werk. Ons waardeer ons baie spesiale OM.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
69.	__ Hennessy		29/04 /2024	Please be advised I am **IN FULL SUPPORT** of the continuation of the Baboon Management Programme	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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					However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
70.	__ Thain		26/04 /2024	I, Alan James Thain hereby wish to state my objection to the proposed draft IDP 2024/2025 presented by the Overstrand Municipality as follows: I am against the Schulphoek Land being rezoned / allocated as UISP status. By changing the land use zone from the Schulphoek Better Living Model / Mixed Use Development to UISP (Upgrading of informal settlement) would deny all people on the beneficiary housing list from getting their housing opportunity on the Schulphoek land. I also object to the proposal that the area will not be subject to the Overstrand Municipality building by-laws. See Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP 2024/2025 – page 141 Chapter 4. Approving the Schulphoek Land be used as UISP project, goes against all objectives of the OMSDF – 13 May 2020. *See OMSDF 13 May 2020, 5.8.2.2*	*Response:* *Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.* *Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project.* *Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.*

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				2050 Vision : Key Policies directing future management and development & 5.8.3 Greater Hermanus 2020-2030 MSDF Spatial Proposals (West, Central, East) Refer : Plan 31 : Hermanus Central Status Quo – Page 87 and Plan 59 : Hermanus Central Spatial Proposal 2020 – Page 206 The Schulphoek Land was bought with the intention to benefit the entire town by accommodating people on the housing waiting list as well as bringing economic opportunities to all. These opportunities have been promised many times over the years, by the Western Cape Department's Housing Minister, Mr Tertuis Simmers as well as the various Mayors of the Overstrand Municipality. All original Schulphoek Development Plans and Working committees should be re-instituted to continue with the Schulphoek Mixed Use Development project as per the Schulphoek, Hermanus – Conceptual Urban Design Vision July 2019 document approved by all Councillors, Political Parties and Interested and Affected parties in October 2021. Two (2) extra Representatives of the Beneficiary Housing List Applicants should be facilitated to join the Schulphoek Social Compact for Ward 4, 5, 6, 7 & 12.	*The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our*

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				I object to the proposed electricity and water increases reflected in the draft IDP 2024/2025.	*residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.*

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					We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024. *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* *- Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* *- Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* *- Loadshedding* *• Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* *• Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* *• Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased*

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					switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc) *• Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* *• Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* *- Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* *- Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.*
71.	__Lawrenson		29/04 /2024	Please help to get baboon management back into the next year's budget. I am 80 years old and live at 8 Cross Street in Hermanus. I am devastated at the news that the Municipality is planning to end the very successful Baboon Management Programme. Since it's inception, over the last few years, I have	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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				not had a single incident of terror from the baboons. Now I see myself, a couple of years older, going back to the terrifying years of finding my home invaded by these frightening animals that really do not mean to harm us. I have found my kitchen totally rampaged, draws opened and emptied, the same with the fridge, broken eggs all over the house, baboons on my bed, my small dog petrified. (Was amazed to find the dog still alive.) I cannot imagine going back to those days again. PLEASE, somebody must understand this and find a solution to this awful problem. Only the Municipality can help - not the oldies in the area. Surely you are able to get baboon management back into the IDP plan for 2024-29????????????????	*However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
72.	__ van der Post		28/04 /2024	Dankie vir die wonderlike poging om ons eiendom, kinders en oumense veilig te hou gedurende die laaste jaar of twee ivm bogenoemde projek. Ons het in die verlede nare ondervindings met bobbejane gehad. Wat n voorreg om gerus te wees dat die bobbejane nie meer IN ons huise kom nie! Ek is ook al meer bewus daarvan dat eiendomspryse die laaste ruk baie toegeneem het. Met die gevolg dat belasting ook noodwendig dan meer sal raak, ook meer gaste wat meer in die winkels spandeer en so ons hele ekonomie bevorder. Wat is dan die	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program*

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				sin daarvan om ongewenste wilde diere in ons huise en tuine te hê? Miet asb nie die projek staak nie Ek doen n beroep op u om voort te gaan met u goeie werk, en nie soos so dikwels deesdae in ons mooi land, , prosesse wat werk te staak nie. Please keep up the working proses	*beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
73.	__ Louw		27/04 /2024	We are homeowners in Eastcliff close to Bosko. The baboon monitors make a tremendous difference in our area. If they were to be recalled the homeowners are going to take matters in their own hands with devastating consequences as the baboons are really destructive. Please consider keeping the budget for the monitors.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
74.	MacLeod		27/04 /2024	Further to the latest indications from the current OM administration that the Baboon Management	*Response:*

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				Program will cease w.e.f. December 2024, I wish to draw the following to your attention: 1. We have owned a residential property in Voëlklip at 222 3rd street since 1999. 2. Since that date until around about 2016 / 2017, we suffered numerous and costly baboon invasions. Since 2018 to the present day, we have seen a remarkable turnaround in the management of the baboon vs human conflict, in that we have not had a single baboon invasion since January 2020. 3. The work done in this area is remarkable, and a commendation to all parties involved, including the OM. 4. It is very disappointing therefore to hear that the Mayoress and the current administration are prepared to abandon this initiative on the basis that people who live in baboon vulnerable areas chose to live there and should deal with their choices. This is a supercilious point of view, and the Mayoress with her council should be aware that one could easily say the same about their support for the illegal settlement of Schulphoek - these people chose to live there without jobs, without free water and without free electricity and other services. Is it right to say they chose that, and therefore should put up without municipal support? 5. The levying of rates in the OM has accelerated at a rate remarkably above CPI,	*The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				as has the level of remuneration of the OM staff and councillors - in particular the Directors whose remuneration exceeds COGTA recommendations. 6. In the light of this, please pay careful attention to the needs of a reasonably large part of your rate paying citizenry in regard to the Baboon Management Program and press for it to be included in the IDP and budget. Trusting in your civic mindedness	
75.	__ Newby		27/04 /2024	I have lived in Voelklip for 9 years. I lived with the baboon nightmare. With the arrival of HWS the improvement was immediate. The years since have been wonderful. I haven't seen a baboon on my property for over a year. It is absolutely essential that HWS or another similar business have their contract renewed for the sake of both the baboons and residents. Please work closely with HBAG to ensure that this vital service is maintained.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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76.	__Raven (Mrs)		29/04 /2024	Property ERF 1193 EASTCLIFF, Hermanus You will see from the statistics produced by the baboon monitoring team that hardly any baboons come into the residential areas anymore due to superb baboon monitoring. I have seen the men checking on them with my own eyes and can see they are working, so we do not want to revert back to the chaos caused by baboons in 2017! I was saddened to hear that there is no budget for baboon monitoring in the 2024/25 financial year. I would like to request that you include this baboon monitoring fund in the budget & REDUCE the salary increases for the OM employees. It is OUR money & we have a say in where the money is used. I have seen the budget for 24/25 & there is space for funds for baboon monitoring & less funding in other areas.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
77.	__ Miller		29/04 /2024	Please can I make my case for continuing with the IMP of the baboons. I live in 3rd Street off of Reservoir Rd in Voelklip , which is a major hot spot for baboons to gather and wreak havoc . The management has been fantastic in the past couple of years and made a HUGE difference to our area. Most of us living with anxiety as they were around every 2nd to 3rd day!!	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find*

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					an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
78.	__ Coetzee		29/04 /2024	Hiermee versoek ek S. J. Coetzee van Erf 1641 Fernkloof/Eastcliff dat die Bobbejaan-bestuursprogram weer geaktiveer word as deel van die GOP. Hierdie is nie 'n aktiwiteit wat by die "SRA" hoort nie. As belastingbetaler in die Overstrand is hierdie 'n Munisipale verantwoordelikheid en die plundering wat aangerig word is onaanvaarbaar. Die alternatief is om die voorstelle wat 'n wêreldkundige op die gebied van plaagbeheer (Bobbejaan) wat uit die VSA besoek hier afgelê het in werking te stel, naamlik om die getalle onder beheer te bring.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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79.	__ Snibbe		26/04 /2024	1) **SEWAGE** How cost effective is the rental of these Juno trucks during Holidays? Could we not have purchased one or more truck with the money already spent on the hiring of trucks from Juno? Is there a record of properties linked to the sewer network in KLEINMOND? To link a property to the network is extremely expensive. Will the OM consider some sort of assistance? - French Drains Raw sewage water finds its way from these tanks into our ground water. Any possible solutions? There is no or little financial gain for the OM. This is an ecological problem which require urgent attention!! **2) ELECTRICITY** Loss of income as a result of green energy. Prior to 2010 I have suggested that the OM should investigate alternative / additional sources of income to counter the effect of reduced income from the OM's unsustainable sources of income.	**Response:** 1) SEWERAGE Additional capacity is contracted to ensure that the municipality are able to render a service during peak season, and during periods where own fleet capacity is impacted due to service and repairs of vehicles. The cost of contracted services are determined in accordance with a competitive tender process. The municipality is currently investigating properties able to link to the network but not yet connected. 2) ELECTRICITY *The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* - *Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different electricity customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the Cost of Supply tariffs;* - *The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.*

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				No Medium / Long term planning had been done! Is that what the Private Sector call "Crisis Management"? - Loss of funds as a result of resale of Electricity. Although the residents of Overhills may be paying for Electricity used, the OM may be losing out on the monthly availability Levy. This levy may however soon be discarded as a result of the introduction of the newly unlawfully introduced "Capacity Charge". Please note that I will not agree to the Capacity Charge for the following reasons: - No meeting was held to explain how these changes will affect the consumers as required by Law! - The OM failed to communicate the introduction of these changes to the consumers. - What is going to happen to our Electricity in stock? (Pre-paid metres)? - This amendment is being forced upon us by the OM! - The decision to implement this change was taken one sided by the OM. Another example of "ek is Baas en jy is Klaas" - Do what I say or leave!!! - What is going to happen to our Electricity in stock? Informed decisions! - How will calculations (to switch over from the old system to the new) affect us?	*Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.* *The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.* *Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.* *As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are*

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				o What here? What there? What everywhere? What, what, what? o The OM leaves us with more questions than answers! Arrange a meeting, discuss the new structure. Compare the two systems. Help us to take informed decisions! Sir / Madam, just in case you did not notice, Tax Payers / Consumers are Human Beings – not milk cows!! 3) **WATER** Should we not start planning for the day that VIOLIA's contract is being terminated. We may just end up with the contract falling back into our laps. An unpleasant surprise. Why not start training our own workforce to take over from VIOLIA? As it is, the OM is totally overstaffed!! We do not have the means to replace the main supply lines from own sources as we do not have the repayment ability to finance such a project. 4) **REFUSE REMOVAL** - How do you see the removal of solid waste say 5 to 10 years from now? (Medium to Long term planning). Bearing in mind that Karwyderskraal has a limited	*implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of the CoS study is to apportion all costs required to service customers among each customer class in a fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs. The municipal council took a decision during April 2023 already that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years.* *A presentation explaining the Cos cost-reflective electricity tariffs were also shared with ward committees during 2023.* 3) WATER Planning and management of related infrastructure are the priority of the relevant directorate. Long term water supply strategies for each town are included in the draft Water Services Development Plan. The challenge will be to have the strategies sufficiently funded to be implemented at the right times. Grant funding options are also being explored as far as possible. 4) REFUSE REMOVAL Long term refuse removal strategies for each town are managed in terms of the Integrated Waste Management Plan.

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				lifespan and is costing us millions of Rands! - Can we not investigate and introduced cheaper and maybe more effective ways to treat our solid waste? 5) **ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF INCOME** The OM should go and look what certain of the smaller Municipalities did to ensure total independence from Eskom. Villiers, Cornelia, Frankfort, etc. - Economic growth in the OM is minimal and the figures contained in the budget are doubtful. - I do not want to say "I told you so" but in fact, I have warned you that your policy is not sustainable. See my comments on the Budgets for the past ten years! 6) **HOUSING** **Let us start focusing on the positive and the negative will disappear by itself!**	5) ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF INCOME Optimising of revenue resources and opportunities will remain part of the agenda of the municipality. 6) HOUSING Housing is a provincial government mandate. National and Regional legislation form the basic foundation of how local legislation and policy frameworks are implemented in the housing context in South Africa. The following will facilitate an understanding of the legislative framework in which Housing is addressed in the different spheres of Government. - The Constitution of the Republic of South Afric - Thae Housing Act, 1997 - Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000. National Policy guidelines impacting on housing may be found in mainly three sets of documents: firstly, the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), secondly the Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements – "Breaking New Ground", and thirdly the Housing Code. In addition to the National Legislative context, a Housing Strategy has to be implemented within the

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				- If we can grow the economy and create jobs, we may find an automatic decline in crime. - More and more land is being made available for development of informal housing projects. Let us, for a change, look at JOB CREATION, ECONOMIC GROWTH, and CRIME PREVENTION ETC. Let us stand up and say to Central Government that their plans to provide Informal Housing is not working. - Land is being allocated for informal housing without consultation with present residents. OVERHILLS (ALLOCATION OF LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMAL HOUSING PROJECTS). - During November 2020, a study had been completed to develop the Central Business Area in KLIENMOND. What happened to it? **7) FUEL PRICES** "The municipality was however confronted since February 2022 with skyrocketing oil prices, which	framework, policies and strategies of the Provincial Government of the Western Cape. 7) FUEL PRICES *Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25 will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate in accordance with the draft Budget public participation process.* *The comments received and matters raised related to administrative and/or operational matters, are thus referred to executive management.* The municipality maintains a record of immediately reporting any theft/fraud immediately to authorities, inclusive of following the necessary disciplinary procedures and attending to implementing additional controls. 8) PROPERTY RATES Noted 9) CAPITAL BUDGET / REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE (Director Stephen Muller) The municipal budget provides for repairs and maintenance for 2024/2025. Purchasing of new and/or replacement of vehicles are considered on

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				caused petrol and diesel prices to rise drastically over the past year." (Budget Comments 23 / 24 d/d 23 June 2023.) Fortunately, we do not work for the OM so our vehicles are running on water! Thus, the reason why we (taxpayers) are forced to control our fuel expenses and the OM do not really care to save on fuel. How much petrol / diesel had been stolen over the past few years? - What steps were implemented to recover this loss? - Are these "criminals" still employed by the OM? - Are they still getting Bonuses and notch increases? - At full pay? - Are their Senior Staff Members (Managers, Directors etc.) being held responsible? - If not, why not? - Any other Fraud / theft surprises that we should know about	an annual basis and vehicles critical of basic services are prioritised. **10)** LIBRARY Funding was received for capital spending years ago and the allocation of the amount was prioritised. No additional CAPEX was received subsequently. 11) TRAFFIC Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25 will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate in accordance with the draft Budget public participation process. The comments received and matters related to administrative and/or operational matters, are thus referred to executive management. 12) INCOME / TARIFFS *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –*

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				- What about overtime? Surely, they must have stolen the fuel after hours!! 8) **PROPERTY RATES** "The increase in Property Rates revenue for 2023/24 is slightly more than 15%, although the draft figures as a percentage of the base year (current year budget for 2022/23), exceeds 18%. Important however to note that the actual income anticipated is in excess of the budget, thus increasing the base year, resulting in a budgeted increase of slightly more than 15%." (Budget Comments 2023 / 24 dated 23 June 2023) - ha, ha!! Not true for Kleinmond – prove me wrong! 9) **CAPITAL BUDGET / REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE (Director Stephen Muller)** Would the budget for maintenance be sufficient to keep the wheels fully operational during this budget period? What about replacement of equipment? 10) **LIBRARY** The upgrading of our Library had been completed some years ago, (2016 / 17 Budget). The Lift /	*With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided*

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				Elevator however has not yet been installed. What is happening here – Nothing. Why not? Because nobody seems to be taking the matter seriously? Nobody is taking control of the matter. So, what – who cares? Do you need more examples? 11) **TRAFFIC** Road reserves are not accessible to the motorists so they cannot, in many instances park on the road reserves. Should you park in the street, you are sure to get a parking ticket of R1.000-00 when you return to your vehicle! There are no red / yellow lines painted on the street to warn motorists of the "NO PARKING" zone. Neither are there any road signs informing the motorists of their violation. We spend thousands trying to promote tourism in Kleinmond and then we chase the tourists away by issuing illegal traffic fines! 12) **INCOME** In your speech on the OMAF meeting held on 24 April you have explained in no uncertain terms that	*as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more*

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				the OM will find it difficult to meet their commitments. Have you, for one single moment tried to understand where the funds will come from to care for these expenses?? The Tax Payers / Pensioners and everybody else also find it extremely difficult to make ends meet. You have now decided to increase the tax burden on us. Instead of telling us how we are going to suffer, you should have told us where the OM plans to cut costs to save the ship! I have said it time and again and here it comes again – THE MUNICIPALITIES SOURCE OF INCOME IS UNSUSTAINABLE!! You are apparently slow to understand the meaning of – WE CAN NO LONGER AFFORD TO PARTICIPATE INTHIS ATUPID GAME OF YOURS!! You are setting the rules to suit you and we (Taxpayers) have no say – just follow our rules or @#**W! Looking back over the past few years it is clear that the OM is not serious in their efforts to assist the tax payers in making ends meet. I realise that you could not request my pension fund to increase my pension	*than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* *-Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* *-Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* *-Loadshedding* *•Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* *•Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* *•Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* *•Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* *•Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* *-Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).*

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				but alternative sources of income by the OM could have been the answer. Which part of "we've reached the end of the line don't you understand? 13) **SALARIES** How many Senior Employees are getting Salaries in excess of what is prescribed by Law. (Get it, because they do not earn it)!!! Going back to OMAF, you undertook that the salaries in excess of what the Law provides, will be reduced over time! NO, NO, NO!! You have stolen enough from us over the years – we demand immediate reaction!! Is Overtime being controlled / monitored? Who is responsible for payment of overtime in the various Directorates? Why are they not being held responsible for these slip ups? Is overtime authorised before or after it had been worked? **You really understand how to make any person who can understand Afrikaans the NUT in!!**	*-Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* 13) SALARIES, OVERTIME *Salaries:* *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* *Overtime:* *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –*

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				THIS DRAFT BUDGET IS BEING REJECTED IN THE STRONGEST TERMS FOR THE REASONS STATED ABOVE!!!	➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* ➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - February 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.*
80.	__ Pringle		29/04 /2024	I am writing as a ratepayer and resident (full time) of Voelklip, to request that the Municipal Council continues with the very successful Baboon Management Programme. Since its introduction the baboon menace has declined completely and our pets are no longer at risk, to say nothing of the home invasions and general mess in the suburb when they get hold of dustbins. The overall effect has been to improve the quality of life in the suburb immeasurably and I have no doubt contributed to the increase in property values – and by implication municipal rates generated in the suburb. My feeling is that cancelling the programme	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status*

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				would be a potentially short sighted error that in the long terms would be counter-productive.	*of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
81.	__ Davidowitz		29/04 /2024	The Fernkloof Estate Master Property Owners Association herewith strongly appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Overstrand Municipal IDP 2024/2025, to enable collaborative arrangement to be undertaken by the Overstand Municipality, if required. Should an SRA by the affected communities be required, it is essential for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the OM IDP. The FEMPOA support extending the program based on the baboon incursions into Fernkloof Estate which increases dramatically as soon as the baboon monitor service is not available. Baboon incursions results in damage to individual properties and estate infrastructure as well as trauma for pets, children and residents.	
82.	__ Pringle		29/04 /2024	I am a property owner, rate payment and full time resident of Voelklip, Hermanus and am fortunate enough to live in a very well run municipality providing reliable municipal services to the larger Overstrand community. I, and many other residents are most grateful to you and your team for the hard	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as*

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				work and commitment to maintaining these service levels, notwithstanding budget constraints and the pressing needs of our community. It is my understanding that the Municipal Council is planning to discontinue the very successful Baboon Management Programme and I am writing to implore that it be continued as since its introduction the menace of baboons invading our properties and dustbins, threatening both residents and pets has disappeared almost completely. The overall effect has been to improve the quality of life in our and other suburbs immeasurably and I have no doubt contributed to the increase in property values, and the municipal rates generated. The impacted residents and business owners feel very strongly that cancelling the programme would result in unfortunate long term impacts and implore the municipality to engage with rate payers to work out a way this programme can be maintained.	*the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
83.	__ Bowler		29/04 /2024	I have a house in Waboom Street in Hermanus Heights that is very much in the territory of the Baboons. They have caused a lot of damage to the houses and neighbourhood in the past, prior to the monitors being available, which was dramatically reduced by having them around.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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				Reversing this effect is perilous. They are huge intimidating creatures who still regularly visit us and they need to be managed if we are to live side by side. The whole area affected by Baboons has a large transient holiday population who are often not aware of how to restrict the baboon access into the accommodation that they are renting or unsure how to manage living side by side with them, leaving bins on the street overnight and unsecured, etc. Removal of funding for this service will mean we revert back to the days where houses are regularly trashed and will lead to much expense both in clearing up the damage they cause in residential areas, but also in loss of rental income and tourism to this area, if the problem escalates. It would be false economy to remove the service and if they become a bigger nuisance again it will sadly lead to frustration and an intolerance of the Baboon community near these residential areas. We must live side by side but desperately need the financial commitment to the Baboon Monitoring service to make it happen.	*However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
84.	__ Pieterse		25/04 /2024	Hiermee my beswaar teen die verandering van sonering van Schulphoek vanaf "Schulphboek etter Living Model na Mixed Use Development to USIP".	*Response:*

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				Ek is inwoner van Sandbaai en wil my sekuriteit en eiendom beskerm teen hierdie ongrondwetlike wysiging sonder enige raadpleging met alle inwoners wat geaffekteer sal word hierdeur. Daar is mense wat jare lank al wag vir behuising en nou word dit deur kriminaliteit aan plakkers gegee, wat onwettig hier woon en maak net soos hulle wil en daar word niks aangedoen nie. Ons omgewing word deur hierdie onwettige plakkers onveilig vir ieder en elk gemaak. Ons kan nie eers meer na ons strand stap sonder om lasting geval te word deur drentelaars en bedelaars.	*Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.* *Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project.* *Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.*
85.	__ Maree		25/04 /2024	We, JOHAN & ILSE MAREE hereby wish to state my objection to the proposed draft IDP 2024/2025 presented by the Overstrand Municipality as follows: I am **against** the Schulphoek Land being rezoned / allocated as UISP status. By changing the land use zone from the Schulphoek Better Living Model / Mixed Use Development to UISP (Upgrading of informal settlement) would **deny all people** on the beneficiary housing list from getting their housing opportunity on the Schulphoek land. I also object to the proposal that the area will not be subject to the Overstrand Municipality building by-laws. See Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP 2024/2025 – page 141 Chapter 4. Approving the Schulphoek Land be used as UISP project, goes against all objectives of the OMSDF –	*Response:* *Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.* *Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project.* *Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)***

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				13 May 2020. *See OMSDF 13 May 2020, 5.8.2.2 2050 Vision : Key Policies directing future management and development & 5.8.3 Greater Hermanus 2020-2030 MSDF Spatial Proposals (West, Central, East) Refer : Plan 31 : Hermanus Central Status Quo – Page 87 and Plan 59 : Hermanus Central Spatial Proposal 2020 – Page 206* The Schulphoek Land was bought with the intention to benefit the entire town by accommodating people on the housing waiting list as well as bringing economic opportunities to all. These opportunities have been promised many times over the years, by the Western Cape Department's Housing Minister, Mr Tertuis Simmers as well as the various Mayors of the Overstrand Municipality. All original Schulphoek Development Plans and Working committees should be re-instituted to continue with the Schulphoek Mixed Use Development project as per the Schulphoek, **Hermanus – Conceptual Urban Design Vision July 2019** document approved by all Councillors, Political Parties and Interested and Affected parties in October 2021. Two (2) extra Representatives of the Beneficiary Housing List Applicants should be facilitated to join the Schulphoek Social Compact for Ward 4, 5, 6, 7 & 12.	*It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles*

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				I object to the proposed electricity and water increases reflected in the draft IDP 2024/2025.	*to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in*

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					December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024. *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* •*Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* •*Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* •*Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components*

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					at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc) *•Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* *•Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* *- Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* *- Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.*
86.	__ Harmse		25/04 /2024	I, CJH Harmse hereby wish to state my objection to the proposed draft IDP 2024/2025 presented by the Overstrand Municipality as follows: I am against the Schulphoek Land being rezoned / allocated as UISP status. By changing the land use zone from the Schulphoek Better Living Model /	*Response:* *Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code.*

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				Mixed Use Development to UISP (Upgrading of informal settlement) would deny all people on the beneficiary housing list from getting their housing opportunity on the Schulphoek land. I also object to the proposal that the area will not be subject to the Overstrand Municipality building by-laws. See Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP 2024/2025 – page 141 Chapter 4. Approving the Schulphoek Land be used as UISP project, goes against all objectives of the OMSDF – 13 May 2020. *See OMSDF 13 May 2020, 5.8.2.2 2050 Vision : Key Policies directing future management and development & 5.8.3 Greater Hermanus 2020-2030 MSDF Spatial Proposals (West, Central, East) Refer : Plan 31 : Hermanus Central Status Quo – Page 87 and Plan 59 : Hermanus Central Spatial Proposal 2020 – Page 206* The Schulphoek Land was bought with the intention to benefit the entire town by accommodating people on the housing waiting list as well as bringing economic opportunities to all. These opportunities have been promised many times over the years, by the Western Cape Department's Housing Minister, Mr Tertuis Simmers as well as the various Mayors of the Overstrand Municipality. All original Schulphoek Development Plans and Working committees should be re-instituted to continue with the Schulphoek Mixed Use	*Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project.* *Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.*

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				Development project as per the **Schulphoek, Hermanus – Conceptual Urban Design Vision July 2019** document approved by all Councillors, Political Parties and Interested and Affected parties in October 2021. Two (2) extra Representatives of the Beneficiary Housing List Applicants should be facilitated to join the Schulphoek Social Compact for Ward 4, 5, 6, 7 & 12. I object to the proposed electricity and water increases reflected in the draft IDP 2024/2025.	*Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across*

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					the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs. *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding*

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					• *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the*

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					coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.
87.	__ Groenewald		30/04 /2024	I understand that it is the intention of the municipality to cease the baboon Management initiative in the near future. As a resident in Hermanus Heights I urge/request you to reconsider this. Before the baboon monitors were put in place we have had several instances where more than one baboon (on one occasion as many as 7 in one go) entered our house causing damage to property and scaring my wife and daughter. We were also fortunate that our small dog escaped harm. Subsequent to the monitors being put in place we had no such incidents. Please keep our monitors in the Heights.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
88.	__ Paladini		30/04 /2024	I have pleasure in enclosing my comments to the Integrated Development Plan and the Budget. Thank you for your consideration. **COMMENTS ON THE BUDGET, INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) AND THE** WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN (WSDP)	***Response:*** *Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25 will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate in accordance with the draft Budget public participation process.*

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				I, Ugo Maria Paladini (4512185059086) do hereby wish to make the following comments as owner and rate payer of the property situate at 24 Raed na Gael Street, Hermanus Heights, Hermanus, also described as Erf HHH5854 **THE WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN.** 1. The above property is situated on the upper level of Hermanus Heights and its water supply derives from a reservoir on the mountain behind the last row of houses in Raed na Gael Street. 2. The flow of water to the reservoir is facilitated by a pump which is operated by a generator in the event of an electricity outage. An early warning system informs an operator that the pump has ceased to function. During periods of loadshedding this system worked very erratically. We were told that the generator and or pump and or the early warning system were damaged by the constant electricity interruption. The floods last year were a further complication, as, when water was restored, it was not being pumped at a rate that could accommodate both low lying and high-lying properties. We were consequently without water for a period of two weeks, having to collect water from a municipal water truck. Although the system was then repaired, we continued to experience instances of water interruption or impaired flow. Clearly, either the pump and or the	*Kindly also note that comments received and matters raised related to administrative and/or operational matters, are thus referred to executive management.* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				generator are too small to deal with the volume or are damaged to such an extent that interruptions will continue to recur. The same applies to the early warning system. Is it functioning properly? 3. I would suggest that the municipality considers replacing the existing pump and or generator and or the early warning system with stronger, more efficient and durable models. 4. I was dismayed to note that at the public meeting called to discuss the IDP, the Municipal Manager was not aware of the severity of the problem and thought that it was an inconvenience that occurred once, during a period when the whole area was deprived of water after the severe flooding that caused damage to the pipes supplying water to the water filtration plant. 5. No provision appears to be made to upgrade the aforesaid pump, generator, early-warning-system, either in the budget or the water services plan. It may seem a small matter, but it is not. To live with the constant anxiety that the water supply may be interrupted is a concern to the people living in my area. **BABOON MANAGEMENT.** 1. Baboons have been part of the ecology of Hermanus for many years. 2. I do not consider them a threat to humans provided they are managed properly.	

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				3. A characteristic of a civilised society is the preservation of the natural resources and animal species of our country. 4. To avoid a situation where the citizens of Hermanus begin to feel threatened and begin to take individual action to ward off the potential invasion by baboons of their homes and gardens, it is essential that the Baboon Management Team be retained to protect humans against baboons and baboons against human aggression. 5. Much is made of the effect a baboon invasion will have on the value of properties in the area. That is so, but it will not be their presence alone that will affect the value of properties but the general impression of mismanagement and chaos. It will ultimately affect the image of Hermanus and the effectiveness of its Municipality despite the fact that the whole matter rests with Cape Nature Conservation. 6. I firmly believe that the present team managing the baboon colony on our mountain is effective and doing an excellent job at containing their movement. May I suggest that the Municipality exert pressure and uses all its powers of persuasion to get Cape Nature Conservation to continue funding the Baboon Management project, both for its own reputation and that of Hermanus as a well-run, orderly town. Most important of all it provides employment for a	

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				number of people who will be hard put to find alternative employment in these difficult times. 7. The Baboon Management Project is a win win situation for all concerned: the citizens are happy, the baboons are protected, the terrible poverty among the unemployed is relieved. All these are considerations of some importance in an election year. 8. I suggest that earnest consideration be given to including the Baboon Management Plan in the Integrated Development Plan for 2024/2025. 9. That a preliminary amount be set aside, and included in the 2024/2025 budget to fund the baboon management, should Cape Nature not be willing to do so, pending negotiations with civil society to fund the project with revenue raised from the affected citizens of Hermanus.	
89.	__Lockett		30/04 /2024	My family reside in two properties in Fernkloof . Over the last 25 years I have experienced numerous incursions of Baboons in our properties and homes. The last three years have produced a well co ordinated and significant reduction in Baboon activity in suburbia resulting in a very grateful community. We request that serious consideration be given for the Baboon Management Programme be included into the next years budget	<u>*Response:*</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find*

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					an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
90.	__Brink		30/04 /2024	The simple reality would appear to be that, for the OM to be sustainable, budgeting for a very material annual deficit in the next few years, could only lead to the eventual implosion of municipal services. Whereas the criticism now against the budget is about the current apparent overspending on salaries, consultants fees and overtime wages, which surely would have to be adjusted structurally, by for example reduction of staff, in addition, the rates of tax paid by those ratepayers that can afford to do so need to be structurally increased materially. Both structural changes would, I realise, be very unpopular, but they would appear to be inevitable, if we were to continue enjoying our wonderful lifestyle in our OM seaside towns. ARE STRUCTURAL CHANGES REQUIRED? COMMENTS ON DRAFT 2024/2025 BUDGET OF THE OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY	***Response:*** ***Budget deficit / financial position –*** *The leadership and executive management of the municipality are aware of the critical need to reduce and/or contain expenditure such as overtime and other items where increased efficiency can be achieved. This focus forms part of an internal management process under the leadership of the Municipal Manager, in referring to the revision of the micro- as well as the microstructure of the municipality to ensure optimal service rendering, a renewed focus on productivity, with the Kleinmond administration identified as the highest priority.* *The municipality is also focusing on the implementation of technology for online services to improve governance and administration processes. The municipality has already embarked on an active internal drive to identify such opportunities, where the Overstrand Citizen App was rolled out, allowing for service requests to be logged, etc. A*

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				It would appear from my reading of the budget and from public and private comments, as if the real elephant in the room is not fully discussed, namely that structural changes would appear to be necessary, not only from the expense side of the budget, but also from the revenue side. Rooiels was reminded, years ago, in a meeting with the then provincial minister for local affairs, when the Rooiels Ratepayers' Association remarked about the high rates and taxes from the erstwhile Caledon Divisional Council, that living in a seaside town is a luxury and that we should pay for it. Erf owners/households in the three Hangklip Villages were then overwhelmingly second house, higher income weekenders from Cape Town and holiday house owners from the then two northern provinces. Rates and taxes were low, despite our complaint above, because we had only our own township expenses to fund, and as there was no meaningful inflow of new households or permanent residents from the other provinces or even from Cape Town. In the same period, however, Cape Town was experiencing a huge inflow, even from the northern part of the then Cape Province. It was faced at an earlier time than the OM with the impossibility of making its budget meet, without drastically increasing its rates and taxes over time.	*more focused approach will also be implemented with regard to the Control Centre, where all telephonic calls will be received centrally, with an improved service rendering is planned, to name only a few.*

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				This was to fund the demands of the increasing number of households/erf owners who we unable to afford the quality municipal services from own income.. The result at present is that, for a comparable property in Cape Town, I pay nearly four times as much monthly rates and taxes and services of R11 244 as compared with Rooiels of R 2 850. **The simple reality would appear to be that, for the OM to be sustainable, budgeting for a very material annual deficit in the next few years, could only lead to the eventual implosion of municipal services.** **Whereas the criticism now against the budget is about the current apparent overspending on salaries, consultants fees and overtime wages, which surely would have to be adjusted structurally, by for example reduction of staff, in addition, the rates of tax paid by those ratepayers that can afford to do so need to be structurally increased materially.** **Both structural changes would, I realise, be very unpopular, but they would appear to be inevitable, if we were to continue enjoying our wonderful lifestyle in our OM seaside towns.**	
—	Guy and Sonia de Fleuriot		30/04 /2024	Please may you consider including the Baboon Management Plan (BMP) in the integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029,	*Response:*

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				during your budgetary process. We live in Hermanus Heights on the corner of Klipspringer / Waboom Streets and frequently fall victim to Baboon invasions, particularly during the winter months. Other than the destruction to gutters and lifting of roof tiles, these animals cause a huge mess once they gain access to our home. Our main concern however is the safety of our two small dogs. The Baboon Monitors are extremely effective and we are so very fortunate to benefit from their efficient and friendly service, and hope that they may be able to continue providing this service. We are open to assist in supplementary funding if need be.	*The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
92.	Franskraalstrand Belastingbetalers- & Inwonersvereniging	— Chambers (Voorsitter)	30/04 /2024	Please find attached the Franschekraal Ratepayers and Residents Association's Comments and Recommendations with regard to the Overstrand draft budget. You are kindly requested to please acknowledge receipt hereof. We are awaiting your reply and implimentation of the contents of our attached letter. Vind asseblief die Frankraalstrand Belastingbetalers- en Inwonersvereniging se vcostelle vir kostebesparings -begroting.	***Response:*** *Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25 will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate in accordance with the draft Budget public participation process.* *The comments received and matters raised related to administrative and/or operational matters, are thus referred to executive management.*

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				Die het onder ons aandag getom dat daar `n groot probleem met.die dieus van voertuie en nasien van toerusting is.  • Die ondehoudsproses en herstel neem maende, Vat bydra tot groot vertragings. Voorbeeld: van 6 rioolsuig voertuie is daar op `n stadium slegs 2 diensbaar. [n die proses is personeel aan diens,maar kon nie werk nie. Die beskikhare toerusting most dan na ure gebruik word wit `^reer bydra tot oortydbetalings.  • Selfs met die toerusting van die brandweer, is daar `n probleem met onderhoud. • Daar Is te veel rompslomp met aankope van benodigdhede binne die verskillende afdelings. Kan prosedures nie vergemaklik en verkort word nie? • Die afwenteling van die herstelproses na die plaaslike hersteldienste kan ook die proses vergemaklik. • Beheerpersoneel moet beter en meer effektief toesig hou om bedrog hok te slaan. **Produktiwiteit** • Onproduktieve werkers wat staan en toekyk raak die norm. Van `n 6-man werkspan langs die pad	

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				werk 2, kyk 2 en is 2 besig om rend te loop. Blykbaar geen toeslg. • Ons is ook van mening dat die hele proses van die gebrulk van buife tortsuhante en kontrakteurs hersien moet `rord. Gebruik en stel eerder plaaslike mense aan en nie buite Instellings nie.  • Al die kundigheid behoort tog onder die indiens-`werksmag beskikbaar te `Arees. Waarom nou buite kontrakteurs Of konsultante gebruik? **Wetstoepassing:** • Wetstoepassers meet nie net konsentreer op verkeersoortredings nie, rnaar ook meer konsentreer op wetstoepassing by veral die bywette, soos honde sonder leibande, dronkenskap, rondle en molestering en openbare onsedelikheid - urinering en ontlasting in publieke sig. • Geen wetstoepassers is sigbaar op die strande nie, veral as daar mlnderjariges gedurende die vakansies op die strande is. Die wetstoepassers kan in die hoogseisoene daar diens doen en baie meer sigbaar wees, • Wetstoepassers **sit die hele dag** In hul motors op een hoek in plaas daarvan om hul take uit te voer. • Wetstoepassers ry drie, vier In een motor. Daar word voorgestel dat take verdeel word en hulle	

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				eerder Seaview- en Cliffstraat af stap en wette korrek toepas. Vermorsing van Belastingbetalers se geld. • Ongedokumenteerde inwoners is `n groot las. Overstrand moet baie dringend beheermaatreels instel om die probleem van honderde ongedokumenteerde inwoners te hanteer. Terugvoering sal waardeer word oor hoe bogenoemde aangespreek gaan word.	
93.	Van Taak Family Trust	__ van Taak	30/04 /2024	It has come to my knowledge that the current agreement with the baboon management service provider will end in Dec 2024. Furthermore it appears that there is no provision in the baboon management plan in the OM Draft IDP or Budget for 2024/25 which means that there will be no baboon monitors in the Eastern Area of Hermanus from Dec 2024 (Voëlklip, Fernkloof and Estate, Hermanus Heights, Kwaaiwater and a portion of Eastcliff). I have been a home owner in Voëlklip since 2014 and has been a permanent resident since 2020. During the first part of this period we were frequently troubled by rogue baboons and our house has been invaded on a number of occasions. This has reduced since we installed burglar bars but the baboons were still seen occasionally. Since 2020 the incursions by the baboons have greatly reduced and I can only attribute this to the success of the current Baboon Management Plan.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				I therefore cannot support the exclusion of the Baboon Management Plan from the draft IDP and Budget and kindly request that the plan be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be taken by the OM, if required.	
94.	__ Nel		30/04 /2024	Since the Baboon Management programme started there was no problem at all in our residential area regarding baboons. It is very obvious that the programme is highly successful. It would be a very sad day if the programme is discontinued, not only for the residents but also for the safety and security of the baboons. Accordingly we kindly request that the Baboon management programme gets back in into the IDP for 2024-2025. We also kindly request that the baboon management be put into next year's budget.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024.* *Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024.* *Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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95.	__ Silver		30/04 /2024	Please find attached my signed objection letter as well as supporting documents. I, Kalya Silver hereby wish to state my objection to the proposed draft IDP 2024/2025 presented by the Overstrand Municipality as follows: I am against the Schulphoek Land being rezoned / allocated as UISP status. By changing the land use zone from the Schulphoek Better Living Model / Mixed Use Development to UISP (Upgrading of informal settlement) would deny all people on the beneficiary housing list from getting their housing opportunity on the Schulphoek land. I also object to the proposal that the area will not be subject to the Overstrand Municipality building by-laws. See Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP 2024/2025 – page 141 Chapter 4. Approving the Schulphoek Land be used as UISP project, goes against all objectives of the OMSDF – 13 May 2020. *See OMSDF 13 May 2020, 5.8.2.2 2050 Vision : Key Policies directing future management and development & 5.8.3 Greater Hermanus 2020-2030 MSDF Spatial Proposals (West, Central, East) Refer : Plan 31 : Hermanus Central Status Quo – Page 87 and Plan 59 : Hermanus Central Spatial Proposal 2020 – Page 206* The Schulphoek Land was bought with the intention to benefit the entire town by accommodating people	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.*

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				on the housing waiting list as well as bringing economic opportunities to all. These opportunities have been promised many times over the years, by the Western Cape Department's Housing Minister, Mr Tertuis Simmers as well as the various Mayors of the Overstrand Municipality. All original Schulphoek Development Plans and Working committees should be re-instituted to continue with the Schulphoek Mixed Use Development project as per the Schulphoek, Hermanus – Conceptual Urban Design Vision July 2019 document approved by all Councillors, Political Parties and Interested and Affected parties in October 2021. Two (2) extra Representatives of the Beneficiary Housing List Applicants should be facilitated to join the Schulphoek Social Compact for Ward 4, 5, 6, 7 & 12. I object to the proposed electricity and water increases reflected in the draft IDP 2024/2025.	*The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.*

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					Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 – *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.*

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					The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered – - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding*

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					- *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.*
96.	__ Wessels		30/04 /2024	Since the Baboon Management that started late 2019 there has been a significant decrease in Baboon visitations to our area in Voelklip (Reservoir road). The system has worked particularly well for which we are very grateful. There have been the odd visitations of baboons which is quite acceptable since we live so close to their territory but we no longer have property damage and such like problems. I sincerely suggest that the Baboon Monitoring be continued. There are financial implications which we are all aware of.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status*

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					of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
97.	__ Kent		30/04 /2024	Our home has been invaded twice by the baboons and we have found the Baboon Monitors to be the answer together with the service of the Control Room and we would, as ratepayers, request that this privilege/ protection continue and **NOT** be removed from the budget.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
98.	__Louw		01/05 /2024	As a resident of Hermanus Heights I was extremely disappointed to get the notice that there will be no baboon monitoring after the current contract runs out in December. The monitoring works well and for	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government*

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				people living in the area, it is a great blessing not to constantly have the problems with baboons raiding properties. Such invasions are dreadful and damaging and therefor I would like to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029. I honestly think the program is working to contain the baboons and would like to give my ongoing support for the extension of this current plan beyond December 2024. As a resident who will be affected if the current contract comes to an end, I can only hope that the decision will be reconsidered. The baboon monitoring is working well. Please keep it.	*will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
99.	__ Davies		01/05 /2024	I am writing to express my strong support for the Baboon Management Programme and to request that it be maintained and allocated sufficient budgetary resources in the upcoming fiscal year. As a resident of Hermanus Heights, I have witnessed firsthand the challenges posed by the interaction between baboons and humans in our community. These interactions often lead to property damage, public safety concerns and conflict between humans and wildlife. The baboon management programme plays a crucial role in mitigating these issues by implementing strategies to manage baboon populations, educate	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status*

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				the public on coexisting with wildlife and minimise human-baboon conflict. Maintaining this programme is essential for the well-being of both our community and the baboons themselves. By providing adequate funding we can ensure that the programme continues to effectively address the challenges associated with baboon management while promoting harmony between humans and wildlife. I urge you to prioritise the Baboon Management programme in the municipality's budget allocation process. Thank you for your attention to this matter.	*of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
100 .	__Immelman		01/05 /2024	Ons het met spyt verneem dat die bobbejaan-bestuursprogram gaan eindig. Terwyl die bestuur van bobbejane goed ge-monitor was, het ons lewens aansienlik verander. Ons hoef glad nie gedurig deure agter ons toe te maak nie en kan met oop deure en vensters in ons huis sit. Ons het twee keer bobbejane in ons huis gehad en dit was aaklig. Die eerste keer kon hulle nie deur die venster wat op mik was kom nie, toe breek hulle die venster terwyl ons uit was en bemors ons huis. Dit was verskriklik. Die tweede keer was my man net om die hoek om iets te kry en toe glip hulle by die deur in. Vandat die	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be*

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				bobbejane bestuur is het ons nog nie weer probleme gehad nie. Ek stap graag alleen in die lane en destyds was ek ontsettend bang as 'n trop bobbejane in die straat afgekom het. As vrou alleen was dit vreesaanjaend. Dit was 'n plesier om deesdae te stap sonder die bekommernis om bobbejane teë te kom. Ons voel ons veiligheid moet beskerm word hier in Voëlklip soos dit tans moontlik is.	*reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
101.	__ Els		01/05/2024	We reside at 296 8th St in Voelklip. Prior to the successful Baboon Management Program we were regularly plagued by baboons. They entered our premises on numerous occasions and destroyed our vegetable garden regularly. We felt threatened and were concerned for our dogs safety. We are dismayed to hear that this program will end at the end of 2024 and would like to pledge our support for the continuation of this program.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
102.	__ Slade		01/05/2024	We would request that you reconsider extending the Baboon Management Programme to save our pets, property and peace of mind. It has been highly successful so should not be cancelled.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
103.	__ Thirion		01/05/2024	Ons het Januarie huis gekoop in Selkirk straat, nr 37, reg teen die berg, in die Heights. Een van die groot plus punte om te gekoop het in die area, was die fantastiese bobbejaan patrolie. Asseblief heroorweeg om tog aan te gaan met die program. Ek het gehoor wat die bobbejane als al aangevang het en ek het baie skuif deure wat ek	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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				graag wil oopmaak om die omgewing te geniet. Ek het ook katte en moet n ruit ooplos. Ek is bietjie benoud oor wat sal gebeur as die bobbejaan patrolie moet stop ... gaan ons soos kluisenaars moet begin lewe? Wat gaan word van ons eiendoms waarde? Ek sal n ekstra premie betaal om te help die program aan die gang te hou. Ek is seker almal anders wat geaffekteer sal word, sal dieselfde doen. Baie dankie vir die geleentheid om te kan vra vir heroorweging.	*However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
104	__ Lindop		01/05 /2024	My wife and I have lived at 31 Contour Street, Fernkloof for 20 years, the last six as permanent residents. Before that we had a holiday house at 43 Contour Street. We were invaded by baboons more often than I would like to remember. I am writing to request that provision be made in the budget to extend the Baboon Management Programme for the next five years. The current contractors have done an amazing job. They have effectively trained the baboon troop in our area to remain in the mountains. The invasion of our property is virtually a thing of the past.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
105	__ Pohl		01/05 /2024	We are Ward 3 Ratepayers, since March 2023 resident at No.50, Berg en See, Brug Street, Eastcliff. Before that we had lived at 47 Mossel River Drive since 2009. Whilst we have had no experience of incursions by baboons since our move to Berg en See, we did have while living in Mossel River Drive, particularly before the successful implementation of the current Baboon Management Plan. We are accordingly concerned that no provision is made in the draft budget for a Baboon Management Plan so that it will come to an end from, effectively, the end of the year - our experience was that it did not take long, even after only short interruptions in operating the plan, for baboon incursions to resume. We have perused the documentation prepared and submitted by the Hermanus Baboon Action Group (HBAG) with regard to the need and desirability for baboon management in our ward. For the reasons set out in those submissions we fully support the HBAG in appealing to the Municipality to include provision for baboon management in the final budget to make it possible for collaberative and supportive arrangements with the other role players to be undertaken by the Municipality. We confirm	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				that we are also requesting the Strategic Management to make provision for baboon management in the IDP.	
106.	__ Jocobs		01/05/2024	Ek is Vaatjie Jacobs van 3de str, 284. Voelklip Hermanus. Selfoon 0827714080. Hiermee my versoek dat die huidige bobbejaan-bestuursprogram voortgaan in volgende jaar se begroting. In al die jare wat ek hier bly is dit die enigste program wat werk en vir ons gemoedsrus gee om in die buurt te stap, ons kleinkinders toe te laat om rond te beweeg en selfs ons tuintjie netjies te hou. Hoekom iets te stop wat duidelik werk? Ag nee, kom nou.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
107.	__ Froud-Reid		02/05/2024	This email to register my concern, annoyance, shock and complete flabbergastation at the proposed exclusion of the Baboon monitors in the Baboon Management Plan of the Integrated Development Plan 2024/2025.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as*

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				Like everyone else, we understand that the OM is feeling the squeeze of how to dish out monies in versus monies out, but having said this, why is it always the "soft" targets that get cut first. Additionally it is noted that OM has societal (human) issues in the form of low cost housing etc to deal with, but as the people who pay your salaries, we feel that you must include the animals of the area in your planning as well. This makes good business sense, as besides the fact that you will be seen to be a more caring municipality, with a bit of clever brainstorming you will be able to accommodate everyone in your budgeting. Stop prioritizing human needs over the animals. I am quite sure that engaging cleverly with the private sector will produce a win win situation. The Baboon Monitors play a vital role in keeping the peace between the residents of the affected areas and the wildlife, most particularly the baboons. Let's remember we have invaded their space and built homes where they previously used to traverse to the sea to forage for food. We really need to learn to live in harmony with our fellow wild animals, and this can be done. Use law enforcement to tackle the people who don't abide by baboon proofing their bins. You as the municipality and the keepers of environment need to be seen to be doing the right thing. History will not be kind to you and the way you have managed this.	*the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				If you don't include the Baboon Monitors in next years budgeting, you know all too well that the past 5 years hard work will reverse and the public will start taking this issue into their own hands, and the baboons will be the losers. Lets be honest here, the Baboons have no way to protect themselves from guns and poison.	
108.	__ Clark		02/05/2024	I wish to lodge a strong objection to the planned cessation of the Baboon Management Programme. The Mayor is previously quoted as saying that it is a lot of money being spent on a small amount of people. I reject this argument completely. The Overstrand Municipality has a duty to provide services to ALL residents. The cost of the Baboon Management Programme pales into insignificance when compared to the funds provided by OM for housing, provision of services, lights and water in Zwelihle, a small group of people, many of whom do not even contribute by paying rates and taxes. It also includes illegal immigrants who contribute ZERO. The OM needs to consider they have a responsibility to look after all residents interests, regardless of the demographics. By withdrawing the Baboon Management programme certain suburbs will become a war zone between residents and baboons and there is no doubt in my mind that baboons will be subjected to cruel and inhumane activities in an attempt to drive them away. It will also lead to certain residents	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				taking the law into their own hands to resolve the problem! This will be solely brought on because the OM have washed their hands of the problem. The notion of "if you ignore it, it will go away" seems to be the thinking, and this can only lead to a disaster!	
109.	__Human		02/05/2024	Ons is inwoners van Voelklip (309 8e st), en will ernstig versoek dat die Raad sy besluit omkeer om te verseker dat bobbejaan-beheer van Hermanus in die volgende siklus VOORTGESIT word! Ons voel die program is aanvaarbare oplossing en dat die bobbejane suksesvol in hulle natuurlike habitat oorleef en floreer. Ons MOET voortgaan om hull uit die woonbuurte te hou!!	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
110.	__ Hill		02/05/2024	We respectfully request that you consider carrying on with the baboon monitoring programme which has been such a success and that you include it in next year' budget. Or that you consider some sort of alternative to it. We realize that your budget is very tight. Cheers and keep up your good work!	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as*

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					the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded. *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
111.	__ Thom		02/05/2024	I am writing to advocate for the inclusion of the Baboon Management Plan in the upcoming budget. Not only as a concerned taxpayer, but also someone that has been severely affected by baboon invasions in my property over many years, and someone who has closely followed the program's impact, I believe that allocating this project as a specific line item in the budget is essential and it is emcumbent upon the Municipality to have a duty of care to it's citizens/ratepayers. **Background**: The Baboon Management Plan has proven effective in mitigating human-wildlife conflict within our community. I have personally experienced a dramatic improvement/reduction in baboon invasions at my property since the start of the program. By implementing strategic measures, it has	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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				significantly reduced baboon-related incidents and ensured the safety of residents. Recognising its success, I urge you to consider its continuation through budgetary support. The Overstrand Municipality has played a pivotal role in dramatically reducing the number of baboon related invasions in households and thus in ensuring the safety of it's citizens. Allocating a budget would ensure the ongoing safety and current achieved state of harmony, ensuring a seamless continuation of the plan. It is good to note that the `Ward 3 Councillor has seen the need for this vital program to be featured on the IDP and I therefore propose that the Baboon Management Plan be prominently featured in **the 2024/2025 budget and to also continue to receive prominent attention from the Overstrand Municipality in the Integrated `Development Plan (IDP) for Ward 3 (2024-2029)** **Specific Considerations**: While planning the budget, I recommend allocating funds for the following smaller items as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM: o *Veterinary Costs:* Ensuring the health and well-being of baboons through regular veterinary care. o *Small Office Facility*: Establishing a dedicated workspace for program coordination and administration.	*It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				o *Tagging or Darting Equipment*: Enhancing monitoring and research efforts. By budgeting for these components, the OM will demonstrate its commitment to responsible baboon management and community welfare. I appreciate your attention to this matter. Thank you for your consideration.	
112.	__ van Wyk		02/05/2024	1. When we bought our property in Voelklip in 2012, we were constantly terrorised by baboons. 2. We rented out the property for ten years and recently returned. It was an absolute pleasure: baboons well under control - we could live outside. 3. Please, please we beg you to continue with the excellent Baboon Management Programme!!	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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113.	__ Hugo		02/05/2024	I would like to express my concern regarding the budget allocation for baboon management. I would like to: - appeal that the Baboon Management Plan be included in the IDP 2024/2025 - 2029, and - request that the Baboon Management Plan be facilitated in the budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable supportive and collaborative arrangements to be undertaken by the OM as and when required. We know that wild animals need to be carefully managed as such, and would not want baboons to become the pests they are in our neighbouring towns (e.g., Pringle and Bettys Bay) - this would not serve the animals, or our town. I wish you the best in your deliberations.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
114.	__van Staden		26/04/2024	Please ignore the version you received from Tosca and kindly treat the attachment as my official submission in respect of the Draft Budget 24|25. OM's Budget Principles and Cost Drivers **Budget Principles** • Rates and tariff increases must be affordable • Tariffs must be cost reflective	***Response:*** *IDP, Ward Committees & Public Participation process – Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25, will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.* *Although some of the questions/comments raised are rather referring to administrative and/or operational matters, the following comments are provided in general -*

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				Cost Drivers • Main cost drivers are: Direct * Employee-related cost (salaries | benefits | contracted services) * Bulk purchases (electricity | fuel | chemicals) Indirect * Process inefficiencies * Performance (weak leadership | organisational culture | morale | productivity) Closing the Gap between Cost Drivers and Tariffs – Strategic Choices • Reduce headcount (top-down) and cost of labour • Achieve operational efficiency gains (Work smarter | Improve productivity | Eliminate red tape) • Reduce cost of service delivery | Improve supply chain management • Reduce service levels (as a last resort) – and risk the consequences	➢ ***The comments received include various references quoted from the draft budget report, under the heading: Budget Principles*** ➢ ***The comments received also include various references, quoted from the draft budget report, under the heading: Cost Drivers*** ➢ ***The comments received however also contain various statements under Outlook and facts, others included other headings, which are not correct and/or factually misinterpreted.*** *The following examples of before-mentioned questionable statements* ***(basis not displayed/explained, versus nationally accepted and published norms applicable to Local Government) -*** *Bulging employment-related cost (more than 50% of revenue); *Audited financial data across various source documents littered with discrepancies (compromised data-integrity); *Dramatic increase (693,8%) in use of Contract Employees (22|23 to 23|24) – note embargo on filling of vacancies Grave concern about the accuracy of financial data (refer variations in audited

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				Outlook and Facts Outlook * Revenue growth shows a downward trend over the next three years (decreasing grant allocations | declining electricity sales | increase in outstanding debtors) * Projected surplus | deficit position to be negative Facts *Audited financial data across various source documents littered with discrepancies (compromised data-integrity) *Infrastructure capacity not able to serve growing needs (Executive Summary, Draft Budget Report 2024|25, p. 12) *Further reduction in capital project spend (infrastructure maintenance and renewal) *Bulging employment-related cost (more than 50% of revenue) *Dramatic increase (693,8%) in use of Contract Employees (22|23 to 23|24) – note embargo on filling of vacancies *Overtime spend is abnormally high Historic and proposed salary increases are consistently above the rate of inflation	figures across source documents) ***In an attempt to address some of the areas referenced in the report, the following response, in no particular order:*** ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at*

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				*Sanitation and refuse removal services are currently running at a loss *Declining profit margins (on services rendered) **Observations and Concerns** **Observations** Draft budget report is comprehensive and very detailed (879 pages) – Must be simplified Financial challenges blamed on external factors (e.g. Global warming, War in Ukraine, Eskom, Covid) | Limited evidence of introspection (e.g. We are not managing our cost | What must we do to achieve greater efficiencies and savings?) Revised organisational structure was considered and approved by Council during Q1 24 | Cost implications? Statement: Councillors do not receive travel allowances. Is the statement true? Who owns CEM 1 (White Fortuner)? **Concerns** • Grave concern about the accuracy of financial	*5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time.* *This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.*

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				data (refer variations in audited figures across source documents) • Do ratepayers have the 'full picture' (disclosure | transparency)? Allegations of fraud? • Do councillors have the required financial acumen to interpret financial data and make informed decisions? • The OM's failure to engage experts within civil society **Questions (1|4)** • What is the OM's growth strategy? • What are you going to do to bring operating expenditure under control? Especially employment-related cost. • Given your already bloated salary and wage bill, how do you justify an increase of 27.31% in the remuneration of the Municipal Manager? And 10.3% for councillors? • Overtime spend if off the chart. What actions will you be taking to drastically reduce this spend? • Why is there a lowering investment in capital projects? What are the likely consequences of this unwise decision?	*National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding*

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				• What were the measurable outcomes of the Critical Review regarding Expenditure and Cost Containment you undertook (refer Executive Summary of Draft Budget Report, p.7)? • Why are experts from within civil society not included in the OM's Budget Steering Committee? • What are you going to do to improve the integrity of the financial data you produce? • I am concerned about the impact of indirect cost drivers (process inefficiencies and people), which can outweigh the impact of direct cost drivers. How are you going to address my concerns in this regard? **Questions (2|4)** • Analyses confirm a need for improved financial control (also flagged by the Municipal Manager) and a review of strategic priorities (spending money where it matters). What are you going to do to improve financial control and to re-allocate funds (e.g. capital projects)? • There are allegations of fraud relating to fleet management and overtime pay. Significant amounts are being rumoured. Why	• *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the*

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				is fraud not disclosed? Where do you account for these losses in your financials? • In the final instance, Council approves the budget. What is the level of financial acumen of councillors? How do you know? • Ratepayers did not elect any of the political office bearers of the Overstrand Municipality. They were deployed by the DA (or other political parties). We don't know them. What are their credentials? Academic, expertise, work experience. • There has been a dramatic increase (693,8%) in use of Contract Employees (22|23 to 23|24). How do you reconcile the embargo on the filling of vacancies with the appointment of contract employees? • Research confirms the direct correlation between the financial performance of an institution and the calibre of its leaders. It is common knowledge that the performance of certain highly-paid OM-directors are not meeting expectations. Why has no action been taken in respect of under-performers? • What will be the financial impact of the revised organisational structure once implemented? • Why do you award yourselves bonuses when	*coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***Salaries:*** *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* ***Overtime:*** *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following --* • *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* • *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* • *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties*

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				the institution is clearly not performing at its best? **Questions (3|4)** **Employee Remuneration** During her address at the OMAF-meeting on 24 April 2024, the Executive Mayor confirmed the following: • The OM is currently a Grade 3 municipality • Employees are already remunerated at the level of a Grade 4 municipality • There is a strong likelihood that the OM will become a Grade 4 municipality. During earlier presentations, the Mayor confirmed that Senior Managers (Directors) are remunerated at the level of a Grade 8 municipality. Note: Metros are Grade 10. The above scenario has significant cost implications (for ratepayers) and confirms the perception that the OM has scant regard for cost management. **Questions** • Why does the OM remunerate employees at levels higher than its official grading? • What are the cost implications?	*lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* ***Control Measures:*** *The municipality maintains a record of immediately reporting any theft/fraud immediately to authorities, inclusive of following the necessary disciplinary procedures and attending to implementing additional controls.*

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				• What are the legal implications of this practice? **Questions (4|4)** **Councillor Allowances** • Please specify every allowance councillors receive. Examples: travel, attending meetings after official working hours, etc. Cost of Living (COL) Adjustments for Senior Managers | Directors CoGTA publishes guidelines in this regard. Evidently the OM annually retains the services of a consultancy (Work Dynamics?) to determine these adjustments, which are then approved by Council. • OM-directors are already overpaid by a significant margin. Why do they qualify for annual COL-adjustments? **Organisational Chart** The OM retained the services of a consultancy to advise in this regard. Evidently the LED-directorate is going to disappear. • What is going to happen the highly-paid senior manager who headed this directorate?	

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				Retained at the same level of pay in an alternative role?	
115	De Kelders belastingbetalers vereniging	De Witt (Mnr)	02/05 /2024	Die De Kelders belastingbetalers vereniging wil hiermee erenstige beswaar aanteken teenoor die skerp verhogings in die munisipale verhogings vir 2024/2025. Ons verwerp ook hiemee die voorgestelde IDP van die Overstrand Munisipaliteit in totaliteit. Die De Kelders inwoners en belasting betalers bestaan uit hoofsaaklik pensionarisse en middel en onder gemiddelde inkomste verdieners. Huidiglik is die RSA. in n nie-amptelike resessie en is die rente koers redelik hoog met geen aanduiding dat rente koerse enigsins die jaar gaan verlaag word nie. Dit soos u weet, plaas alreeds baie druk op gewone inwoners. Dan is daar die hoe winkel pryse, brandstof pryse ens. Dit is ook geen geheim dat middel klas en onder gemiddelde klas verdieners onder groot finansiele druk verkeer nie. Daarom is ons besorg dat die OM se bo die gemiddelde CPI van 5,3% verhogings (in die huidige finansiele klimaat) uiters onverantwoordelik is.Dit laat die vraag ontstaan: Is die munisipaliteit besorgd oor die welstand van sy inwoners, of is u gesteld daarop om die munisipaliteit in n onvolhoubare geld monster te laat ontwikkel?? Indien U op hierdie formaat gaan voort gaan, sal ons nie die OM Munisipaliteit later kan bekostig nie!!	*Response:* *IDP, Ward Committees & Public Participation process – Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25, will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.* *Although many of the questions raised is rather referring to administrative and/or operational matters, the following comments are provided in general -* ***Housing*** *Land Invasion, and Management, and Prevention of the expansion of Informal Settlement & Anti-land invasion Unit -* *The Unit was established in the 2022/23 financial year. In its Initial phase, the project consisted of 15 temporary staff. Currently the project has 12 employees appointed on a 3-year contract. The plans to advance to Phase 2 – Permanent staff structure is underway. The unit is operational and effective given the foundation laid down by law enforcement structures and support within the directorate.* *The unit ensures prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space,*

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				Nou sal ons ook graag die volgende wil weet: 1.Wat is die toekoms plan met die instroming (en buite beheer) van deernis mense en diegene wat geen geldelike bydraes kan of wil maak nie. 2. Wat is die plan met die aanhoudende salaris verhogings en verwagtings van munisipale werkers. 3. Ons weet dat daar twee vlak 9 weers toestande was wat baie geldelike uitgawes teweeg gebring het, maar wat is die plan om vir sulke onvoorsiene uitgawes te beplan. 4. Hoekom is die munisipale uitgawes meer as die inkomstes en wat is die plan om dit om te swaai. 5. Wat word gedoen om groter industree na die Overstrand te lok. 6. Wat word gedoen om diens lewering kostes te besnoei. 7. Dit wil voorkom asof daar n geweldige toename in kontrak wekers se geldelike verdienstes is - kan dit besnoei (verhoed) word. 8. Waarom is die oortyd gelde wat betaalbaar is, so hoog en wat word gedoen om dit te verminder of ten minste te beheer.	*demolishing of illegal structures, illegal connection of electricity, relocation process oversight.* ***Sewerage*** *The extension of the waterborne sewer networks into areas not covered yet could not be included in the 2024/25 budget due to high priorities in terms of upgrading needs at several wastewater treatment plants and sewerage pumpstations.* *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further*

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				9. Waarom word daar Prestasie bonusse betaal aan onder presteerende werkers, veral in die huidige klimaat. 10.Waarom is daar begroot vir n 7,7% verhoging in algemene salarisse - meer as inflasie syfer 5.3% 11.Waarom is n meer as 10% jaarlikse verhoging toe gestaan aan raadslede - ook meer as die inflasie syfer. 12 Ons verstaan dat die MM van die OM sy doktors graad verwerf het, maar n verhoging van 27.3% - dit is na ons mening n geweldige jaarlikse verhoging. Is dit nie moontlik om n stelselmatige jaarlikse aanpassing te maak nie? 13. Die Overstrand Munisipaliteit is na ons mening n vlak 3 Munisipaliteit maar gee vlak 4 Munisipaliteit salaris vergoedings.- wat is die rationaal hiervan. 14.Wat word gedoen om operasionele effektiewieteit te verbeter. Ons mag daik wel heroorweeg indien die Overstrand Munisipalit n meer matige IDP wat CPI% gebaseer is heroorweeg en implementeer. Dit sal waardeer word as u terugvoering op bostaande kan verskaf.	*international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel*

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					price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service. *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –*

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					- *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for*

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					municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change. *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***Salaries:*** *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus).* *Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* ***Overtime:*** *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding*

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					➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.*
116.	EMS Foundation	__ Pickover (Executive Director)	02/05/2024	**Objection to the Overstrand Municipality Baboon Management Plan for Pringle Bay Announced at a Ward Meeting on 29th April 2024** The EMS Foundation NPO is a South African social justice NGO with the primary purpose of alleviating and ending suffering, raising public awareness, empowering, providing dignity to and promoting the interests of vulnerable groups, including wild animals. We have a special interest in biodiversity and we support the five interrelated principles of social justice, namely: equity, access, diversity, participation and rights. We are cognisant of the entanglements of oppression and is committed to the	*Response:* *IDP, Ward Committees & Public Participation process – Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25, will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.* *Although many of the questions raised is rather referring to administrative and/or operational matters, the following comments are provided in general -* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government*

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				promotion of inclusive justice, showing compassion across species and working to build a better future for all through campaigns, research, analysis, advocacy and holding government to account. The EMS Foundation sees access to information, openness, accountability and transparency as the oxygen of democracy. Our Foundation's financial commitment to the Overstrand geographical area is substantial and runs into tens of millions. We have invested a lot of time, energy and money into the Overstrand community. We strongly believe in restoring dignity to marginalised South African citizens by providing the tools for them to take hold of their lives. We are committed to finding solutions for the creation of a better South Africa for everyone. The Overstrand is one of the areas of where we have put our vision into action. Our Foundation has already built a state-of-the-art boxing club and community facility and 3 high school classrooms to service the communities of Zwelihle and Mount Pleasant. This year we are building 6 more high school classrooms. Once completed the high school, together with academic qualifications, will also offer advanced technical study opportunities to the youth which will guarantee them employment. We are also generously, financially support the local boxing club in Zwelihle. This boxing club is well known in South Africa and abroad, recognised in boxing circles for its ability of producing national boxing champions. Besides being the home of	*will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				boxing champions, the club forms an important safety hub for the youth, this hub played an important role during the global COVID-19 pandemic. The EMS Foundation supported food for the many people living in Zwelihle and this was distributed from the boxing club. The club has also become a safe-haven for much younger children who have no parents to care for them in the afternoons after school. As you may be are aware, our vision and interests extend beyond humans to the protection of the natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations of South Africans. Therefore, part of our support in the Overstrand is also carefully considered assistance for the protection and safekeeping of South Africa's natural environment, including the protection and well-being of the Chacma baboons in this region. Unfortunately, in relation to environmental issues unfolding in the Overstrand, the municipality appears to be maligning and refusing to engage with legitimate NGOs and civil society who have a lot to offer in terms of problem solving, particularly in relation to human-baboon conflict, harmonious coexistence, and funding towards waste management solutions. This is most undemocratic and sadly reminiscent of apartheid-style power politics. Moreover, in relation to baboon management in the Overstrand there has also been questionable financial deviations.	

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				The EMS Foundation supports the work of a community driven baboon programme in the Kogelberg, where locally engaged, properly trained and vetted personal collect data on the baboon behaviour, operated by a locally based NGO. This team of men and women have meticulously collected data about the baboon behaviour more than a year under very trying circumstances. South African primate organisations who are members of the *Wildlife Animal Protection Forum of South Africa*, a forum consisting of thirty organisations who are all also members of the ministerial appointed Wildlife Well-Being Forum, are in full support of the community programme and this NGO. It is regrettable that the Overstrand Municipality has publicly maligned the necessity of this important data collection process. The community run organisation has also repeatedly requested meetings with the environmental department to discuss the information that has been collected, to no avail. The data collected suggests that baboons are attracted to the present waste transfer site which is at the entrance of Pringle Bay village. Built many years ago it has outgrown its purpose. The current design does not allow for the waste to be secured so it has become a seven-day week all day and night restaurant for the baboons. The community-led programme has engaged with locally based businesses who are qualified to rebuild	

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				the dump site in such a way that the waste will be secured. The EMS Foundation has agreed to fund these costs. The design and a full proposal were presented to the waste management department at the Overstrand Municipality and whilst they were very enthusiastic at the time, apparently, the Ward 10 Counsellor, Theresa Els, was of the view, unacceptably and incredulously, that there may be an ulterior motive for this offer and has not bothered to acknowledge the generous offer whilst at the same time admitting that the Overstrand Municipality does not have the budget to carry out this refurbishment themselves. The most damaging part of the current untenable situation is that representatives from the Overstrand Municipality, whilst refusing to speak to the EMS Foundation or the local NPC, have instead chosen to engage only with residents who would prefer to have the baboons permanently and violently removed from the village. Ignoring any semblance of neutrality, the Overstrand Municipality position is leading to an upsurge in violence not only towards the baboons but of greater concern is the level of violence displayed towards women who are collecting data. This has escalated to such an extent that the EMS Foundation has engaged the services of criminal lawyer Willian Booth. The EMS Foundation has had independent primatologists and ecologists to do a site visit to Pringle Bay and to study the important database that	

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				has been collected over the past year in order that a Report may be drafted. This Report, will be published at no cost to the rate payers of the Overstrand could hold the vital clues as how to manage human baboon conflict in a sustainable harmonious way. It is a great shame that the Overstrand Municipality town planners and environmental department did not take into consideration the significance of protecting the baboons natural foraging area in Pringle Bay, which is alluded to in the introduction of the proposed new Overstrand Municipality Adaptive Baboon Management Plan for Pringle Bay, while instead permitting the unprecedented growth of the urban sprawl of the village. In addition, the municipality is failing to enforce its own bylaws, particularly in relation to waste management, or introducing any non-violent or humane mitigation measures. These should be the very first steps in any baboon management plan. The introduction to this Plan states that the baboons are attracted to human derived food, however, the very relevant fact that the baboons visit the Pringle Bay waste dump site on a daily basis is, peculiarly, not included. The dump site is inadequate and not baboon proof, the Overstrand Municipality and the Pringle Bay Rate Payers Association have ignored the opportunity of having the entire site rebuilt at no cost to the Overstrand rate payer. It has been	

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				scientifically proven that the baboons will not be attracted to human derived food waste sites if they achieve no satisfaction from them. It has also been well documented that there are also numerous waste bins in the central business district of Pringle Bay that are not baboon proofed. There seems to be no political will or available law enforcement capability to fine the residents who refuse to baboon proof these bins which attract the baboons to the village, on a daily basis. Numerous residents in Pringle Bay refuse to baboon proof their homes, some continue to feed birds and other wild animals. Instead, the Overstrand seems to want to use the baboon management methodologies devised by HWS, an external management company. These methodologies were so unsuccessful that it resulted in the cruel deaths of numerous baboons and has left a deeply divided community in Pringle Bay. Moreover, they were also not successful in Cape Town and the HWS contract was terminated. We have seen video evidence recorded from December 2022 to March 2023, of the baboon management organisation employed by the Overstrand Municipality at considerable cost to the rate payer to manage baboons with paintball guns. It is unfortunate to note they also chose to shoot at the baboons whilst they are peacefully foraging at their sleep sites, this fact was reported in the media, see:	

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				https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/opinionista/2021-05-31-baboon-management-city-of-cape-town-shows-its-spiteful-side/ We have also seen the same organisation fail at keeping the baboons out of Pringle Bay by using paint ball guns, the same organisation that failed on the Cape Peninsula. We therefore have to question why the decision has been made to re-employ these unfavourable and violent methods to pretend to manage baboons, and we have to question why the Pringle Bay Rate Payers Association has supported this plan. The Overstrand Municipality has prevented meaningful consideration or comment by a wide-range of stakeholders and interested and affected parties and the municipality is out of step with South Africa's constitutional imperatives. In the above-mentioned Plan there are no links or references provided which enable further engagement by persons seeking to understand particular proposed actions, and it is replete with unarticulated assumptions, generalisations and lack of terminological precision or explanation. It falls short of what is expected of a rational and lawful government strategy/plan/policy. The Plan reflects critical failures in relation to transparency, public participation and accountability. There has been no opportunity for stakeholders and civil society to access the document or the plan, convene and discuss its import. We are not aware of any road-shows assisting in explaining it to the public	

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				and, overall, it reflects a top- down approach to policy making at odds with legal requirements for public participation and best practice. We draw sharp attention to the requirements of public participation in section 99 read with 100 of NEM:BA; the principles of NEMA; section 4 of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 3 of 2000; and the repeated emphasis on meaningful consultation and public participation in environmental matters by the courts. It is implicit in the South African constitutional scheme that environmental plans / policies / strategies must contribute to the right of everyone to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations. This means that any strategy must be conditional on contributing to short-, medium- and long-term environmental protection. Section 24(b)(iii) of the South African Constitution is one of three distinct obligations imposed on the State which give effect to the section 24(b) "environmental protection" right. The obligation to prevent environmental harms is a discrete obligation imposed by section 24(b)(i), while the obligation to promote conservation is imposed by section 24(b)(ii). The Plan ignores the imperative underscored by the *White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biodiversity* to exercise a duty of care which "avoids, minimises, or remedies adverse impacts on biodiversity".	

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				Furthermore, the Overstrand Municipality fails to consider prevention of environmental harms, environmental safeguards and the mitigation hierarchy and fails to provide a workable risk-mitigation framework or to indicate that any risk assessment has been undertaken in respect of the proposed actions put forward in the Plan. The Plan is not aligned with constitutional imperatives regarding the essential links between biodiversity, conservation and animal well-being. The requirement that the well-being of animals is considered is among the objectives of NEM:BA, recognised as an element of the common-law (as is recognition of animal sentience), and integral to constitutional conservation imperatives as they pertain to biodiversity. The important link between the well-being of individual animals, conservation imperatives and the constitutional foundation of a caring and humane society is key. The Plan is far from the legal understanding of the inter-relationship between environmental protection, animal well-being, conservation and the values of dignity, compassion and humaneness which are foundational to South Africa's constitutional democracy. The Plan ignores the legal and ethical imperatives of animal welfare and well-being and on that basis the EMS Foundation opposes the plan in its entirety and once again demands that there is proper, democratic, unbiased stakeholder engagement.	

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				To conclude, we are less concerned about how our Foundation, as an investor and funder totally committed to the well-being (both human and non-human) of the Overstrand area, is being treated by the municipality, and more concerned about the municipality's lack of proper, democratic stakeholder engagement with residents, civil society and NGOs. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and we look forward to your urgent substantive reply.	
117	Kleinbaai Ratepayers' Association	__ Meyer	02/05 /2024	Good morning herewith the KBRPA inputs as requested by Doc Rabie. The Budget inputs are two documents and will be attached to this e mail. The inputs on die IDP will follow on a seperate e-mail. This is e mail1 **KBRPA comments on the Draft Budget and IDP for 2024/25** Dr Rabie requested approximately 33341 formal and 3242 informal and 7918 land invasion households to read and **work through** the Budget, the IDP and 2 others. The documents together contain 1400 pages. This work, in preparation for the ward 14 public ward meeting, had to be completed in less than a month.	***Response:*** *The comments submitted on various matters are noted.* ***IDP, Ward Committees & Public Participation process –*** *Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25, will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.* *The response, in no particular order, as follows –* ***Format of the Draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –*** *The content of report tabled in Council (March 2024) complies with legislative requirements. The report is also reviewed by the Provincial Government on an annual basis.. Additional information is also supplied where explanations and context are provided.*

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				A high level review of the documents rendered more than 150 comments. No doubt an in-depth review will deliver many more comments. The Draft Budget is not in a fit state for 'read and work through' by more than a hundred thousand people. The man-hours for such a task is immense. Does the municipality not have staff that can prepare a flawless, or close to flawless, document. This will allow the public to focus on the budget and not the inadequate document. The IDP is in better overall condition but there are many questions to be resolved. The KBRPA concludes as follows: 1. The budget, in its present form, is rejected as unacceptable. 2. The time frame allowed for 'read and work through' is inadequate. A time frame of a further 2 months, coupled with sufficient access to municipal officials to clarify the myriad tables and annexures is required. The initial position of the KBRPA is that the budget increase as a whole, approximately 9% for KB property owners, is far too high (see Table SA14). This position may change during the course of an in-depth review and clarifications in discussions with municipal officials.	*The municipality is constantly considering presentation of documentation to ensure compliance, but also user friendly presentation, and the usefulness of information in documents.* ***Electricity:*** *The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* - *Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different electricity customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the Cost of Supply tariffs;* - *The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.* *Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.* *The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase*

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				We are of opinion that more can be saved on the budget if the indigent grant criteria is not increased to R 300 000.00. It means that more members will pay no service charges and the impact are increased on the middle class of the society. All proposed increases will have a big financial impact on the middle class of residents in the OM. Even if residence decide to change their amp there is still financial burden to obtain a COC certificate and other cost. Another burning issue is the removal of sewage , tanker services. The members using the sewage system are paying a lot since November 2023 when the new paying system was implemented and know it will be raised again. Once again is it the Middle class that are targeted. We were told that the drain away system is illegible but nothing are being done to those residents. It is important that a unified system must be implemented to address this problem. In certain house holds Is it the highest services they pay for. Not even water or electricity is so high. It is recommended that a normal drainage system be implemented in the whole Gansbaai area. The IDP needs attention because of: Inconsistencies between the IDP and Budget Grave concerns about the ward 14 priorities and the entire priorities system.	*should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.* *Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.* *As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of the CoS study is to apportion all costs required to service customers among each customer class in a fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs. The municipal council took a decision during April 2023 already that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years.*

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				The members of the KBRPA were asked for their opinion. A vast majority of the members 135 out of 167 voted in favor of rework of the Budget and IDP. This number represents 81% of the KBTPA None voted against it. In the words of one member, 'Hiermee maak ek ten sterkste beswaar met die beplande buitensporige verhoging van munisipale fooie met ingang van 1 Julie 2024. Die lywige dokument wat huiseienaars moet deurwerk en met insig beantwoord, is verregaande!'. Hope you will find it in order. An extract of the comments follows below. Page 3 -shows that the index is inaccurate. Also the index does not show page numbers for the Annexures. Also all the pages are not numbered from 1 to the end. This makes it difficult for any reader. Page 4 - Annexure M contains many policies. The titles and page numbers cannot be seen in the Index. Page 6 - Chp 1.2.1 refers to Schedules. These are not indexed and their location is not shown . They are actually in Annexure A from Page 17. Page 6 - Chp 1.2.2 refers to the rates reflected in Annexure A. They are actually in Annexure C Page 6 Chp 1.2.4 It refers to a borrowing programme. In the budget it can be seen that interest	*A presentation explaining the Cos cost-reflective electricity tariffs were also shared with ward committees during 2023.* ***Housing*** *Land Invasion, and Management, and Prevention of the expansion of Informal Settlement & Anti-land invasion Unit -* *The Unit was established in the 2022/23 financial year. In its Initial phase, the project consisted of 15 temporary staff. Currently the project has 12 employees appointed on a 3-year contract. The plans to advance to Phase 2 – Permanent staff structure is underway. The unit is operational and effective given the foundation laid down by law enforcement structures and support within the directorate.* *The unit ensures prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures, illegal connection of electricity, relocation process oversight.* ***Sewerage*** *The extension of the waterborne sewer networks into areas not covered yet could not be included in the 2024/25 budget due to high priorities in terms of upgrading needs at several wastewater treatment plants and sewerage pumpstations.* *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that*

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				repayments are provided for. Is the borrowed capital repayment shown somewhere? Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: This Exec SUMMARY is 8 pages long.. ONE page is a good guide. Some aspects of an Exec Summary are missing.. The National Treasury Guide can be moved elsewhere. After the Guide it is difficult to see where the Summary resumes Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: in the Exec Summary it is stated that sound financial stewardship relates to moving funds from low to high priority programmes. But then it seems the same stewardship principle does not apply to cost containment measures, non-core and 'nice to have' items? Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: It looks like the 'strategic direction' follows from the 'vision, mission, strategic objectives...etc.. But then the sentence ends with, ' to support the strategic objectives'. So the strategic objectives will support the strategic objectives> The sentence is so long it is no wonder the the writer lost the plot. Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: Funding are (sic) allocated in this budget for specific projects in this regard: With regard to what, the 3 C's or the unidentified programmes?	*investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.*

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				Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: ...the envisaged promotion of measures...: Where is this envisaged promotion described? Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: Before mentioned context...What part of the above is 'context'? How does 'context' provide the basis? Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: The draft electricity tariff... - An incomprehensible sentence. It requires prior knowledge which is not expected of an Exec Summary Page 6 Chp 1.3 Exec Summary: ...in view of phase 1 of the COS tariffs... - This entire section is incomprehensible. There are no cross-references to detailed explanations. As a resident reviewing this I am lost. What about the poor executives. Page 10 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: A presentation explaining the CoS....were (sic) shared with ward committees. Yes, it was shared and comments have not been resolved. Extremely poor and uninformative presentation. Page 10 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: ...in line with the municipality's focus torender support to vulnerable groups. Does the municipality have ratepayers support for this 'focus'. Is there a limit to how much the focus will cost those that actually pay? The question sounds harsh but there appears to be an absence of transparency in this regard.	*Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time.* *This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.*

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				Page 10 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: This will mean no property rates will be payable on properties with a valuation of R300 000. Probably means up to R 300 000. How many of these exist? What is the revenue loss due to this? I heard that this rebate is paid from the Equitable Share. If so why not make it clear to all. Page 10 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: ...who's gross monthly household income may not exceed 4x...:Please provide a reference to the Policy that recordsd this. And also the result of the public participation. Not questioning the rebate but the process leading to it. Page 10 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: Minimal instances of proposed increases above inflation....:That is a gross misrepresentation to the Executives. Yes, only a few out of many tariffs have increased but on a monthly rates bill the increase is at least 8%. Page 13 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: The following cost saving measures were applied - Provision for Ward specific projects were replace with budget provision for caring projects: Where is the cost saving in this? Page 13 Chp 1.3 Still the Exec Summary: Table 1: The table shows Total Operational Expenditure and then Total Capital Expenditure It seems the Capital Expenditure does not derive from the Total Revenue	*National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.*

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				because then the deficit would have been much larger? Page 15 Chp 1.4 y: The revenue strategy is built around... Growth in the Municipality: Is the expectation that the 'growth' will be in paying property owners, or that the growth in payers will at least exceed the cost of the growth in those not able to contribute to the coffers. Page 16 Chp 1.4 : Table 3 Service charges - Electricity is shown as 10,17% but Table 34 shows this as 22% for a middle income household Page 18 Chp 1.4 : It must be acknowledged...: Why 'acknowledge' it without explaining the negative consequence, if any? Page 18 Chp 1.4 : Taking into consideration that the basic is applicable on vacant erven as well...: Clumsy sentence and why bring vacant erven into the discussion. Surely the fixed costs apply to all erven. Page 18 Chp 1.4 : Municipalities should justify increases in excess of the 4 to 6% inflation target: Where is the about 9% overall increase on service charges justified? Page 18 Chp 1.4 S: ...with operational costs...also impacted negatively by fuel price...: Is this intended to be the justification? If so it is badly written. The fuel price impact is discussed in the next paragraph.	• *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.*

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				And what is the regulatory compliance that is driving cost up? Page 19 Chp 1.4 : Furthermore the loss of income...due to load shedding...concluded to maintain the status quo regarding the budget: Does status quo mean that the added costs from load shedding is not used as justification for the increase in service charges? Page 20 Chp 1.4 : Table 5: In Table 5 the revenue is considerably higher than shown in Table 3? By contrast Table 3 agrees with Table 17. Page 24 Chp 1.4.3 : Phasing in a capacity charge...:Difficult to see how this will be useful in a normal residential area.. Surely the wiring to the distribution boxes will be the same for each house? Will OSM come and install a different mains braker each time I make my annual choice? Page 24 Chp 1.4.3 : Below Table 8 electricity: A major effort has been made to contain the increase in basic charges. Presumably the capacity charge goes into council coffers as part of Basic or Fixed cost? That then means the Basic in 2023 of R580,64 increased to 536+2,86+114,54= R653,42 for a 40 capacity. That is a 12,5% increase. Where is the justification given? Page 24 Chp 1.4.4 : Sanitation - substantial fuel costs due to loadshedding as well as for sewer tank services: This certainly is justification for an increase but if only a 'contributor' the other costs must be	***Salaries:*** *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* ***Overtime:*** *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* • *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* • *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* • *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.*

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				justified also. However failure of Eskom to supply power leading to operational costs must be claimed from Eskom. Page 24 Chp 1.4.4 : Sanitation -The following factors inform the tariffs: The factors are not shaown as promised. Page 28 Chp 1.4.4: Sanitation -Table 11 - Middle income property rates shown as R 197. In the previous table - Monthly Basket- it is R R742 for a R2,5m house and R287 for a R1m house Page 30 Chp 1.5 Strict adherence tono project plan no budget: :Is there a Project Plan for each Ward Priority? Or is there no budget for the Priorities meaning communities are waiting in vain? Page 30 Chp 1.5 : Finance charges consist of repayment of interest...:From this we understand that the interest is paid but the debt remains. How will the debt be paid? Page 31 Chp 1.5 Figure 1 Main operational expenditure categories: If understood correctly this shows that: Employee costs have increased by 35% in 4 years, on average 8,7% pa. How much is due to salary increases vs workforce growth? Contracted services over the same period increased by 68%. Presumably contracted service growth means no staff growth? Bulk purchases grew 62% in 5yrs. Due to growth in	*The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* ***Control Measures:*** *The municipality maintains a record of immediately reporting any theft/fraud immediately to authorities, inclusive of following the necessary disciplinary procedures and attending to implementing additional controls.* ***Indigent Support / Equitable Share:*** *The cost of the social package of the registered indigent households is fully covered by the local government equitable share received in terms of the annual Division of Revenue Act and that portion relating to a specific service has been apportioned as revenue to that specific service* .

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				consumption or cost increase. Is there a table that shows this? Page 32 Chp 1.5 Table 14: It would be good to see that maintenance of trucks and equipment receives attention. Already this year we have heard about shortage of sewage pump trucks due to long repair times. It is noted with concern that the budget for machinery and equipment has decreased. Page 35 Chp 1.6.1: a long term financial plan policy has been developed: Please provide a x-*ref to this policy. Page 37 Explanatory notes for MBRR Table A1 Note 5: The section on Free Services....and the revenue cost...continues to rise: Increase in the cost of 'free services': eventually these free services are funded by the paying residents. Therefore the objection to the increase in rates and services fees. However it has been said that free services are paid by the Equitable Share. But maybe that is not correct because then there would be no impact on municipal revenue? Page 56 Chp 2.1.2: Creation of sustainable...: This needs a rethink or 'unpacking'. It is no good having a slogan that does not make sense. This part works: Creation of sustainable communities by delivering optimal services to support economic, social and environmental goals Where does this fit into 'creation of'? Does it mean	

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				the mission statement is invalid if the political stable environment does not exist. Is the idea that delivering services will create a politically stable environment? in a politically stable environment This part sounds great but is it relevant to the service delivery? Appears to be glued on here where it does not really fit. as an OVERSTRAND FOR ALL Page 58 Chp 2.1.4 Community consultation...: From 27 March until 3 May is 35 days excl Easter WE for the public to comment on the 1400 pages proposed for reading by Dr Rabie. That is 40 pages per day at 7 days/wk/ Is that not a ridiculous expectation? Page 63 Table 31 Performance Objectives: Ward committee meetings are shown as 56 per ward for 2024 and similar high numbers for previous years. Page 69 Chp 2.4.10 Pay Day Policy: No idea what it is but quite certain that the long list of policies shown in 2.4.10 are not related to Pay Day. Page 71 Table 33 Breakdown of operating revenue: R1400330 000, or 76% of revenue is derived from service charges and property rates. Thus 76% of revenue is collected montly via municipal billing to the residents (and businesses). The question arises whether this is similar to the SARS revenue where 5% of the population pay 90 percent of the tax. Are all residents contributing to the OSM revenue or are	

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				there many freeloaders in the Overstrand for All. Or are you milking the fat cats until they are also skinny cats? Does the Equitable Share provide a fair contribution to revenue to cover all indigent households and others receiving free or discounted services? Page 214 Table SA14 Household Bills: For Indigent it shows rates and service charges and then a large deduction. Is it a rebate. Where does the money come from? Why is only the remainder subject toAT? Page 406 Chp 4.7.2 Provision for Indigent Households from the Equitable Share: Is the Equitable Share for OSM sufficient for all the indigent households? 4800 indigent households receiving R77m for free services A good explanation of the Equitable Share and its use may go a long way to alleviate ratepayer concerns. Does the ES also pay towards informal housing? Page 559 Annexure M: Add an index of the subject policies Page 820 Long term financial planning Policy Chp 3.1: I have difficulty in linking the principal of Future financial sustainability to the Policy described in 2.1. Perhaps it is a Goal rather than a Principle. Page 820 Long term financial planning Policy Chp 3.1: I have difficulty in linking the principal of Future	

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				financial sustainability to the Policy described in 2.1. Perhaps it is a Goal rather than a Principle. Page 820 Long term financial planning Policy Chp 3.1.2: Do we really want annual growth in the population as a principle based policy? Is it assumed that the growing population is of the income group that will provide revenue, or is it the opposite and there must be planning for less revenue per capita. If it is the latter how will revenue be grown to sustain 3.1.5 expansion in service delivery Page 820 Long term financial planning Policy Chp 3.1 3: How does the socio economic environment affect collection of revenue? Page 879 Investment Incentive Policy: This policy will come into effect on 1 July 2024: Are you sure? Has the public had a chance to provide comment? NB. Nowhere is there any mention of employee training or development. As previously indicated is the draft documents were receive to comment on not of good stature. Also with the implementation of the new structure need there developmental needs. During any structure change will there be the closure of certain components, implementation of new components and the combining of components. Communication from the OM is not what it should be. A good example is the implementation of the Coll APP. The feedback that we get is insufficient. The time delay is results into queries that leads to further	

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				delay. Everytime we make an inquire of a problem reported we get a new reference number that is confusing residents as well as the OM personell.	
118.	__ Kelbrick		02/05/2024	I hereby appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. We have bought a house in Voëlklip last year, as we were extremely pleased by the success of the programme over the past years. We are devastated to find out that the extension of this current programme is not included in the proposed IDP 2024/2025 and budget	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
119.	__ Frost		02/05/2024	I am writing to respectfully request that baboon management be reinstated in the budget for Voëlklip for the upcoming year. As a resident/concerned citizen, I am deeply concerned about the impact of the absence of effective baboon management on our community's safety and well-being. The previous baboon management program has proven to be	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as*

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				successful in mitigating human-baboon conflicts, and its discontinuation could lead to an increase in baboon-related incidents in our area. I believe it is essential to reinstate this program to ensure the peaceful coexistence of humans and baboons in Voëlklip. I would appreciate it if you could consider reinstating baboon management in the budget for the upcoming year. Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to your response.	*the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
120.	__ Le Roux		02/05/2024	Sal dit waardeer as jul die Bobbejaan -bestuur weer in volgende jaar se begroting kan kry.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
121.	Kogelberg Villages Environmental Trust	Trustees (__ Secretary)	03/05/2024	Concern for the Welfare of the Pringle Bay Troop of Baboons and Further Division of Pringle Bay Village – Adaptive Management Plan 2024 A special Ward 10 Committee Meeting was convened on Monday the 29th April 2024 where the *Adaptive Management Plan* to move the Pringle Bay troop of baboons out of the urban in accordance with the *Overstrand Municipality Strategic Baboon Management Plan 2019 – 2024* was introduced by Gary Beukman. It was requested that our concerns and questions about this proposed plan were submitted to you by Friday 3rd May 2024. Questions for the Record: 1. If you would be as kind as to forward us a copy of the Public Participation Process with regard to the implementation of the aforementioned plan. This would include a notice of when and where the public meetings will held and which media will advertise the proposed plan and the proposed meetings. The public must be afforded reasonable amount of time to comment on the proposed plans.	*<u>Response:</u> The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded. However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				Please confirm the entire time frame for commentary. 2. If in the meanwhile you could also kindly furnish us with the study by the primatologist(s) who carried out the necessary impact study that this plan will have on the Pringle Bay troop, the impact study would of course be supported by a behavioural study. 3. We would also be most interested in reading the ecological study of area that will support the baboons where you are intending to push them to. This study obviously would have been carried out after the recent fires. 4. Furthermore, this proposed plan will impact the other troops in the area to include the Hangklip troop of baboons as well as the RooiEls troop of baboons and the Betty's Bay troops of baboons. Please will you be as kind as to provide the impact and behavioural studies of these troops of baboons. Kogelberg Villages Environmental Trustees reg no: 287-258 NPO 5. At the meeting it was mentioned that Eco Rangers will be trained by the NCC, if you could kindly supply us with a copy of this training schedule and the nature of the contract that you have entered into with NCC. Specifically can you please	

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				send us the training certification for the use of paintball guns and other weapons that were discussed at the meeting. 6. Similarly it was mentioned that the NSPCA or the SPCA would be involved with this plan. Can you provide more details of this formalised involvement. 7. Whilst the Pringle Bay Rate Payers Association may have publicly declared their support for this plan, we would need to know the amount of members, that means the number of erf numbers that are represented by the PBRA. If you could kindly furnish us with this information. 8. We must point out a correction to the presentation, there has been no improvement carried out at the Pringle Bay Waste Dump site. The dump site is not baboon proof. Comments for the record: 1.KVET is not in support of using paintball guns on baboons as a means to manage them. This method has failed in Pringle Bay before and will fail again. 2. Using adverse tactics to move the troop away from their natural range has failed before with adverse consequences. This will fail again. 3. By refusing to engage with all the residents in Pringle Bay in a democratic,	

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				transparent manner you are continuing to divide the village of Pringle Bay.	
122.	__ van Niekerk		03/05/2024	Dit is vir ons 'n saak van êrens dat die Bobbejaan-bestuursprogram sal voortgaan, aangesien ons dit geweldig suksesvol beskou. Ons woon teen die berg in Selkirkstraat en dit maak ons lewens net aangenamer en veiliger met die spanne wat in die oggende ingaan en die bobbejane verjaag. Ek dink almal wat al die trop om hulle huise beleef het sal saam stem. Ons het selfs voordag ons die buglerproof aangebring het hulle in ons huis gehad. Ek kan nie buite deure oop laat indien hierdie bobbejaan-span nie daar is nie. Dus asseblief oorweeg en motiveer dit, want ons as belastingbetalers het dit werklik nodig.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
123.	__Slazus		03/05/2024	In ondersteuning vir die bobbejaan-bestuur in die Overstrand.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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					However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
124.	__ Regout		03/05/2024	Our family has been property owners in Fernkloof since 1984, and the baboon problem has been part of our lives for all these years. The past few years had seen a vast improvement and huge relief after experiencing the continual entering and raiding/damaging by the baboons of our homes. Therefore, we are alarmed at the thought that the monitoring services of HWC will be ending in December 2024; no Baboon Management Plan is included in the IDP, and no budgetary provisions are proposed. We wish to enjoy our properties, have family, guests and pets not be anxious at the possibility of surprise 'visits' by the troop or individual members; apart from the damage to, and possible loss of investment value of our properties. The Compactum which was entered into 2019 states that 'to resolve the issue of	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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				control and management of nuisance or damage-causing baboons ...' This issue will become a reality again if these measures are removed. We implore the role players to hear the concerns and the realities of the residents.	*It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
125.	Hermanus Ratepayers' Association	__ Briggs (Chairman)	03/05/2024	Please find attached our, Hermanus Ratepayers Association, feedback on the IDP and budget 24/25. Feedback of the Hermanus Ratepayers Association ("HRA") on the 2024/25 Budget & Overstrand Integrated Development Plan 2024-04-18 **Introductory Comment** We, the newly formed Hermanus Ratepayers Executive Committee, congratulate the Overstrand Municipality on its recent award for being one of the top performing municipalities and having attained a clean audit for the eleventh consecutive year. We believe this shows that the municipality is performing an excellent function within an increasing challenging socio-economic environment. We also appreciate the municipality's prompt and efficient response to repairing the infrastructure damaged in the recent storms, that clearly placed pressure on the municipal resources. We are aware of several letters of comment having been prepared and we presume brought to the	***Response:*** *Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25 (excluding IDP,ward and operational matters), will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.* *The comments and positive suggestions submitted on various matters are noted and welcomed and we wish to respond in no particular order, as follows –* ***Electricity:*** *Municipal electricity tariff applications are annually scrutinised by the National Electricity Regulator of SA (NERSA) and either approved, or rejected, thus exposed to a rigorous process.* *The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* - *Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different electricity customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers*

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				attention of the Overstrand Municipality ("OM"). In many cases these are highly critical of the budget which has been proposed. This comment letter of the Executive Committee of the Hermanus Ratepayers Association ("HRA") has been drafted in the spirit of making a positive contribution to these important processes and so we hope that our comments will be considered carefully in the spirit in which they are given. It should also be noted that the comments have been compiled by an executive that have only been recently elected and are faced with the challenge of renewing the HRA, par to this process is to strive to establish a fruitful working relationship with the Municipality based on more of a partnership approach. The context in which we have reviewed the IDP and Budget is such that we have focussed on certain key strategic imperatives if the Overstrand is to continue to enjoy providing leading municipal services and a good quality of life for all its stakeholders, including the ratepayers and residents of the Overstrand. These focus areas are: • Safety and Security • Local Economic Development, including Tourism, • Business and Employment • Sustainable Infrastructure Development • Service Delivery Quality • Resource Management.	*a good understanding of the Cost of Supply tariffs;* - *The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.* *Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.* *The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.* *Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage*

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				We are supportive of the Values, Vision, Mission and Strategic Goals set out on page 9 of the IDP. We are also supportive of the Top Ten risks identified by the OM. Our comments deal first with the IDP since that sets the context for the Budget commentary which follows. We complement the OM team on a comprehensive IDP however have a concern that there are many actions and plans hidden in the detail which, if not listed, prioritised and status measured monthly or more frequently than many of the actions and plans will not be carried out. We have noted the Performance Management section in Chapter 13 and are pleased that there exists a Municipal Scorecard as well as a process for monitoring and evaluating the OM's "entire workforce". **A: Commentary on the Integrated Development Plan ("IDP")** 1. Management of Baboons. We are aware of the current contract for Baboon Management expiring at the end of this year. We also understand that there are no plans to extend the municipal funding for the contracted services. In this regard we would contend that it is important that regardless of funding the Municipality Continues to ensure that a relationship is maintained with both the Department of Environmental Affairs and Cape Nature and that they support endeavours to ensure that baboon	*this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.* *As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of the CoS study is to apportion all costs required to service customers among each customer class in a fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs. The municipal council took a decision during April 2023 already that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years.* *A presentation explaining the Cos cost-reflective electricity tariffs were also shared with ward committees during 2023.* ***Service Increases (rates & tariffs)*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.*

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				Management is addressed in a coordinated manner – we contend that the municipality still has both a role and an obligation to participate in the development of a sustainable solution. On page 37 we note the Baboon Management Program is shown as a continuation priority including the repair of the existing baboon fences. On page 119 however it is stated that the Human Wildlife Solutions contract will come to an end on 31 December 2024. The IDP does not however deal with what happens after that date. This is an area of acute concern for residents in the Pringle Bay, Kleinmond, Betty's Bay, Voëlklip, Vogelgat, Hermanus Heights and Fernkloof areas. It affects residents' quality of life, property values and ultimately tourism and economic activity if not managed effectively. We would like to see the IDP deal with the post December 2024 period and in this regard, we believe that the Municipality to which our rates are paid should fund the continued management of this quality of life risk. For the Environmental Department to say that "baboons are a lifestyle choice and living on the urban fringe is a lifestyle choice. You will have to take [your own] preventative measures…" is not acceptable to the people of the HRA. This is a safety and security matter of no less importance than the overall safety and security issues which challenge us in the Overstrand. 2. Cliff Path management. We welcome the Ward 3 priority on page 37 of building new sections and maintenance of existing	*The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.*

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				sections extending also to upkeep of the paths, marine pools and ablution facilities. Tourism is a major strategic imperative for the employees of businesses in our Hermanus. We cannot neglect to maintain and improve the Cliff Path offering for visitors and residents. For Ward 8 we welcome the new Cliff Path to be established in Hawston [page 43]. We are concerned however about the perceived lack of support and/or involvement of the OM in the new Pooles Bay extension which is being funded privately. We believe that the path can be socio-economically justified and is in the best interests of Hermanus, as a tourist destination. We understand that the Path is outside the jurisdiction of the OM and that it is inappropriate for the municipality to become embroiled in the legal process. However, we believe the municipality could play a more active role in coordinating the respective interests in this ambitious project. 3. Protection Services. We support the strategic initiatives in Ward 3 regarding the CCTV camera upgrade and extended patrolling hours and patrols on the ward and on the Cliff Path in particular. 4. We note on page 31 that there has been a dramatic increase in Drug Related Crime. This crime is defined to be where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of or	*Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.*

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				under the influence of or selling drugs. In many communities in South Africa where the drug trade takes root other very serious crimes follow. An example of this is on our doorstep in the Cape Flats. We would like the IDP to specifically cover the response which is needed to mitigate this risk before it gets out of hand. 5. On page 113 the Fernkloof Nature Reserve is the "*Flagship Nature Reserve for the Overstrand Municipality*" and the viewpoints at the end of Rotary Drive are assets which tourists and residents return to. We are concerned that safety measures need to be improved in these locations if we are to continue to have visitors and others return to our Hermanus. We cannot continue to have visitors mugged in the Fernkloof reserve or at viewpoints on Rotary. Probably best if HSRA could include these areas. We believe that a long-term strategic vison for the broader reserve, inclusive of the buffer of unallocated land, needs to be developed to ensure it is fully protected in the longer-term. 6. Fire Risk. Whilst not specifically mentioned as a risk in the Overstrand's Top Ten risks the impact of the 2019 Wildfire is still very much in our memories. Overstrand's capacity to deal with the significant threat posed by fires, particularly when we recall	*The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding*

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				what happened in Betty's Bay, is of concern. Of particular concern is whether there are any plans to improve the early warning and communication of fire events and then the effective response thereto. 7. Social Cohesion remains one of the significant risks posed to the municipality. We are pleased to see the Human Settlements projects implemented in 2023/4 year and plans for later years. We have noted the comments made about sporting facilities on page 156. Sport is one. We are pleased to see the Ward 8 planned Upgrade of the Hawston Sport Complex and the Mount Pleasant Sport Grounds as well as the Gansbaai playgrounds. Also the Ward 5 and 6 priority to upgrade the Zwelihle sports grounds, among other projects on pages 39 & 40. However, we see no budgeted amount to improve the state of the Zwelihle Football stadium. The issue is glossed over in the narrative on Sporting Facilities when in fact the stadium is in a disgraceful state. The HSC on the other hand is the regular recipient of injections of cash from the Municipality. This issue has been raised repeatedly by the HRA with several individuals both in Council and the Administration without success. Our plea is that this is taken seriously.	- *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***Salaries:*** *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* ***Overtime:***

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				8. Energy Cost Management. Residents are all too aware of the increasing cost of electricity. On page 83 it is noted that to date [Jan 2024] only 47 grid fed back installations have been connected. Page 84 makes the point that the number of renewable installations has increased "at an exponential rate." Since private grid fed installations can be significantly expanded with cost saving and other benefits for the OM we would encourage the municipality to promote the grid tied project more actively than has been the case in the past. In addition, we would encourage the municipality to research the successful renewable energy projects which many municipalities have either implemented or have plans to do so. We welcome the Renewable Energy Plant from IPPs being planned by 2026 and the fact that a request for proposals will be advertised soon. 9. In the SWOT analysis in chapter 4 reference is made to a "Weakness" in being able to achieve the Overstrand's goals namely the Inadequate and/non-existing Public Transport Services. This is probably one of the longest standing items which has received the least priority and the most lip service over many years. We would like to see more attention being given to this in the IDP.	*The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* ➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* ***Revenue Budget -*** *The latest estimations for the final budget take the performance of the current year to date, into account, as well as any known phenomenon/trends with an impact on future estimations.* ***Budget Process:*** *The Budget Process Overview (high-level version specific to budget discussions), entailed the*

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				10. Bypass Road. As all are aware there are very strong views held by residents and property owners regarding the previously planned Bypass Road in Ward 3. Whilst for the moment this issue has abated there remains a challenge for reticulated vehicles trying to navigate the roads in Hermanus. For this reason, we believe that the Royal Street/ Lord Roberts street traffic circle should be modified to allow large vehicles to bypass the main road of Hermanus. 11. We note that the 5 Major Causes of Death in the Overstrand includes Road Injuries. Whilst speeding vehicles is not the only cause of such deaths it is one which our residents are very concerned about. The issue of traffic calming in Hermanus remains emotive. Residents in most suburbs are keen to see better speed control in built up urban areas. Unless priority is given to this issue, we run the risk of there being serious loss of life before long. Page 89 does not deal adequately with Traffic Calming and Pedestrian Safety. The Traffic Authorities have stated that they do not have the resources to police this risk adequately and so other participation processes. One life lost will be too many. 12. National Health Program. Whilst President Ramaphosa still has to sign this new and far-reaching legislation into law, we	*following key dates for discussion of budget requests compiled by the Budget Office:* • *August 2023 – Budget Office submits current 3-year Capital Budget to the Strategic Office.* • *30 October 2023 - Top management meeting to discuss budget proposals and affordability* • *01 November 2022 – Budget Initiation Meeting;* • *13 - 17 November 2023 - Public ward feedback meetings- ward committees obtained public input on their reviewed ward priorities for 2024/25.* • *November/December 2023 – Various Budget Steering Committee and Management meetings relating to draft Capex and Opex budgets;* • *November 2023– Submission of tariff proposals;* • *November 2023/February 2024– Review of all budget related policies;* • *December 2023 – Mid-year review by the BSC of the 2023/24 progress and review of 2024/2027 draft operational expenditure including financial forecasting and scenario considerations;* • *January/February 2024 – Tariff finalisation, consider budget related policies changes and overview of draft 2024/25 Capex & Opex;* • *February/March 2024 – Final tariffs and adjustments budget review;*

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				have a concern that no attention has been given to the risks associated with this national plan. One of the reasons which retirees give as a reason for why they have chosen to retire in the Overstrand is the excellent medical care. The National Health legislation risks undoing the excellent work of past decades in building the medical care resulting in many then choosing another location to live. **B: Commentary on the Budget 2024/5** It is apparent that much work has gone into the drafting of the budget. It is a lengthy document containing a significant amount of detail and so we have tried to limit our commentary to a strategic level as far as possible. We are mindful of the fact that much has to be achieved with limited finances. However, we are also acutely aware of the fact that not all Overstrand residents are wealthy, some of the residents in the Overstrand earn low salaries when compared to other parts of the country and many pensioners are battling to eke out a living on their static and in some cases decreasing pension incomes. An overall concern we have is that the budget lacks sufficient long-term focus, particularly in the context of local economic development in infrastructure investment. In this regard we are concerned that the immediate shorter-term socio-economic challenges crowd-out the longer-term investment requirements.	• *February/March 2024 – BSC review/finalises draft Capex/Opex;* • *26 March 2024 – Budget office finalises budget report;* *Before-mentioned allowed for multiple interrogation and subsequent feedback sessions from senior management to motivate budget requests.* ***Cost of free basic services –*** "Cost of Free Basic Services provided" and also "Revenue Cost of Free Services Provided". In prior years there were no such provisions in the budget – this was now updated in the schedule as well, with the information also provided in previous years, under 2.3.2 Free Basic Services: basic social services package for indigent households (page 63) ***Other Expenditure -*** *Detail of Other Expenditure items can be found in Table 62 of the Draft Budget Report.*

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				We feel that the R152m proposed for infrastructure is far too low and that it should be closer to R250m, reflecting about 15% of the total budget. An important point is made on page 14 of the budget namely that "*It must be acknowledged that the whole of the Overstrand municipal area can to a large extent be regarded as a holiday destination with many holiday homeowners as well as still a substantial number of vacant erven with no improvements on. A metro municipality (city) with large industries and a vastly different and much larger customer / rates base, and a municipality as Overstrand cannot be compared.*" This is correct but of course also implies that the service demands on the municipality would be significantly less and cost less than that of a large metro. 1. The first question we have is whether the budget in its entireity has been done on a top up basis or whether it has been done on the zero-base principle? No information is given on what the OM has done to challenge its expenses across the board. The private sector has shown repeatedly that zero based budgeting is critical if a business is to survive. It is too easy simply to take existing numbers and adjust them upward for inflation rather than critically examining each category on its merits. A Based budget should also critically look at the human resources employed and challenge those in charge as to whether as many are needed and whether what they are	

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				doing can be done more efficiently in another way. An effective budget and financial management process leads to more resources being available for critical strategic imperatives which, presently, there are no funds for. Then more can be achieved with less. 2. Based on some of the new bases of setting costs such as electricity charges and the changes in exemptions it is difficult to understand how the significant tariff increases can only result in much lower estimates of revenue shown on the budget schedules. One of the explanations for this would be the possibility that there is cross subsidisation. 3. Regarding indigent households, one has a perception that if only the income of the registered householder is considered, then the system is open to abuse. With the critical housing shortage there must be many multi-family households whose combined income exceeds the indigency threshold and who are not making an adequate contribution to the cost of services. This needs to be addressed. 4. In the context of significant increases in property values last year leading to increased rates revenue in the 2022/23 financial year we see that for 2024/25 the rates TARIFF is increasing by 8%, water	

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				tariffs by 6%, sanitation/sewerage tariff increases by 8,9% and refuse removal by 11%. For properties of the same value as last year these year-on-year levels of increase above inflation on higher property values are just not sustainable when Consumer Price Inflation is between 5 and 6%. We cannot support this increase in rates when we are informed that Cape Town is proposing a 5,7% increase, Johannesburg 4,8% and Nelson Mandela Bay by 5%. The budget argues that fuel price increases and maintenance costs are the reason for over inflation increases however in the CPI basket of goods these items are included as well? We understand and acknowledge that the basket of goods used in the CPI is not always an ideal benchmark however please remember that pensions and salaries are adjusted based on CPI. Also, not necessarily all our residents are lucky enough to get an increase in pension or salary. 5. It would have been helpful to include a reconciliation of the property value increases/decreases and the impact these value changes are budgeted to have on revenue. Table 68 provides information on valuation increases and decreases but there are no comparatives and not way of assessing whether the changes applied to	

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				the new tariff increases will reconcile with the revenue estimates in the budget? 6. Service charges revenue taken together and after including revenue from sale of goods and rendering of services are budgeted to increase by 7% overall. Non-exchange revenue which includes rates is budgeted to increase by 2,5%. 7. Rates revenue specifically increases by 5,56%However, the TARIFF increase is 8%. This does not make sense when one considers that property valuations would have increased last year and in our Municipal area property developments continue at a pace !!? By exempting properties of R300 000 and less surely this would not have made a significant impact on total rates revenue? Last year we understood the exemptions would be for properties of R250000 and less. 8. On page 18 of the budget document, it states various reasons for exemptions and rebates however there is no table reconciling the impact which each of these has on the rates revenue so we remain unclear as to how a tariff increase of 8% can result in only a 5,56% increase in rates revenue?	

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				9. We have noted on first impression that the basic electricity charge is to be reduced from R580(inclusive of VAT) to R536(incl). This is to be welcomed however it is still significantly higher that the Cape Metro and needs explanation. We also note that now there is going to be a "Capacity Charge" which appears to negate completely the decrease in basic charge? It is not possible to assess because consumption will differ from home to home, but it certainly appears to be the case that the Basic plus Capacity Charges will mean that households will in fact be paying more than before? [see page 21] On a further reading of the budget document on page 69 Table 34 [Household Middle Income Range] indicates the Basic Levy will increase by 22%? This is not acceptable. This table shows an increase inclusive of VAT from R580 to R707. Exclusive it is an increase from R504 to R615. Residents however pay inclusive of VAT and so this increase cannot be justified. The overall increase for such households is 8,2% which is also unacceptable. 10. We could find no analysis of the impact which private homes investing in solar energy panels and battery systems will have on the estimate of electricity being consumed and charged for.	

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				11. We also cannot see any disclosure of the markup on the Eskom tariff which the Municipality charges. As you will be aware some time ago Andre De Ruyter was critical of many unspecified municipalities for the size of their markups on Eskom rates. We have requested this information from the Finance Manager on several occasions in the past and this information has not been forthcoming. The budget document should make this disclosure in the interests of transparency. 12. Some time ago the Western Cape Provincial Government indicated that Overstrand would be one of several municipalities in the Western Cape that would get funding for Renewable Energy investment. It is not clear as to whether this funding has been requested nor what it is planned to be invested in. Table 16 on page 30 indicates Provincial Govt funding planned however it shows a decrease from R33M in the 23 year to a budget of R13M. What is the reason for this? and is any plan in place to page 30 makes no mention of any planned investment in renewable energy. 13. The new "capacity charge" is of concern because the effect of the new charge structure appears unknown at this stage.	

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				14. Bulk charges of electricity are estimated/budgeted to equal R484 million which is an increase of 12,8% on the prior year and in line with the NERSA increase. However, the impact of the significant investment which private homeowners and businesses have made into solar and battery installations, has not been factored in? Further no comment has been made on the opportunity which exists to buy electricity from private grid tied wind/solar installations at much cheaper rates than charged by Eskom? 15. Page 24 Table 11: The estimated monthly increase in all the cost categories for a Middle Income, Affordable, and Indigent household appears to be 8,2%, 8,9% and 9,9% respectively. This is too high in the current economic climate. 16. Table 17 (Budget Summary) on page 32: Of the total Expenditure budget of R 1,944 billion the Employee and Councillor costs amount to R 601 million and Contracted Services R316 M. This is very high, and the question needs to be asked as to whether this has been critically evaluated and if it sustainable in the longer term? Is the remuneration of top earners skewed in relation to those lower down? A further question which arises annually is the 2% over	

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				and above the nationally negotiated increases as this continually pushes up the wage cost. 17. We welcome the comment made on page 26 that "*Contracted services have been identified as an area for the municipality to implement efficiencies.*"and that *"this group of expenditure was critically evaluated, and operational efficiencies are being enforced, a process that will be continued with."* Despite this however the budget includes an amount of R316M for contracted services which according to Table 62 on page 100 is for outsources services, consulting and professional services and contractors. Despite the desire to reduce this line item it is still budgeted to increase by 3,6%? 18. Also in Table 17 under Expenditure is an amount of R571M for "Other Expenditure". We have previously asked for details, and this is again requested as to how this is broken down as the amount is significant. On page 26 it is said that "*Other Expenditure, now classified as Operational Costs in mSCOA, comprises of various line items relating to the daily operations of the municipality."* and that *"This group of expenditure has also been identified as an area in which cost savings and efficiencies can be achieved".* Table 62 MBRR SA1 does	

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				not give details of this R571M as was promised on page 26? 19. The salary bill is budgeted to increase by 6,8% which is more than inflation. We do not believe consistently high increases in levels of sustainable. Ultimately corners will be cut elsewhere to balance the budget and service delivery will be negatively affected. 20. Increasing the salary bill by 6,8% is too high at a time when pensioners and low-income earners are lucky to get a 5% salary increase. These levels of salary increase are not sustainable and in particular not at a time when politically the DA are under threat in the Western Cape not to mention elsewhere. 21. The "Bottom Line" is that in the past three years actual revenues over expenses was of the order of a deficit of R20M each year. For 24/25 the budget shows a budgeted deficit of R115M. This leaves no contingency for any unexpected expenditures. Accordingly, we strongly believe some of the expense categories should be reassessed on a zero-based budget methodology to see if this planned deficit can be reduced or eliminated. After transfers and subsidies, the deficit reduces to R49M. Compared to the previous three years where there were surpluses.	

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				22. On page 32 there are line items described "Cost of Free Basic Services provided" and also "Revenue Cost of Free Services Provided". In prior years there were no such provisions in the budget. However, in the budget for 24/25 there are two amounts of R36M and R84M. Total R 120 million. According to the note this shows the amount "spent" [and presumably not recovered] on Free Basic Services and the Revenue Opportunity Cost of free services. This apparently continues to increase however there is no indication of by how much this is planned to increase because there are no comparative amounts in the analysis.	
126	__van der Westhuizen		03/05 /2024	I, Anine van der Westhuizen, resident in Voëlklip, Hermanus, hereby confirm my support to Hermanus Baboon Action Group. I request that the municipality reconsiders their decision to end the Baboon Management Programme. Please consider to get baboon management back into the IDP (Integrated Management Plan) for 2024 to 2029, and back into next year's budget. Thank you in advance.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be*

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					reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
127	Whale Coast Business & community Forum	__ van Vuren	03/05 /2024	I hereby provide comments regarding certain aspects in the Draft Budget Report 2024-2025, as discussed with community members. 1. While it is evident that electricity costs for the consumer are expected to increase by approximately 10%, in line with NERSA guidelines, the proposed implementation will have a significantly greater impact. 2. I refer to page 21 of the draft budget – see the table below with my comments for ease of reference. While the basic fee shows a decrease of -7.68%, the real effect of the added capacity charge, however, **results in a 22% increase** for average households currently on 60Amp. Even if choices are made, the increase for 50Amp = 17%; 40Amp = 12%; and only the lower 30Amp = 7% can be considered inline. Question is how many will convert or how few will opt for the 30Amp. Completely unknown. How can this be budgeted on?	***Response:*** ***Electricity:*** *The Overstrand Municipal Tariff Policy provides for a once-off downgrade for all pre-paid single phase residential customers, free of charge during 2024/2025.* *The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* - *Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different electricity customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the Cost of Supply tariffs;* - *The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.* *Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years,*

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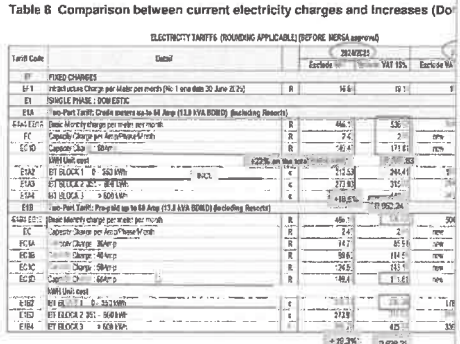
				Table 8 Comparison between current electricity charges and increases (Do  A major effort has been made to contain the increase in basic charges, and with will have only a 2.49% surplus. The full set proposed tariffs are included in Annexure C. 3. **If our average Ward3 household operates on 60Amp, the increase, including consumption in the first block of 350 kWh, still creates an increase of 18.5 and 19.3%.** 4. The increases as indicated do not truly reflect transparency to the public. 5. The practical effect of changing choices for lower Amp capacity for a large number of consumers will be practically very difficult to implement. 6. What will be the additional costs of such change requests?	*starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.* *The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.* *Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.* *As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of the CoS study is*

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				7. I am of the opinion that these aspects have not been thoroughly communicated with the public, regarding an aspect that will now cause its implementation. 8. I suggest that this aspect be communicated to the public for consideration before implementation, and also propose a phased approach based on choice. 9. I have also voiced my concern regarding the loss of electricity (approx. 11%) – see item 9 in minutes of Ward 3 meeting 15 May 2023. - what action has been taken regarding this? 10. Is the raise in electricity billing a way to counter this above losses? I hope that that my standpoint is clear to you. If you deem it necessary, you are welcome to contact me via email.	*to apportion all costs required to service customers among each customer class in a fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs. The municipal council took a decision during April 2023 already that the proposed recommendations be phased in over 4 years.* *A presentation explaining the Cos cost-reflective electricity tariffs were also shared with ward committees during 2023.* *Electricity Losses – The target of this KPI is currently 7,5%, with the actual outcome for 2023/2024 at 6,43%. The proposed increases for electricity is in line with the outcome of the CoS tariff structure as required by the National Electricity Regulator (NERSA).*
128	__Chigwida		03/05 /2024	**BE SURE TO SUBMIT YOUR COMMENTS BY 3 MAY!** You asked us to comment on the budget as proposed as per you current April May Bulletin. I only have one key comment on Summary below. **DRAFT 2024/25 BUDGET AT A GLANCE** **Income/expenditure:** The budgeted revenue (excluding capital grants) amounts to R1,829 billion and budgeted operational expenditure to R1,944 billion (including non-cash items like depreciation). Hence, an accounting deficit of R114,92 m is reflected. The amount budgeted for	***Response:*** ***Property Rates Increase*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape – this status is not outdated, it is applicable for the current year (2023/2024).* *The municipal value of a property must be market related, in accordance with legislative requirements (Municipal Property Rates Act). This implies the*

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				very specific capital projects amounts to R152,033 m. **Proposed percentage increase per main service:** • * **Property rates: 8%** • * Water: 6% • * Sewerage: 8.9% • * Refuse removal: 11% I don't understand why the property rates are increasing at 8%, in a market in which interest rates are high, and most of the people with mortgage rates are already paying through the nose. In addition high interest rates means that the property rates are not increasing, given there is little or no demand for property. In addition, there was a massive increase in evaluation of properties in the past two years, therefore the contribution of property rates to your budget has probably doubled at this stage. And this is not palatable wtihin a few years. Please would you kindly review this percentage increase and bring it closer to CPI, especially given that property valuations have already gone up, meaning an CPI increase on a higher valued property is still by far higher than CPI or this 8% proposed.	*purchase price that a willing buyer will pay a willing seller for his/her property.* *It is also an interesting scenario currently, where the market price of property in our municipal area is not drastically impacted by the increased interest rates.* *The municipality determines the rate in the rand to be applied to the property values, (in order to calculate the property rates payable) to provide for the revenue annually, to render a large variety of services rendered by the municipality for all it's residents (roads, stormwater, sports fields, cemeteries, disaster management, law enforcement, fire services, etc).* *The municipality is committed to ensuring that the costs for service rendering is actively managed and constantly reviewed.*
129.	__ du Plessis		03/05/2024	03 Mei 20124 is die laaste dag waarop inwoners van Overstrand Munisipaliteit kan kommentaar lewer op die begroting vir die volgende jaar. Ek het lank getwyfel of ek kommentaar moes lewer, maar het tog besluit om dit te doen.	***Response:*** ***Property Rates and Service Increases*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape – this status*

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				My bekommernis is veral oor die styging in eiendomsbelasting oor die afgelope jaar. Die belangrikste rede vir die styging in eiendomsbelasting is die verhoging in die waardasie van eiendomme wat oor die afgelope jaar gedoen is. Ek is bewus daarvan dat eiendomswaardasies gereeld aangepas moet word en het nie 'n problem daarmee nie. Die gepaardgaande styging in eiendomsbelasting is egter 'n problem. In my geval het die maandelikse eiendomsbelasting met 52,50% gestyg binne een jaar! Die verhoogde eiendomsbelasting moes eerder oor 'n paar jaar ingefaseer word[sien die ingeslote Tabel]. Volgens die "Overstrand Municipality Budget, 2024/2025" van vir die nuwe boekjaar gaan "property rates" styg met 8% - meer as die inflasiekoers!	*is not outdated, it is applicable for the current year (2023/2024).* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in*

Munisipale rekening ge-eindig op:	2023	Munisipale rekening ge-eindig op:
	Munisipale Waardasie woonhuis	
09 Maart 2023	R 1 125 700	06 Maart 2024
13 April 2023	R 1 125 700	10 April 2024
	Eiendomsbelasting	
09 Maart 2023	R 471,20	06 Maart 2024
13 April 2023	R 471,20	10 April 2024

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				Bo - en behalwe die beplande styging in eiendomsbelasting sal daar ook in die volgende jaar stygings wees: Water 6%; Riool 8,9% en Vullisverwydering 11%. Al hierdie tariewe is hoër as die inflasiekoers! Dan kom daar ook nog later vanjaar 'n sterk styging in elektrisiteitskoste! Pensioenarisse se jaarlikse verhoging is ongeveer 4 - 5% en dit gaan moeilik om al die verhogings te absorbeer. Die dringende versoek is dat die beplande verhoging in eiendomsbelasting dramaties afgeskaal moet word!	*very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *The municipality is committed to ensuring that the costs for service rendering is actively managed and constantly reviewed.*
130.	__ Tafu-Nwonkwo		03/05/2024	I trust you are doing good; can you please give me the clarity regarding schulphoek I see on the budget document is informal settlements upgrading, I thought is mixed development project please clarify. Request can Zwelihle sport field be considered in	*Response:* *Schulphoek - Given the current situation on the ground (an informal settlement), the only designated funding source under the circumstances*

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				upgrading, the sport users are strangling more especial when is raining there's mud and blockage of sewages. Indigent grant if we can go back to the former one by checking the value of the house, people out there are very strangling. Update regarding Zwelihle Library and police station, library we were promised it will be there in the building zwe business hub. Police station we were given 3 months till today we haven't heard anything. Thank you will appreciate your response.	*is the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) as contained in the National Housing Code. Therefore, the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (previously Housing) categorised the project as an UISP project. Future phases of the development will include other uses as well.* *Zwelihle Library – The community requested the Mayor for a meeting to consult further regarding the library. A future date must be determined for a meeting for this purpose.* *Zwelihle Police Station – The municipality have permission for the police station to be accommodated in in temporary structure. The municipality is still awaiting a response from them.*
131.	__ Phillipson		06/05/2024	I am writing to you regarding the suggested removal of the baboon monitors in our area. This is of grave concern to me and all the residents in my area as the number of baboons living in a nest above our houses has grown tremendously. The baboons have become far more brazen than in previous years and they require monitoring by our very active and efficient baboon monitors. If the baboons are not controlled correctly and guided back up the mountainside by the efficient baboon monitors then, I foresee our area experiencing similar problems as residents do in	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status*

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				Rooi Els and other areas in the Overstrand and Cape Peninsular. I feel strongly that the Overstrand Municipality should provide the budget for this very necessary service of our baboon monitors. The monitors ensure the safety of the baboons on the mountainside, and they protect the property and homes of the residents from rampant baboon pilfering.	*of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
132.	Wildlife Animal Protection Forum South Africa	__ Falcon	03/05/2024	**WAPFSA Official Opposition to the Reintroduction of Water Cannons, Gelblasters, Primers, Paint Ball Guns, Bear Bangers and Flashing Strobe Lights to Manage Baboons in Pringle Bay** The Wildlife Animal Protection Forum (WAPFSA), is a forum consisting of thirty South African organisations that are all actively involved with the protection and conservation of wild animals and the natural environment in South Africa. The members share a body of expertise from vastly different fields including, but not limited to, science, the environment, the law, animal welfare, human and non-human rights, social justice, the climate, the ocean, the indigenous perspective and public advocacy. For the reasons expressed below in this document, WAPSA members firmly oppose the Adaptive Management Plan to move the Pringle Bay baboon troop out of the urban area, announced by the Overstrand Municipality on the 29th of April 2024. In particular, WAPFSA opposes the reintroduction of weapons as a means to manage the baboons in Pringle Bay, because there are good reasons to	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				believe that it will have a negative impact on the welfare of baboons and will not solve the problems. WAPFSA proposes that the municipality adopt a different approach, focusing on tackling the factors drawing baboons into residential areas, as detailed further below. **Introduction** WAPFSA is a highly regarded, influential forum widely acknowledged for providing an innovative framework for cooperation, problem-solving and networking among non-governmental organisations in South Africa, and for presenting a clear, strong and informed common position to various South African government agencies and other relevant bodies. Recently, in a response to a letter from WAPFSA members, Ban Animal Trading and EMS Foundation, Minister Barbara Creecy said: *"The legislative mandate to regulate the well-being of wild animals, which has been included in NEM:BA as an amendment through the National Environmental* WILDLIFE ANIMAL PROTECTION FORUM SOUTH AFRICA *Management Laws Amendment Act, 2022 (Act No. 2 of 2022), came into force on 30 June 2023 when Proclamation Notice No. 125 was published in Government Gazette No. 48869.* *I now have the legislative mandate to prohibit activities that may have a negative impact on the well-being of wild animals, and to make regulations*	

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				in relation to the well-being of wild animals. These legislative amendments will be initiated in due course." WAPFSA strongly supports the fact that non-human primates have high conservation value and national importance which requires regulation in order to ensure that these species are managed in an ecologically sustainable manner and are protected in compliance with Section 24 of the Constitution. In this regard, WAPFSA members are growing increasingly concerned about: Incidents of Violence Towards Baboons and Women in Pringle Bay: There was an unfortunate incremental number of officially reported acts of violence perpetrated against various women and baboons in Pringle Bay. The WAPFSA coordinator has a copy of the video and photographic evidence of these incidents and the responding SAPS CAS numbers. For the record, each of the unprovoked attacks on women and baboons has occurred in public areas in front of numerous witnesses. WAPFSA is hereby officially appealing for the immediate cessation of the anti-baboon rhetoric and the dangerous disinformation campaign that is being allowed to perpetuate on social media, which is fuelling the aggressive behaviour of some of the men towards women and baboons in Pringle Bay. The WAPFSA coordinator also has numerous examples and copies of the disingenuous lies and the racist	

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				hate speech which is openly published on social media. The New Proposed Baboon Management Plan Announced by the Overstrand Municipality: On the 29th of April 2024, the Overstrand Municipality addressed the Ward 10 Committee regarding the adaptive Baboon Management Plan for Pringle Bay in order to move the Pringle Bay troop of baboons out of the Urban Area. **WAPFSA Member Organisations Directly Involved with the Protection of Chacma Baboons in South Africa** Whilst this communication refers specifically to the protection and well-being of the chacma baboons in Pringle Bay, there are a number of WAPFSA member organisations that bring a wealth of experience and knowledge about the well-being, care and protection of chacma baboons in South Africa, these are, namely: 1. The Centre for Animal Rehabilitation and Education (C.A.R.E.) was established in 1989 and has successfully released over 12 rehabilitated troops of baboons. C.A.R.E. is based in the Balule Nature Reserve in Limpopo Province of South Africa, managing director Stephen Munro has a Bachelor of Science in Animal Care and has worked at C.A.R.E. since 2003. The assisting Managing Director of C.A.R.E. is Samantha Dewhirst who has a Master of	

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				Science in Primate Conservation and has worked at C.A.R.E. since 2006. 2. The Betty's Bay Baboon Action Group (BBBAG) are a group of volunteers who are working towards keeping the Betty's Bay troop of baboons free to roam. Since the devastating fire in January 2019, there has been an increase in baboon dispersion in the various neighbourhoods within Betty's Bay which has resulted in an increased number of baboons moving through the residents' properties. Whilst baboons have no interest in people they have a vested interest in human food waste. BBBAG are establishing methods for humans and baboons to co-exist without conflict, Rene Bisch and Pete Oxford, a Zoologist, are the founders of the Betty's Bay Action Group, they have been featured in numerous articles about their work with baboons in Betty's Bay. 3. The Green Group in Simonstown coordinates a baboon monitoring team for the protection and safety of the Seaforth troop and, in the evening, the Waterfall troop. Whilst the Green Group in Simonstown has also experienced negativity from residents who would prefer that the baboons be eradicated from the area, there are positive enthusiastic residents and business owners who support their program and their initiatives. The Green Group collaborates with Environmental NCC, the SPCA and TEARS and together they are	

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				establishing positive solutions to the human baboon conflict. It has been reported in the media that the baboons have inspired a lot of positive change in the community of Simonstown. The Green Group launched a pilot scheme for baboon-proof bins was launched in Simonstown and business owners are removing tons of wet waste from the waste system in order to feed farm animals. The Green Group in Simonstown has also worked for three years on a recycling project in order to deter the baboons from coming out of their natural habitat to an urban area that presents dangers to them. 4. The EMS Foundation and Ban Animal Trading are the researchers and authors of an acclaimed investigative report titled Our Kin Discarded, South Africa's Cruel and Gratuitous Trade and Killing of Non-Human Primates. The report calls for an immediate moratorium on the trade, hunting and killing of indigenous primates and highlights the essential roles that baboons play in ecosystems and biodiversity. 5 Kogelberg Villages Environmental Trustees (KVET), is a community-based organisation which was established to ensure the humane protection of baboons in Pringle Bay following the mismanagement of the baboons over a number of	

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				years. This questionable management plan led to the documented death of a large percentage of the troop. KVET is striving to prevent human-baboon conflict and is attempting to promote peaceful coexistence between residents and baboons in Pringle Bay through education, advocacy and community engagement. KVET is committed to understanding and addressing the root causes of conflict by collecting data from the baboon's daily behaviour patterns and engaging with experts in order to foster a lasting legacy and preserve the rich animal and plant life in this region. **The Formal Establishment of Community-Run Organisation to Protect the Chacma Baboons and Mitigate Human Baboon Conflict in Pringle Bay** Pringle Bay is a small village situated in a protected area of the Overstrand in the Western Cape of South Africa, WAPFSA members are in agreement that this village could become the perfect testing ground for a successful, holistic, modern forward-thinking community-based approach to living with baboons. The importance of community engagement has become pivotal for a well-functioning democracy. Constructive relationships between communities and the institutions of government make community engagement not only desirable but necessary. Community engagement enables a better understanding of a community needs and aspirations. On the 18th of October 2022, at a meeting held by the Overstrand Municipality in Kleinmond, Mayor Rabie called upon the Kogelberg Biosphere village communities to come up with an	

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				alternative proposal for managing the baboons in the area. A proposal for a non-profit Community Board of Environmental Trustees was presented to the residents as an option for baboon management which was well received by the majority who were present on the 3rd November 2022 in Betty's Bay and on the 10th November 2022 in Pringle Bay. On 30 March 2023, the Pringle Bay Baboon Information Officer (BIO) pilot programme was launched by KVET. Using trained, vetted locally engaged personnel, the BIO program's first obstacle was to manage the foreseeable complications arising from the increase of visitors to Pringle Bay during the Easter Holidays. At this time there was a general lack of human baboon conflict management in the Pringle Bay central business district. After nine months, KVET, through the collection and analysis of data, has established valid reasons why the baboons in Pringle Bay are encouraged to spend more time in the village. The reasons are as follows: 1. **Urgent Improvement of the Waste Management System in Pringle Bay Must be a Priority to Mitigate Human Baboon Conflict** **Pringle Bay Refuse Dump Site 2024** The Kogelberg Villages Environmental Trustees, who freely volunteer their services, and their advisors, have closely studied the data gathered by the BIOs about the behavioural patterns of the	

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				baboons who live in the Pringle Bay area and who frequent the village whilst moving between their various foraging sites and where they sleep from 7 am until 7 pm, seven days a week. The conclusions reached by KVET are backed up with expertise from scientists and primatologists. According to the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Chacma baboons are opportunistic omnivores that feed on a wide variety of food items and are able to change their diet relative to what is available in the environment. They prefer feeding on bulbs, shoots, roots, seeds or fruit. Their diet also includes invertebrates, small vertebrates and seashore life. Fungi and lichens are eaten as and when they are available. They will also feed on refuse from human settlements. Primatologist Dave Gaynor said that baboons have been in the fynbos ecosystem for two million years and have been a major proportion in terms of biomass. *"One can confidently say that if they are removed it is 100 percent sure to have an effect on the fynbos. Baboons play a significant role in plant dispersal and reproduction."* Research carried out in Pringle Bay by Erin Guth in 2005 confirmed that in terms of quantity, the baboons were effective dispersal agents depositing a seed rain rate of between approximately 12000 and 36000 seeds/km2 during the study period and a mean of 46 seeds per faecal sample. ***"It is clear that baboons play an important role in the ecosystem and that we need them to forage in the fynbos. However, the village can be a***	

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				tempting alternative with its possibility of high-calorie foods. Therefore, it is crucial that we keep the baboons from consuming human food by denying them access to our garbage and using baboon-proof bins. We can go further and baboon-proof our homes so they don't raid our fridges and when it comes to our gardens, preserve the fynbos and not replace it with vegetable gardens and fruit trees and of course never feed baboons directly." A number of methods have been tested over the past 20 years to solve the inconvenience associated with baboons trying to access and forage for anthropogenic food in the residents' homes, in residential and business garbage waste disposal bins and at the Pringle Bay waste dump site. Therefore we can safely deduce that the analysed data of the baboon's daily behaviour strongly suggests that an upgraded waste management programme should be a matter of priority to be considered by everyone who lives or chooses to visit Pringle Bay and everyone who utilises the Pringle Bay waste dump site including the residents of RooiEls. KVET has utilized the information collected, consulted with experts and carried out research to compile a proposal for consideration and comment by the Overstrand Municipality, the Pringle Bay Rate Payers Association, the RooiEls Rate Payers Association and the residents of Pringle Bay and	

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				RooiEls for the improvement of waste management system in Pringle Bay. KVET has also attracted a donor for the costs of the total overhaul and rebuild of the unsightly, ineffective waste dump site which is located at the entrance of Pringle Bay. This project is one of the most urgent areas to address since the baboons frequent the dump site numerous times a day. The dumpsite is no longer able to adequately meet the needs of the residents of Pringle Bay and RooiEls. A generous donation for the infrastructure, which will be designed and constructed with valuable input from all the stakeholders, means that the Pringle Bay Rate Association, the RooiEls Rate Payers Association and the Overstrand Municipality do not have to readdress their budgets in 2024. 1. **There is a Well Documented Long History of Baboons Living in Pringle Bay and Frequenting Village** In steep contrast to the narrative upheld by some residents in Pringle Bay, KVET and the Overstrand ECO Rangers are not taming the baboons or forcing them to stay in the village. Baboons have always walked through the village of Pringle Bay, they have always entered the residences that are not baboon-proofed and they have always helped themselves to the refuse bins that are not baboon-proofed. However, they were less visible due to the fact that there were more green areas available to them to forage and hide in.	

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				If you watch the documentary which was released twelve years ago, titled *Living With Baboons: The Town in South Africa Where Monkeys Rule,* it will give you an indication of the rapid development in Pringle Bay over the past decade and confirm the extreme loss of habitat for the baboons. The baboons now have no option but to walk along the roads, and more visible, there is no other way for them to reach their ever-diminishing foraging areas. The aforementioned documentary features Craig Spencer who worked for the Overstrand Municipality in the Department of Environmental Affairs. Craig Spencer is well respected in the wildlife environmental sector, he initiated the Marine Anti-Poaching Unit initiative in an attempt to try to curb abalone poaching in the southern coastal region of the Western Cape. Craig Spencer also initiated a number of poverty relief initiatives and was the manager of the Buffer Zone of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve. Craig Spencer has provided valuable expertise and imparted his knowledge and experience of working with the Pringle Baboons to KVET. ***"We have lost all the big herbivores already; baboons play an important ecological role here and should be left to move through the village. It does not take much to keep them out of your house. With a little effort, people can live with nature, but it takes a change in outlook and an adaptation to their lifestyles"*** **he said.** ***"So when we talk about human/wildlife conflict, and in this case baboons in the residential areas***	

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				of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve, I always maintain that we should never forget some basic principles: i ***Baboons will always occur there and therefore always cause a challenge. This goes for anyone who wishes to build in a wetland, fire-risk areas, or a sand dune. Sacrifices must be made and solutions sought.*** ii ***Responsibilities must be shared and it is unfair to expect authorities to provide a silver-bullet solution. Property owners have an equal responsibility to protect their property and find solutions to reduce conflict.*** iii ***One should never allow conflict with wildlife to polarise a community. Especially when living in a natural area such as Kogelberg. It could rather unite communities.*** iv ***The management of animals that cause conflict cannot be solved with science. Engineering solutions and scientific input can reduce impacts and losses. But mostly, the ethical questions must be answered.*** i ***Any solution will require a lifestyle change. Sacrifices will have to be made. Baboons are not logical and critical thinkers. We***	

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				are. Therefore, the Sacrifices must be made on our side. ii ***I say again- any actions taken or remedial measures put in place, must be ethical. If ethics are ignored, the community will be divided and conflict shifts from the focal animal to our human neighbours. Primate vs primate, nonetheless. Our species has walked on the moon. We access the World Wide Web and communicate around the world on a phone the size of a cigarette box. Yet we cannot outsmart a baboon? This is only because we are not tolerant and compromising.*** ***We lose the moral high ground if we choose lethal solutions before all other ethical solutions have been exhausted."*** 1. **Pringle Bay Residents Agree that Human Wildlife Solutions Negatively Altered the Baboon Behavior Patterns in Pringle Bay** According to information published by residents of Pringle Bay, the baboons in Pringle Bay were managed very well by monitors hired by the Pringle Bay Rate Payers Association, until when, in November 2019, the Overstrand Municipality were persuaded to employ a Cape Town-based baboon management company, Human Wildlife Solutions, a service ultimately paid for by the ratepayer. Almost immediately HWS, with permission of Cape Nature, began altering the normal foraging and	

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				sleeping patterns of the nineteen baboons belonging to the Pringle Bay troop. Their management strategy harassed the troop to such an extent that they changed the way the troop lived. HWS started moving the baboon troop daily towards Buffelsdal. In the latter part of 2020, they chased the Pringle Bay baboon troop across the R44 into the dam area where they were restrained by force. These allegations are confirmed by video evidence as well as signed affidavits. The void left by the small troop of baboons in Pringle Bay was filled by a troop numbering forty baboons who arrived from Hangklip in May 2021. Human Wildlife Solutions was awarded additional emergency funding via a deviation tender process worth millions of rands of tax-payers money in order to, amongst other, monitor and push back this troop of baboons from Pringle Bay. Due to insufficient scientific, geographical knowledge and or experience HWS did not realize that there was insufficient sustainable forage available in the Buffelsdal area and as a result the much smaller and weakened Pringle Bay troop returned to Pringle Bay. 1. **Reasonable Expert Ecological Explanations for the Increased Baboon Activity in Pringle Bay** To reiterate, one of the main functions of KVET is to collect data on the behaviour and daily habits of the baboons in Pringle Bay. This data is recorded in real time and then examined and analysed by a number of experts.	

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				Data collected by KVET BIOs and analysed and bolstered with interviews carried out with residents confirms that there is a notable increase in sustained baboon activity in Pringle Bay, with baboons from the Hangklip and Silversands troop increasingly making an appearance in Pringle Bay. Another one of KVET's expert advisors is Jenny Parsons M.Sc. (Rhodes). Jenny Parson is a naturalist, nature photographer and a member of various conservation societies including the Botanical Society of South Africa, Birdlife South Africa and the South African National Biodiversity Institute Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers programme. Jenny Parsons majored in Botany and Geography in 1980 and completed her postgraduate BSc Honours in Geography specialising in soils and hydrology. She completed her MSc in Geography in 2021 and her thesis was titled *"Understanding Human Wildlife Conflict: A Geographic Study of the Pringle Bay Chacma Baboon Troop."* Part of this study included analysing data recorded of the movements of the Pringle Bay troop of baboons between 2017 and 2019. Jenny Parsons has offered three perfectly reasonable ecological explanations as to why the Hangklip and Silversands troop of baboons is frequenting Pringle Bay. In her own words: ***Alien Clearing Project Discussions 26th January 2023***	

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				The Kogelberg Botanical Society organised a Sustainable Development Workshop for the Kogelberg Biosphere Transitional Zone was held on the 25th and 26th of January 2023. I formed part of the Wildlife Care Group on the second day which was convened by Michelle Watson. *The other participants of the workshop included representatives from the Overstrand Municipality and Cape Nature including, Liezl de Villiers and Steve Gildenhuys. Interestingly baboon discussions were not included even though they are part of the human-wildlife conflict in the transition zone of the biosphere.* *I specifically remember discussing with Corlie, Liezl and Steve the negative impact which the alien clearing project organised by the Kogelberg Nature Reserve and the Hangklip Conservancy, would have on the baboons in the area.* *I made them aware that the removal of the alien vegetation en masse would have an impact on the Hangklip, Silversands and Pringle Bay troops food supply. Had this been properly considered in the planning stages it could have been possible to remove sections over time so that it was not an immediate but gradual impact.* *I reminded them of the problem Cape Town had when the Table Mountain National Park initiated the pine tree removals and that a similar impact would be felt here. The consensus was however*	

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				that there should be sufficient natural food supplies for the baboons even though the landscape will be changed quite dramatically. *. Controlled Betty's Bay Burn Area Discussion 29th March 2023* *Cape Nature and the South African National Biodiversity Institute's Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers walked through the Overstrand Municipality Betty's Bay prescribed burn area on the 29th of March 2023.* *This discussion was not attended by official representatives from the Overstrand Municipality. I have included remarks from Steve Gildenhuys, Cape Nature below.* *This discussion was hugely informative as Ismail Ebrahim described the impact of fire on the fynbos. This was pertinent to the walk through in February and they were hoping to burn in March. I learnt that at the end of summer when it's dry, the fire intensity can cause damage to the flora and fauna while burning in the spring (e.g. Oct) the ground is still moist and the seed bank can boil and hugely impact the fynbos survival and recovery.* *We discussed the closed burn approach but the attending officials soon realized that an escape for the fauna was required which meant this could not happen. I did ask if the baboons would be safe and mentioned that the burning of the alien vegetation plus the fynbos would impact*	

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				the food supply of the Silversands, Hangklip and Pringle Bay troops. The decision was however taken to burn was purely for 'fire risk" and not linked to conservation in any way. ***. The Overstrand Municipal ECO Rangers Forced Dispersal of the Pringle Bay Troop of Baboons from their Natural Range*** ***The presence of all three troops in Pringle Bay is a first!*** ***There has, in the past, been interaction between the Hangklip and PB troops only. I am sure that moving of the Pringle Bay troop as I witnessed when walking on the beach) by the Overstrand Municipal Eco Rangers across the river to the northwest of the village is creating a void.*** ***It is well documented that this void will be filled by one of the other bigger troops, especially when they realize that have access to human-derived foods, rubbish bins etc.*** ***Any removal of adult males or further manipulation of the troop will escalate the current situation in my opinion. My advice is as follows: The Pringle Bay troop needs to be allowed to regroup to keep the other troop out (strength in numbers!).*** ***The Overstrand Municipal Eco Rangers need to keep the Hangklip and Silversands baboons out of the village!*** 1. **The Pringle Bay Baboons are Not Returning to the Sleep Site Because the Hangklip and or**	

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				the SilverSands Troop are Occupying the Ridge Above their Sleep Site As early as 1970 scientists from the Department of Zoology at the University of Pretoria and the Nature Conservation Division of the Transvaal Provincial Administration stated that ecological factors may result in variable social organisation and behaviour of baboons, the validity of any generalisations based upon some field studies of baboons should be re-assessed. Baboons in this study preferred sleeping sites in the rocky krantzes in the kopies which are similar to those in the Western Cape according to the study. Sleep sites have a particular smell and are marked with accumulations of dung and urine. The sleep sites are typically situated beneath overhanging rocks midway between the upper and lower slopes of the mountains. Sleep sites are selected for protection Baboons approach their sleep site in the late afternoon and occupy the site by dusk. Troops start their ascent as early as mid-afternoon. Importantly the study indicated that the baboon troops do not attempt to occupy sleeping sites until they had scanned the cliffs at length from beneath. A study published in the American Journal of Primatology in 1982 titled *Baboon Sleeping Site Preferences and Relationships to Primate Grouping Patterns* suggests that sleeping sites for baboons are not easily defended from other troops because they are large and usually three dimensional.	

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				This same study confirms that encounters between troops at sleeping sites may result in the displacement of one group to an alternative sleeping site or a less preferred site. According to the same study, baboons select nocturnal roosts with characteristics which suggest that choices of alternatives are based primarily upon their degree of security from predation. A study published in 2012 concludes that Leopards do not preferentially favour baboons as prey but they are considered the primary predators of baboons across Africa. Even in areas where baboons are abundant, their contribution to the leopard diet seldom exceeds 5% of biomass. It is suggested that the group's vigilance and their high mobility when escaping may limit leopard predation. A sleep study conducted on a troop of wild baboons revealed that face a slew of ecological and social demands that can disrupt sleep, specifically baboons sacrificed sleep to stay awake in new environments and to remain close to their group mates, regardless of how much they had slept the prior night or how much they exerted themselves the preceding day. The team of scientists from the Max Planck Institute of Animal Behaviour and the University of California revealed that *"Baboons are highly vulnerable to night-time predation and their fitness depends on maintaining strong social bonds. Trading off sleep to maintain alertness in novel, risky environments and*	

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				to remain close to group-ates during the night may therefore represent an essential adaptation." As previously stated, data collected by KVET BIOs and analysed and bolstered with interviews carried out with residents confirms the fact that there is a notable increase in sustained baboon activity in Pringle Bay, with baboons from the Hangklip and Silversands troops increasingly making an appearance in Pringle Bay. The data includes the range of areas on any given day, where the baboons forage naturally and where they drink when they access food waste or gain entry to residences. Furthermore, and of great importance, the Pringle Bay troop is not returning to their sleep site, they are choosing instead to sleep on the roofs of some of the residences in Pringle Bay. The reason that the Pringle Bay troop is not returning to their sleep site has been explained by Jenny Parsons. KVET has visited the sleep site and can confirm that the ridge above the sleep site is occupied by either the Hangklip or Silversand troop of baboons. The co-ordinates of the area have been recorded and other data has been recorded. Two female baboons have given birth recently, it is unlikely that the Pringle Bay troop would risk exposing their infants to the dangers of fighting for position with another troop of baboons.	

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				Overstrand Municipality Announces Adaptive Management Plan to Move Pringle Bay Troop Out of the Urban Area on the 29th of April 2024 According to a communication received by KVET on the 5th of January 2024 from Mayor Rabie, "The Overstrand Municipality is committed to keeping the baboons outside the urban edge, this has been the position she said since the inception of the programme in 2020." *"By habituating baboons and suggesting that it is acceptable for them to sleep in town on the roof and balconies of residences is not fair on the broader community in the area."* KVET would like to take this opportunity to deny, in the strongest possible terms, that they are habituating the baboons or encouraging them to sleep in the village. Please note that the baboons are wild animals and therefore cannot be encouraged to sleep in the village. In 2021 the residents of Pringle Bay highlighted the following points for change, these points are still applicable today: . No resident wants the baboons in their houses, but they also don't want baboons constantly harassed, chased and shot at. . A shepherding approach needs to be followed by all monitors. The previous system used in Pringle Bay by the PBRA/PBBAG was an	

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				excellent method of managing the baboons. The monitors were polite and loved the baboons. They also notified residents by blowing whistles, clapping and ringing doorbells when the baboons were in the area. . Under no circumstances should a baboon be targeted for removal or killing in the Biosphere. . The infringement of private property needs to stop. Pringle Bay residents are tired of seeing battles in their gardens. Plots are crossed on foot by monitors, damaging sensitive fynbos. . Waste management needs to be addressed. Baboon-proof bins must be used by residents. The public bins scattered all over the Overstrand need to be fixed and maintained to prevent baboon access. Holidaymakers need to be made aware by rental agents and/or homeowners of the baboons. Homeowners also need to ensure any waste is disposed of in the correct way, e.g. taken to the dump, not left on the side of the road. . Signage at holiday homes, restaurants and shops must be erected. The message should be clear: no feeding of the baboons, no illegal dumping. . No shooting or injuring of baboons. Fines must be imposed if anyone is found doing any of the above.	

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				. New residents should be made aware by estate agents that they live in a biosphere and it has animals that we need to protect. An information welcome pack should be provided to all new residents, and new builds and placed in the rental properties for the educational value it can provide regarding the presence of baboons in the area. . Houses must be baboon-proofed and access by baboons prevented. Special groups within the village should be set up to advise new residents on baboon proofing, etc. Building plan approval should be conditional on the inclusion of baboon proofing. . Shop owners in the central business district should display baboon information in their windows and have information pamphlets available to the public. Baboon-proofed bins and baboon safety doors should be requirements for all business owners. **Conclusion** WAPSA Members Oppose the Adaptive Management Plan to Move Pringle Bay Troop Out of the Urban Area Announced by the Overstrand Municipality on the 29th April 2024 WAPFSA hereby officially opposes the reintroduction of weapons as means to manage the baboons in Pringle Bay. WAPFSA is hereby officially appealing for the immediate cessation of the anti-baboon rhetoric and the dangerous disinformation campaign that is being	

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				allowed to perpetuate on social media, which is fuelling the aggressive behaviour of some of the men in Pringle Bay. KVET has conducted meetings with the South African Police Services and a criminal attorney and can confirm the activities that they are carrying out in Pringle Bay are not illegal. KVET is not collecting data on the residents of Pringle Bay, they are not hindering or obstructing the Overstrand Municipality employees in any manner whatsoever. KVET is carrying out valuable community work in Pringle Bay at no cost to the Overstrand ratepayer. A number of baboon experts, who have vast documented experience working with the Pringle Bay troop, have offered their learned opinions about the current baboon behaviour in Pringle Bay. A non-violent, transparent management strategy agreed upon by all stakeholders must be sought so that the troop can safely enter their sleep sites. The Municipality should be encouraged to rebuild the waste dump site at no cost to the ratepayers and to make sure that residents baboon-proof their homes and the waste bins.	
133	__ de Klerk		03/05 /2024	Herewith our comments regarding our major concerns as private individuals: 1. Tanker Services:	*Response:* *Please note that the Overstrand Municipality Tariff Policy contains the following stipulations (these conditions has not been changed during the current*

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				1.1 To introduce a change in policy on the back of a period of some of the most adverse weather conditions in the town is unjust and downright sneaky especially when stormwater drains are barely able to cope with the normal seasonal rainfall 1.2 It is not our choice to have to depend on tanker services. With all the modern machinery available, by now surely an adequate sewer system could have been provided 1.3 The sudden change in tanker service rates amounting to originally paying 70% of water consumption (irrespective of how many times they were called out) to R750.00 plus vat pay per callout is unacceptable By all means, identify those who are guilty of making "90 calls per month" and penalise them accordingly 1.4 Having lived here for seven years we have noted that tankers were operating frequently after-hours even when we had timeously called a day or two before a weekend. However, we believe overtime is no longer applicable for this service ... is this true? 1.5 The budget paper makes no mention of the two options available 1.6 There seems to be much confusion all round: Municipal staff are unable to explain the implications of a "one load" or	*financial period (2023/24) and has stated as follows for the past number of years:* *Section 9.5.6.* *(i) Consumers with conservancy or septic tanks that cannot connect to the network, may only apply to have their tariff changed at the beginning of a financial year before 30 September, or with a change in occupancy status (ownership/registration or new occupancy), which took place after 30 September.* *(ii) In case of conservancy tanks or septic tanks, the municipality reserves the right to change the tariff option should it become apparent that the sewer consumption is more than the water consumption for more than two consecutive months.* *Information regarding the enforcement of the policy in these instances where the municipality can determine that the sewer consumption is more than the water consumption for more than two consecutive months, was shared via the municipal newsletter for December 2023, as well as on other social media platforms.* *The proposed increase in the sewer tariff, as well as the factors impacting on the determination of the proposed increase are discussed in the Draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25.*

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				"two load" request saying it was "too technical" to explain 1.7 Using the formula of "70% consumption on household water" is also an unfair basis considering that we have all been encouraged to save water which we have done: not watering the garden; Jo-jo tanks, well-points to name but a few 2. Budget 2.1 The increase in the cost of tanker services is unacceptable 2.2 The budget paper makes no mention of the two options available 2.3 A solution should be found that is fair to the entire community 2.4 This area in the budget should be reviewed and a transparent explanation (one that is not "too technical") should be provided on households who have no other option than to make use of tanker services	*Please contact your nearest municipal office for information regarding the impact and on your own municipal account and feedback with regard to other operational matters as mentioned.*
134.	Northcliff Residents Group	__Bristow	03/05/2024	Please kindly find attached document from the Northcliff Residents Group regarding the OM 2024/2025 IDP and Budget documents. Kindly also acknowledge receipt of the attached document. **Submission in respect of 2024/2025 IDP and BUDGET Compilations** **Constituency:**	***Response:*** ***IDP, Ward Committees & Public Participation process –*** *Please note that only comments related to the Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25, will be dealt with by the Finance Directorate.* *Although many of the questions raised is rather referring to administrative and/or operational*

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				• Kindly note that the matters and points presented in this document reflect the concerns and views of the Northcliff Residents Group • Please note that these latest concerns expressed in this document (3 May, 2023), are once again similar to the inadequate and flawed 2023/2024 Draft IDP + Budget process and the email document in which we also submitted our concerns and unacceptance, and received an inadequate uninformed response in 2023 • The majority of concerns and deficiencies presented below in this document (3 May 2024) have been raised and tabled on numerous occasions and recorded in multiple emails, documents and images submitted to the Ward-3 Councillor, and Overstrand Municipality (OM) senior management and Officials. **Ineffective Ward-3 Committee Meetings & Councillor Performance:** • The Ward-3 Committee system, absence of regular proper scheduled meetings and public participation is ineffective – this has been raised on many occasions previously • The Ward-3 Councillor is, with respect, ineffective in terms of her engagement, understanding of the technical and economic challenges facing Hermanus and the Overstrand, dismissive • Meetings chaired by the Ward-3 Councillor and Mr Anver Wyngard (now suspended) are ineffective and typically dysfunctional. **Flawed IDP/Budgeting System:**	*matters, the following comments are provided in general -* ***Format of the Draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –*** *The content of report tabled in Council (March 2024) complies with legislative requirements. The report is also reviewed by the Provincial Government on an annual basis.. Additional information is also supplied where explanations and context are provided.* *The municipality is constantly considering presentation of documentation to ensure compliance, but also user friendly presentation, and the usefulness of information in documents.* ***Cost-of-Living increases -*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the*

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				• Kindly be reminded that we highlighted fundamental flaws and deficiencies in last-years IDP/Budgeting process to the Municipal Manager a (MM) and OM Team • The situation and information once again presented in the 2024/25 documents again reflects the same deficiencies as was the case for 2023/2024 **Background to the OM's IDP and Budgeting Process:** • Cost-of-Living increases and challenges affecting all households, particularly Pensioners, Young families, and Disadvantaged Residents and communities • Weak local and national economic development, and the absence of a growth strategy and Plan for the region • Unsustainable on-going influx of South African Citizens and Foreigners into the local Overstrand Communities • Infrastructure challenges Observations: • The Draft OM Budget as received is cluttered with irrelevant information • It is too lengthy, the page numbering has no logic, it contains repetitive content, and numerous inaccuracies • There is no crisp Executive Summary, with sensible summary tables and graphs that adequately reflect the current OM financial situation	*tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –*

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				• There is no concise summary of the key challenges that face the OM, which should be prioritised • There is no outline and Plan provided of how these will be addressed in the immediate (1 – 3 years), and longer term +3 years • The documentation and content is inadequate and unprofessional for a Municipality and Team that has supposedly had 11 Clean Audits ? ➢ In-migration ➢ Spiralling employee-related costs, and similarly contractor costs ➢ Expenditure that outstrips Revenue – This should be addressed as a priority and remedial actions put in place, including payments to Directors that are well above defined rates, and excessive overtime which is not managed and supervised adequately, ➢ Inadequate Service Delivery and wasteful expenditure due to lack of oversight and QA/QC of work programs, jobs never completed on the first attempt, and lack of planning and project management skills at all levels (including lacking of training and accountability) ➢ Decreased investment in capital projects ➢ Questionable financial controls ➢ Lack of information and transparency in respect of Fraudulent situations (Fuel-card transactions supposedly amounting to about R45 million, suspended OM employees), the short and long financial implications thereof, what punitive actions have been implemented in respect of the culprits, and how similar situations will be avoided in the future?	*Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –*

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				Key Concerns: Our key concerns in respect of the recently public IDP and Budget documents include the following: **Planning and Intervention Requirements:** In summary the following are proposed as starting points: • **Construct and Publish a Draft 5-Year Plan** with clear deliverable and cost estimates • **Robust Town Planning** - densification and awarding variations seems to be the name of the game without due process • **Infrastructure Upgrades** - Planning and Management - the ongoing influx of people of All colours and creeds into the Overstrand is unsustainable on infrastructure and many other parts of the IDP and Budget and needs to adequately flagged (documented) so that short and long-term implications and solutions can be identified where possible. New and ongoing maintenance and repairs to infrastructure across the Overstrand is not keeping up • **Local Economic Development** - There is a great need to utilise and optimise all the many attributes of the Overstrand, not just wine, whales, shark-diving, and Tourism. The manner in which the HCM was dealt with was immensely destructive, there is a smart and expensive Industrial Park near Fisherhaven which +/- 2 years later is standing idle (apart from Storage Units), and unemployment, vagrancy, homelessness and poverty continue to	- *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for*

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				ratchet upwards. This part of the OM Budget and Planning should require priority attention and locals (including Community members), experts, and professionals engaged to offer genuine long-term solutions. Liberating and facilitating the many positive attributes of the under-utilised Township Economy should be appraised? • **Public Transport** – Repeated comments have been made by the OM that this will not work – please provide the feasibility study that shows this to be the case, and what engagements/ investigations have been done regarding partnerships with Taxi Owners, and other creative solutions. The lack of parking is likewise becoming a challenge to the longer-term economy of the Village/Town and surrounding businesses and areas. • **Environmental Degradation** - this is ongoing across the Overstrand, with an urgent need to remove invasives (thereby ensure long-term water resource scarcity management, reduce infrastructure damage increasingly experienced with blocked and broken storm-water drains). A professional Baboon management plan and program is required for Voelklip. **Recommendations:** • **Review and compare the Draft Budgets of peers** – for example George, Mossel Bay and Swartland which are simple and concise	*municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***Spiralling employee-related costs - including payments to Directors that are well above defined rates, and excessive overtime -*** *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* *- Additional overtime due to loadshedding*

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				• **Ensure robust Transparency and Communication** - the obvious lack of informed Overstrand Municipality communication, blocking of communications from ratepayers and residents, and ineffective public participation processes in respect of many important local matters and developments should be rectified as a priority. • **Ineffective IDP and Budgeting Process –** no IDP and Budgeting process can be undertaken and published by the OM unless there is open and informed communication, sharing of information, transparency and robust publication participation • **Lack of trust and communication** is progressively undermining the effectiveness of local government in the Overstrand at a time that the country, province and local authority can least afford this situation • **Utilize the Immense Pool of Skills/Professions in the Overstrand** - it is concerning that the immense experience and expertise is not engaged by the OM, as for example the comprehensive OM Financial Analysis by Errol van Staden and Team, at a time when the OM is financially challenged, unemployment, poverty and vagrancy are increasing rapidly across the Overberg and nationally, and loss of skills and capital flight from the Country is accelerating – • **South African Constitution** - The statutes and statements on communication, roles and requirements of Government (at all levels) embedded in the Constitution should be revisited and adhered to (*see extract from Section#152 of the RSA Constitution included at the end of this*	- *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* - *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* ***Inadequate Service Delivery and wasteful expenditure / Questionable financial controls –*** *The municipality maintains a record of immediately reporting any theft/fraud immediately to authorities, inclusive of following the necessary disciplinary procedures and attending to implementing additional controls.* **Decreased investment in capital projects -** • The funding mix results from the funding sources available, with a conservative approach to surplus funding available in outer years (thus no capital funding from own surplus in future years).

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				document). • The proposed service charge increases, and require detailed and properly motivated inputs, rationale, and motivation for the proposed changes • We request a revision of the Ward-3 Committee Meeting process as a priority, a twelve-month schedule of meeting be published, and the roles and requirements of these meetings and the Ward-3 Councillor be implemented according to SALGA requirements • The objective of the Ward Committee Meeting process is to ensure professional engagement between Residents, the Councillor, and the Overstrand IDP and Budgeting process – this situation is dysfunctional at present and has been so for years **Position of the Northcliff Residents Group:** • Proper, informed and regular compilations of information that relate to the short and long-term development, maintenance and growth Plans for Northcliff, Ward-3 and the Overstrand are also urgently required **Conclusions:** We request that the above IDP and Budget matters raised and outlined in this document be addressed and responded to professionally. The current 2024/2025 IDP and Budget documents reflect the inconsistency in the delivery of basic	• The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability. ***Key Concerns:*** ***• Construct and Publish a Draft 5-Year Plan with clear deliverable and cost estimates -*** *The municipality adheres to the compilation of plans, inclusive of requirements for content. The Draft MTREF Budget for 2024/25 has also been compiled to comply with prescripts regarding formats and information to be presented in the report.* ***• Infrastructure Upgrades - Planning and Management -*** *The main focus of the Municipality's infrastructure pipeline is:* • *Water: New water sources, develop and upgrade of water treatment plants* • *Waste Water: Develop and upgrade water treatment plants, pump stations and bulk pipelines* • *Electricity: Develop new HV substations (Gansbaai and Hermanus) and upgrade MV and LV networks* *The funding mix results from the funding sources available, with a conservative approach to surplus*

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				municipal services, ineffective communication, lack of transparency and sharing of information and knowledge, and inexperience and shortage of skills sets to address the many challenges faced by the Overstrand and its residents. The documented economic and financial challenges the OM faces are obvious in all respect. These challenges and appropriate effective resolution and remedies require urgency, transparency, sharing of information, and informed collective solutions in the interests of achieving positive IDP and Budget outcomes in the interests of All Overstrand parties, including Ratepayers, Residents, Communities, Businesses and the Overstrand Municipality (Local Government). **Acknowledgement of Receipt of Document:** Please be so kind as to acknowledge receipt of this submission.	*funding available in outer years (thus no capital funding from own surplus in future years).* *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* ***• The proposed service charge increases, and require detailed and properly motivated inputs, rationale, and motivation for the proposed changes –*** *The above points are contained in the Draft MREF Budget Report for 2024/25, thus representing a comprehensive document to allow for these motivations and proposed increases to be discussed in the document.*
135	Friends of Rooiels	__Brink	03/05 /2024	1. ANNEXURE C: RATES AND TARIFFS: Tariff Item S72 Levying of an Appeal Fee 1.1 We request that the exemption note to tariff item S72 relating to the payment of an appeal deposit in the case of an appeal in terms of the OM Municipal By-Law on Land Use Planning, be amended to read as follows: "Note: No appeal fee payable in case of an appeal submitted by an objector or the Municipal Manager "	**Response:** **ANNEXURE D: TARIFF BASKETS: Basket of Electricity Tariffs: Capacity Charge** Please note that a tariff / charge for electricity can only be applicable for customers residing in an Overstrand municipal distristribution area where the municipality is supplying electricity. Other comments related to tariffs / charges, were considered by the Budget Steering Committee – before-mentioned comments will also be included in

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				2. ANNEXURE D: TARIFF BASKETS: Basket of Electricity Tariffs: Capacity Charge 2.1 The examples given in Annexure D would appear to create confusion, in that it is not made clear that these baskets will only apply to towns that buy their electricity from OM, and not to those towns that buy directly from ESKOM. We refer to the invitation to comment on the draft budget. We would appreciate it if the OM would please consider the following: 1. ANNEXURE C: RATES AND TARIFFS: Tariff Item S72 Levying of an Appeal Fee 1.1 We request that the exemption note to tariff item S72 relating to the payment of an appeal deposit in the case of an appeal in terms of the OM Municipal By-Law on Land Use Planning, be amended to read as follows: "Note: No appeal fee payable in case of an appeal submitted by an objector or the Municipal Manager " 1.2 The provision in S72 that the appeal fee is refundable in the case of a successful appeal is in our opinion not a solution for appellants other than the original applicant. 1.3 A fee for an appeal by a land use applicant, thereby wishing to acquire a new land use right, is justified. But in our opinion a fee for an appeal by a property owner, wishing to protect his property against	the final budget report to serve before Council on 31 May 2024.

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				derogation of his property rights, is in our opinion **not justified.** 1.4 We submit that the appeal fees by objectors is no material source of income to the OM, and it does not nearly compensate the OM for the administrative cost of dealing with the appeal. 1.5 We would further submit that the levying of the appeal fee against objectors is unconstitutional and unlawful: 1.5.1 The deterrent effect of the levy operates contrary to the Constitution, which expressly facilitates the protection of proprietary rights 1.5.2 The deterrent effect of the levy operates contrary to the Municipal Systems Act, which expressly places a duty on municipalities to protect the proprietary rights of ratepayers. 1.5.3 The deterrent effect of the levy operates contrary to the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (PAJA) which facilitates the protection of rights, including such rights as proprietary rights. 1.5.4 We draw the attention that City of Cape Town does not levy such appeal fees. 2. ANNEXURE D: TARIFF BASKETS: Basket of Electricity Tariffs: Capacity Charge 2.1 The examples given in Annexure D would appear to create confusion, in that it is not made clear that these baskets will only apply to towns that buy their electricity from OM, and not to those towns that buy directly from ESKOM. 2.2 We draw the attention that it is our understanding that this capacity charge will not be applicable to, for example, Rooiels and Pringle Bay, which obtain	

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				electricity directly from ESKOM. ESKOM, and not the OM, is also responsible for the maintenance of our electricity infrastructure. 2.3 No doubt ESKOM will in its new tariffs build in a recovery for loss of electricity sales due to loadshedding, commensurate to the OM's new capacity charge.	
136	__ Woodrow		03/05 /2024	We comment on the Overstrand Municipality Draft IDP and Budget (24/25) as private individuals **Context** • With Background GDP growth in 2024 anticipated to be in the region of 1.4% on the back of lower household consumption expenditure • Lag of employment growth post covid 19 economic recovery • CPI expected to drop to circa 4.9% in 2024. • Current year tariff increases for respective basic municipal services in the range of 6.5% to 7.5% • Sudden change in tanker service charges (70% to pay per request) impacting households **Observations:** • Service charges for waste water management proposed increase of 13.15% appears to be out of line and well in excess of proposed tariff range of 6.5% to 7.5% • It is stated that that these increases are on the back of fuel prices and regulatory compliance • But earlier on in the report it is recognised that fuel prices have been falling!! • Fuel prices hit all household budgets, those lucky enough to be in receipt of income have to manage within household income. • How much of this increase is down to the Municipality's change in	***Response:*** *The tariffs quoted in the comment received (for example water and waste water) are not correct. Please consult the budget report again.* *The impact of various factors on the costs for these services was discussed extensively in the draft budget report.* *Please note that the Overstrand Municipality Tariff Policy contains the following stipulations (these conditions has not been changed during the current financial period (2023/24) and has stated as follows for the past number of years:* *Section 9.5.6.* *(i) Consumers with conservancy or septic tanks that cannot connect to the network, may only apply to have their tariff changed at the beginning of a financial year before 30 September, or with a change in occupancy status (ownership/registration or new occupancy), which took place after 30 September.*

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				charging structure to pay per request for water waste removal impacting some households • Is the out of line increase anticipating additional levels of income being generated? **Concerns:** • There is no overt mention of pay per request in the budget paper only the 70% policy • No household chooses to have a septic/conservancy tank but accepts that is the solution provided by the Overstrand for the removal of Waste Water in some areas of the region • To implement changes on the back of a period of adverse weather conditions • To implement changes on the back of a period where the municipality had imposed water restrictions to households (lower water consumption) • Water was provided from JOJO tanks, some of which ended up in septic/conservancy tanks. • How volumes of sewage impact households on mains drains compare to households on septic/ conservancy tanks when excess rain falls • Drains not readily available for the removal of excess rain water on the municipal roads • It is well known that water will always fi nd an escape route. • Correspondence from the municipality does not include accurate figures for the basis of the change in charging policy (in our situation) • Municipality staff unable to explain the implications of a one load or 2 load tanker request. Told it was too technical to explain?? **Recommendations** • With rising costs alternative solutions have to be found. A household calling for tanker services 90 times in a 3 month period is a	*(ii) In case of conservancy tanks or septic tanks, the municipality reserves the right to change the tariff option should it become apparent that the sewer consumption is more than the water consumption for more than two consecutive months.* *Information regarding the enforcement of the policy in these instances where the municipality can determine that the sewer consumption is more than the water consumption for more than two consecutive months, was shared via the municipal newsletter for December 2023, as well as on other social media platforms.* *The proposed increase in the sewer tariff, as well as the factors impacting on the determination of the proposed increase are discussed in the Draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25.* *Please contact your nearest municipal office for information regarding the impact and on your own municipal account and feedback with regard to other operational matters as mentioned.*

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				justified concern • Base changes on an annual period, using the 70% calculation • Or • Increase the tariffs for sewage so that all households take up some of the strain • Or • Household can have one free pump out per month anything additional has to be paid for **Summary - Our Position** • I agree that something has to be done to control these costs but it has to fair to the whole community. It should include a considered approach and not what appears to be a quick fix. • I ask that this area of the proposed budget is reviewed and that a transparent explanation is given to households on tanker service charges.	
137.	__Redford		03/05/2024	I would like to make the following comments and would appreciate a response per email to patred@iafrica.com: 1) Will OM consider reducing the size of the Draft Budget document (879 pages), to a more user-friendly content, for ordinary residents to read with ease. This may relieve frustration and encourage more residents to respond and participate. 2) Will the new 'organogram' resolve the concerns many have, regarding suitability of some councillors/directors and senior managers to function effectively in posts which are not particularly within their area of expertise or experience? 3) Portfolio Committees and Mayco members play a significant role in decision making. What skills	***Response***: *The municipality is constantly considering presentation of documentation to ensure compliance, but also user-friendly presentation, and the usefulness of information in documents.* *Although many of the questions raised is rather referring to administrative and/or operational matters, the following comments are provided in general -* ➢ *Councillors are political office-bearers, elected and appointed by Council in their respective roles.* ➢ *Directors are appointed in accordance with the requirements of a legislative process that has*

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				training is provided for these role players to justify such high salaries and performance bonuses, irrespective of whether they perform or not. 4) Why does the OM remunerate some employees at levels far higher than its official grading? 5) How does SALGA view this practice? 6) What specific skills development programmes have been delivered to OM employees in Senior Management and above, during the past 2 years? 7) What basic training do councillors receive during their initial term of office and how is this funded? OM's budget reflects declining spend in this area, compared to years prior to 2021. 8) Succession planning is of deep concern and dependency on 'long service employees' rather than introducing new younger better qualified appointees seems to be an uncomfortable trend. Whilst experience is valued, surely good qualifications reign supreme in senior management and decision-making portfolios? 9) Development tariffs seem to be very low. When will OM review this crucial tariff table and bring it up to current cost requirements, it seems very outdated. 10) Overtime spend is high, and has been, very high irrespective of natural disasters. How does OM moderate this and which department plays a constant oversight role. 11) Is it normal practice (ie a SALGA requirement) for a Mayor to approve the performance bonus of the MM, and vice versa? Which other officials participate in this procedure.	*to be followed, inclusive of the necessary qualifications and experience for a particular position.* ➢ *All employees are remunerated in accordance with the approved staff structure at a remuneration approved by Council in terms of the relevant legislation, policies and or national/provincial authorisation.* ➢ *Salga is the Employer organisation representing municipalities, and is responsible for annual salary negotiations on a national level, on behalf of municipalities.* ➢ *The Mayor does not approve the performance bonus of the Municipal Manager, the Council does after considering the report as required by legislation.* ➢ *Any allowance to either councillors or employees are in accordance with policies approved by Council.* ➢ *Councillors, inclusive of the Mayor are elected as political office bearers, retirement date has no relevance.* *Development tariffs are determined in terms of the policy as approved by Council, which policy complies with the prescripts of legislation.* *Overtime - The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding*

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				12) Vehicle allowances and fuel : For some Mayco members, the distance travelled to their homes each night, is extensive. The profile of vehicles are generally luxurious. To what extent is this expense controlled by a maximum claim p/a or p/m or p/km? Please indicate where this table may be viewed. 13) What is the official retirement age for the position of Mayor or any Mayco member? Many thanks, I look forward to your response.	➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.*
138	__Watson		03/05 /2024	I would like to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by the Overstrand Municipality. Having experienced an almost nil Baboon threat over the last years has made a huge difference to living a normal life without the uncomfortable thought of ones home being invaded I look forward to a positive outcome.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program*

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					beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
139	__Pfister		03/05 /2024	The attached proposal is provided further to the Ward 13 meeting held in the OM auditorium on 2 April 2024 and as requested by The Mayor, Dr A Rabie and The MM, Mr Dean O'Neill: Reference is made to our concerns (issues), as recorded in numerous emails addressed for the attention of the Overstrand Municipality (OM) in recent years; My personal reports and recommendations made to various departments; and In the absence of satisfactory response and/or conclusion to these issues, we provide the following recommendations for your attention. PROPOSAL IDP AND BUDGET 2024/5 The following information is provided further to the Ward 13 meeting held in the OM auditorium on 2 April 2024 and as requested by The Mayor, Dr A Rabie and The MM, Mr Dean O'Neill: Reference is made to our concerns (issues), as recorded in numerous emails addressed for the attention of the Overstrand Municipality (OM) in recent years; My personal reports and recommendations made to various departments; and	***Response:*** *Comments regarding the IDP will be responded to in a separate communication.* *Specific matters related to the service rendering and upkeep of the ward, can be logged/addressed through the ward committee.* *These inputs, together with the Ward Wishlists as compiled by the respective Ward Committees, are discussed and motivated to the Budget Steering Committee, to be placed on the Operational, or Capital Budget, as might be appliable.*

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				In the absence of satisfactory response and/or conclusion to these issues, we provide the following recommendations for your attention. 1. SAFE PASSAGE FOR ALL ROAD USERS IN LYNX AVE., VERMONT 1.1 LYNX AVENUE SIDE WALK A full account of our concerns "Safe passage for all road users" regarding the essential need for an appropriate side walk in Lynx avenue was forwarded by email for the attention of : The Mayor, Dr A Rabie, on 19 March at 14:38; and Email "Proposed Amendment – IDP/Budget 2024/5 to Mr D O'Neill, MM, and the CFO on 10 April at 16:40. This matter also gained motivation as one of the top priorities of the Ward 13 committee during their special meeting on 11 April. RECOMMENDATION That an appropriate IEA be considered as a matter of some urgency to allow for safe passage of pedestrians and motorists between the R43 and Siffie Crescent, with due consideration for maximum visibility for all road users at the intersections and side junctions. 2. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY 2.1 DEVELOPMENT PROCESS	

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				There has been a great deal of housing development in Vermont in recent years. However, in the process road surfaces, side walks, paving and curb stones have been destroyed by the developers, builders, home owners and/or their service providers at the expense of the ratepayers. Numerous accounts of this including actual photos, dates, times and registration numbers of service provider vehicles have been provided, but, to the best of our knowledge no action has been taken to recover the repair costs. Accordingly, we again question the existence of OM policy regarding Developers responsibility and accountability regarding e.g. encroachments of OM property as it is apparent judging by the continuous destruction of the above that there is no policy and/or enforcement thereof. 2.2 APPROVAL OF DEVELOPMENTS AND AFFECTED PARTIES Reference is made to our emails "Hazardous situations about Caracal Close" addressed to Messrs S Muller and Mr T Steenberg dated 13 June 2023 at 18:33 and 20 March 2024 (with several members copied). 2.3 MANAGEMENT BODIES OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS Property developers often initiate the establishment of Sectional Title and Home Owners	

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				associations. All too often the objectives and service of these entities deteriorate after a few years to the detriment and frustration of the new owners. RECOMMENDATION That OM Policy be established whereby developers, builders and property owners be given strict guidelines and conditions whereby they are held accountable for any misuse, destruction or accidental damage to OM property in the process of the development of private property. That approval of developments must not be granted without due public participation, especially considering affected parties in the adjacent residential areas. That management bodies of Sectional Title complexes and Home Owners Associations must produce a legal constitution acceptable to the OM; and That every such organisation be held accountable, especially where reference is made to their constitution in the title deed of the private property, to produce on demand the minutes of every Annual General Meeting of their organisation. 3. WARD COMMITTEES 3.1 FUNCTION When considering the following it should be remembered that the Ward committees are understood to be the official mechanism by which matters of the ward are considered and reported.	

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				Having served on the WARD 13 committee some time ago it came to my attention that unanimous decisions were not always implemented as planned. One reason being that on occasions the item would disappear from the agenda before the activity was appropriately attended to. Examples of this are the carnage on the R43 between the Kidbrook and Hawston intersections and the Lynx avenue side walk. Each year a "Wish list" apparently designed to address the true needs of the community is put forward as a recommendation for the OM budget. However these items if not achieved also sometimes disappear; item 2 on the list may become item 6 the next year; and PRIORITIES that serve the true needs of all communities in the Overstrand are not consistently addressed with equal consideration by the WARDS; this defeats the objectives of service excellence e.g. Security should be well placed as a priority in every Ward. Matters of concern in our community were presented to the Ward 13 committee on 14 November 2023. Feed back was to be given during the next meeting scheduled for 20 February 2024. This meeting was then "closed for public participation" and moved to 4 April. This meeting date and location was then moved to 2 April in the OM auditorium and the purpose of the meeting changed to that of a IDP and Budget presentation. Needless to say this resulted in fewer members attending the meeting which is contrary to the purpose of Ward policy. These meetings were	

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				traditionally held in the De Wet hall in Onrus to facilitate participation. This resulted in members of our community considering that it was a waist of time attending or forwarding matters of concern via this medium as it had become apparent that little or nothing transpired in the interim. RECOMMENDATION That an action list or work sheet be kept by all ward committees pending the satisfactory completion of all items registerred on such lists; That such lists be kept as a permanent item on the agenda and carried over to the following year if not completed in the current financial year; That Ward committee meetings should be held consistently and be open to the public as intended and determined by the Ward committee policy; and That "Priority lists' as determined by the Ward committee should be open for discussion at a public meeting each year well prior to submission to the OM. Committees could issue a 'tick box' Priority questionnaire at such meetings to gauge the opinion of residents. 3.2 REPRESENTATION AND COMMUNICATION In terms of the policy related to ward committees, as the official communication mechanism between the OM and the residents, members must represent an organisation and be appointed accordingly. However it is my experience that not all members have had	

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				the ability to complete their function in that the activities of the committee are not exchanged effectively with the residents and accordingly residents are ill informed of the ward committees achievements. RECOMMENDATION That every ward representative must provide a copy of the minutes of the annual general meeting of their organisation which should highlight their activities and achievements during the year. This report should include the means by which they provided effective feedback to residents. Social media and newsletters could be utilized for this purpose. That each organisation represented on the ward committee provide proof of its support base e.g. proof of how many of the ward residents it represents. It serves little purpose if the organisations represented on the ward committees only represent a fraction of the total number of persons resident in the wards. That individuals should be permitted to be members of ward committees provided the individual can provide proof of the number of residents he/she represents thus qualifying his/her membership. At present it is our consideration that the organisations serving as ward members do not necessarily serve the interests of the majority of the residents of the ward. These reports should reach the Director of Communications by the end of April each year.	

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140.	__ Botha		03/05/2024	Ek was uitstedig en het eers vandag tot my ontstelttenis vernem dat die Munisipaliteit weer beplan om die Bobbejaan monitors af te skaf. Ek woon reeds 20 jaar is Hermanus en het dus tye beleef met en sonder monitors. Wat ons tans beleef is ongekende vrede deurdat die huidige opset baie doeltreffend werk. Hier in Voelklip het die bobbejane met tye hoogty gevier, met aansienlike koste implikasies vir inwoners om hulself te beskerm teen feitlik weeklikse inbrake van troppe warteen ons ons moes beskerm met omvattende diefwering, en die ongerief om met geslote deure en vensters jaar in en jaar uit te moet leef. Die diere is slinks en rats , en ten spyte van ons beste pogings het hulle tog ingekom en die huis bevuil met kos, vuil pote ens. Boonop bevuil hulle die strate veral wanneer hulle die sogenaamd "baboon proof " vullis drommme omgekeer kry en die wereld vol strooi. Die koste aan die gemeenskap is ongetyveld groter as die koste van die huidige diens. Ek vra dus nederig dat die besluit heroorweeg word end at die diens voortgesit word.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
141.	__ Taylor		03/05/2024	I wish the baboon management to continue PLEASE, funded from whatever budget. I am 83+ live on my own, quite easily+ happily but cannot cope with a troop of baboons attempting to get into my house with half pulling at the closed windows in the front+ the other half rattling the doors+windows at the back. Life has been bliss since December. I still live hermetically sealed but don't have to worry about an invasion.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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					However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
142.	__ Vollgraaff (Mev.)		03/05/2024	Ek, DeVerra Vollgraaff, is die eienaar van 'n woonstel in Franskraal: La Provence nommer 3. Hiermee wil ek (ook namens al agt eienaars van La Provence) amptelik beswaar aanteken teen die voorgestelde buitensporige verhoging in munisipale tariewe. - Die tariefverhogings is bokant die huidige inflasiekoers en daarom onaanvaarbaar. - Daar is twee maniere om 'n begroting te hanteer: Die maklike een is om belasting te verhoog; **die uitdagender een is om kostes te bestuur**. My versoek is dat kreatiewer gedink moet word om kostes beter te bestuur en dat **<u>betalende</u>** belastingbetalers, nie gestraf word met tariefverhogings bokant die inflasiekoers nie.	***<u>Response:</u>*** ***Service Increases*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to*

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					respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years. *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and*

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					parcel of rendering a service. *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.*

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					- *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec,*

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					Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.
143.	__Cilliers		03/05/2024	I have studied the current Overstrand Municipality IDP, and quote from it in bold below: **Critical issues addressed in the WSDP are:** **The phased implementation of the Water and Sewer Master Plans,...** **To store, dispose or treat all waste that cannot be avoided nor reduced at licensed facilities with regular operational and environmental monitoring and in accordance with regulatory requirements.** **STRATEGIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR INCLUSION IN THE IDP ARE...** **...THE PHASED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WATER AND SEWERAGE MASTER PLANS** The upgrading of the sewerage system in the Ward 4 parts of Westcliff – currently by noisy, smelly and unreliable removal from septic and conservancy tanks by a tanker-truck service - to a **water-borne sewerage system**, has been requested for inclusion on the IDP since the term of office of the late Councillor Lianda Cronjé. This issue has not been presented for inclusion on the IDP by any of our	***Response:*** *IDP related comments will be addressed in a separate response.* *Implementation of the water and sewerage masterplans –* ➢ *The funding mix results from the funding sources available, with a conservative approach to surplus funding available in outer years (thus no capital funding from own surplus in future years).* ➢ *The municipality is actively working on ways to access additional funding sources so that investment in infrastructure can be increased. This has to be done responsibly to ensure affordability and sustainability.* ➢ *The extension of the waterborne sewer networks into areas not covered yet could not be included in the 2024/25 budget due to high priorities in terms of upgrading needs at several wastewater treatment plants and sewerage pumpstations.*

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				Ward Councillors, even though the need for an upgrade is clear. Despite the drawbacks of the tanker system, the ratepayers who are negatively impacted by it are faced with punitive charges if they have to apply for service in an emergency. Neither the current Ward 4 IDP wish-list, nor any other documents reflect the desire of Ward 4 Westcliff residents to be linked to the existing Hermanus water-borne sewerage system. It would be extremely favourably regarded if the new phased implementation of the water and sewerage plans of the IDP could make provision for the installation of a water-borne sewerage system for Ward 4, to be connected to the existing water-borne system used in Ward 3, which passes through Ward 4 to the sewerage treatment works at Schulphoek Road – hopefully in our lifetime... Please acknowledge receipt of this request.	
144.	__ Oberholzer		03/05/2024	Die aangehegte brief moet asb gesien word as 'n ernstige versoek dat die begroting nie onvoorwaardelik op die belastingbetalers afgedwing word nie, maar dat alles moontlik gedoen word om die koste te besnoei en soveel as moontlik inligting vooraf aan die Wyke beskikbaar te stel. Verwys die items wat ek graag tov Sandbaai sal wil weet, soos in my brief gevra. Dit het tyd geword dat die belastingbetalers sinvolle inligting kry oor elke koste item, per wyk. Dit kan net vertroue en meer	***Response:*** *The municipal administration is responsible for submission of various budget requests (operational funding as well as capital budget funding) in, to ensure that operational requirements are met and capacity is provided in relation to the anticipated demand for services, also guided by the master plans for services. These plans are updated on a regular basis to ensure accuracy and alignment with statistical data.*

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				begrip by die belastingbetaler skep. Ek sien met verwagting uit na die inligting soos in my brief versoek. In my onkunde en met bietjie hulp van ander, het ek probeer om iets wys te word uit die begroting, maar is net oorweldig deur honderde bladsye inligting, maar geen detail nie. Daarom sal ek graag meer spesifieke inligting wil hê, wat my hopelik sal help om te verstaan hoe Sandbaai in die groot prentjie inpas. · Hoeveel is die **Inkomste**, uit eiendomsbelasting, wat uit Sandbaai bygedra word en hoeveel is die totale inkomste vir Overstrand uit Eiendomsbelasting? · Die **Kapitaal begroting** behoort vooraf **toegedeel** te word aan elkè wyk. Hoeveel van die **R152.3m** sal Sandbaai kry en wat sal daarmee gedoen word. · Die **R295.20m**, behoort ook **toegedeel** te word. Sandbaai het spesifieke behoeftes waarvoor ons graag geld sal wil hê. o Seël van strate en spuit van gras op teer oppervlakte. o Pro-aktiewe optrede tov strate wat oorspronklik "chip and spray" gedoen is en nou erntig agteruit gaan. o Potholes, moet behoorlik gedoen word! Nie met Quarry Dust nie. o Cleaning Project and Coastal Management vir die verwydering van indringers. o Selfs die **R115.1m** wat toegedeel is aan "basic services infrastructure", is vaag en	*These inputs, together with the Ward Wishlists as compiled by the respective Ward Committees, are discussed and motivated to the Budget Steering Committee, to be placed on the Operational, or Capital Budget, as might be appliable.* *It is however important to note that not all projects are included in the Final Draft Budget due to the affordability/availability of funding, to implement the specific project.* *It must be furthermore be noted that the municipality is run as a single organization, and the allocation of all resources (funding/ staff/ machines & equipment/ materials) will be allocated in accordance with affordability and most pressing need/legislative requirements. The property rates for Sandbaai will thus not be utilised for Sandbaai, or Hermanus Hights for their area, since the whole pot of money needs to provide services and facilities to all areas.* *Projects across the Overstrand (250KM coastline), must be considered and prioritised, in some instances based on a requirement for refurbishment to prevent subsequent damage to networks or extensive maintenance of entire areas of the network, if not attended to, or expansion to keep up with demand of our increasing population.*

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				behoort vir elkeen van die volgende 5 items per Wyk allokeer te word. Al wat ek wil weet, is hoeveel gaan Sandbaai daarvan kry - _ Water infrastructure R41.7m _ waste water R26.3m _ waste (solid??) R2.5m _ electricity R44.6m _ Subtotal R115.1m _ Balans R180.1m _ Totaal R295.2m **Wat is die moontlikheid om die uitgawees te probeer besnoei om die grootste gedeelte van die tekort van R114.921m te voorkom?** Hoeveel kan uit die 2 items hier bo **bespaar word**? Maak dit 10%, dan is dit R40m?! Dan is daar nog ander items **waarop sekerlik bespaar sal kan word** om die tekort te help verminder of uit te skakel. · **Personeelkoste** - R 587185000 Bespaar 5% R29m. As die Munisioale Bestuurder en sy Direkteure omgee, behoort hulle, gegee die verwagte tekort, iets by te dra tot die poging om die verwagte verlies te bekamp. So ook is die personeel sekerlik nie geregting op verhogings bo die inflassie koers nie, veral omdat hulle reeds 'n enorme las op die gemeenskap is. · **Kontrakteurs** – R316 048 000 Bespaar 10% R31m	*Please note that priorities are reviewed on an annual basis with the other towns in the municipality. Commitments for multi-year funding must be approved by council for multi-year projects, if these projects will be essential to maintain the level of services or to continue the availability of services.* . *Various matters reference / commented on - please also refer the relevant Budget Reports to confirm any projects for Sandbaai, as might be relevant for the draft budget. The Annual Report and the Integrated Development Plan of the Overstrand Municipality can also be consulted to obtain more information regarding planning for your area.* *The municipality considers the budget continuous, to determine performance of revenue as anticipated, also spending of budgets, to ensure that effective service rendering can be maintained.* *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.*

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				Is dit noodsaaklike dienste? Kan dit nie by amptenare ingepas word nie? · **Elektrisiteit** grootmaat aankoop – R484 477 00 Bespaar 10% R48m Wat is die moontlikheid dat die Munisipaliteit die sonkrag wat daagliks deur inwoners weggegooi word, gratis en verniet te kan gebruik? Regtig, daar behoort 'n plan gemaak te kan word. · **Operasioneel** - R191 421 000 Bespaar 5% R9m · **Hierdie syfers tel op tot meer as R157m.** Ons vra net dat die begroting, gegewe die ekonomiese druk**, deeglik per koste item, bereken word en die berekeninge beskikbaar gestel word, per wyk.** Sandbaai het nie 'n bo gemiddelde welgestelde bevolking nie, maar is beried om ons eie behoeftes te finansier en te help waar dit noodsaaklik en regverdigbaar is. Speel net oop karate met ons. Wat dra ons by en wat kry ons? Ons sal ook **graag wil weet** hoekom die volgende projekte in Sandbaai gedoen is/word, waar die **planne** is, wat elkeen se **koste** is en hoe **publieke deelname** verkry was. · Meentstraat se speelpark? · Die Trappe / paviljoen af see toe, uit Branderdraai? · Die paadjie (baie netjies, dankie) vanaf Ericastraat na die see toe? · Die gruispad en "vloedbeheer" vanaf Nico vdM, see toe?	*The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* ➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires.* *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* *Rates and Services increases -* *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.*

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				· Die seël van strate. Hoe is bepaal waar geseel gaan word? · Potholes, wat soms met Quarry Dust gevul is? · Die stormwaterslote wat oop gegrawe word, soms baie netjies, dankie, maar soms ook nie nodig nie. Waar is die planne van **Golden Harvest se sloot** en waarom word dit nognie behoorlik gedoen nie? Die kasduikers onderdeur die ingang is steeds te klein. Met bietjie meer moeite kon die probleem tot 80/90% verminder word. **Waarom word die bamboes op ons swemstrand nie gereeld verwyder nie?** Die Konsessiehouer doen goeie werk, maar dit is nie goed genoeg om die swemplek gerieflik vir swemmers en veral vir kinders, te maak nie. Dankie vir die ekstra moeite wat gedurende vakansies gedoen word. 'n Laaste opmerking. Die inkomste vir dienste soos water, elektrisiteit, riool en vuilgoedverwydering, moet slegs wees om elke spesifieke diens se verwagte koste te dek. So ook moet die bekikbaarheids heffing en die **gebruikstarief** afsonderlik bereken word. Dit is net regverdig teenoor diegene wat probeer bespaar op verbruik, om slegs te betaal vir wat gebruik word. Ook behoort die **verbruiktariewe vinniger te eskaleer** bo die gemiddelde behoeftes om te (oor)leef. So is die "beskikbaarheid " van elektrisiteit, plus nog heffings, ook te bevraagteken?	*The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.*

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				Wees verseker dat die belastingbetalers die Munisipale Amptenare 100% sal ondersteun, sodra ons die gevoel kry dat die Amptenare **omgee** en ons nie net blatant ignoreer nie. Ek sien met afwagting uit na antwoorde op hierdie vrae, sodat ek bietjie uit die duister kan kom.	*Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *Please be assured that the four (4) basic services (electricity, water, sewerage, refuse removal) has as objective ringfencing the cost of the service, to establish the true cost and revenue of a service rendered by the municipality. With cost of supplying the service to customers ringfenced, tariffs are determined to be cost reflective for a service, and to avoid cross-subsidisation of these four services.* *Specific matters related to the service rendering and upkeep of the ward, can be logged/addressed through the ward committee.*
145	__Laubscher		03/05 /2024	I have noticed that no funding was provided for the management of baboons in Voëlklip as from 31 December 2024.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government*

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				As you might be beware of, I have agitated/ pleaded with the municipality for many years to provide funding to control the baboons in our suburb. I have worked in the Kruger National Park for 29 years and therefore know that one can never "mix" wild animals and humans. If you allow that to happen it will cause havoc and tragic accidents. If the municipality does not act in this regard, residents will take it in their own hands to protect themselves and their property. No one can blame any one for protecting his life against a wild animal. Having worked in Kruger and other wilderness areas in Africa, i.e Malawi, Botswana and Mozambique, for many years, I know that rogue baboons are one of the most dangerous wild animals - just have a look at their canines. I have seen many injuries caused by baboons that attacked humans. Just to give you an example, a large baboon can kill a leopard. Who is going to take responsibility if a baboon attacks a kid in our suburb. I once again plead that you re-think your position on the management of baboons. To date, the management of baboons that was implemented quite a number of years ago, has proved to be very successful. Why do we want to change something that has worked? Kindly aknowledge receipt of this e-mail message.	*will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
146.	Pearly Beach Ratepayers Association	__ Coetzee (Mrs)	03/05/2024	The Pearly Beach Ratepayers' Association wishes to raise three points regarding the 2024/25 Budget:	***Response:***

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				1. The Pearly Beach Ratepayers' Association notice that no provision has been made in the budget to enhance the water flow into the Pearly Beach clear water dam, by the eradication of the alien trees, currently growing in the area of the five feeder springs that supply water to the dam. We request that provision be made in the budget for this task, please. 2. We cannot find any provision being made for boreholes to be drilled in this area. We note that provision is made in Hermanus, but not in Pearly Beach. A borehole in Pearly Beach should not be as expensive as Hermanus, as we will not have to drill into the Table Mountain aquafer, but only into one of the many underground streams in the area. Funding is therefore requested to be made available for this, please. .3 The Pearly Beach Ratepayers' Association proposes that businesses, (especially restaurants) still be allowed to place a standing order for sewerage removal from conservancy tanks, particularly during the holiday season. We propose that a tariff be included in the list of tariffs for a surcharge should the load uplifted be less than 75% of 5000 lt. The Pearly Beach Ratepayers' Association would be grateful for your favourable consideration of the above proposals.	1. *The budget for Invasive Alien Clearing is contained in the Operational Budget of the Environmental Management Department.* 2. *A pre-liminary investigation is under way to identify possible drilling sites for boreholes in the Pearly Beach area. As soon as the outcome is known, more information will be shared.* 3. *Processes for requests for sewerage removal from conservancy tanks are managed in conjunction with the management team and executive management.*

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147	__ van der Westhuizen		03/05 /2024	I, Burgert van der Westhuizen, resident in Voëlklip, Hermanus, hereby confirm my support to Hermanus Baboon Action Group. I request that the municipality reconsiders their decision to end the Baboon Management Programme. Please consider to get baboon management back into the IDP (Integrated Management Plan) for 2024 to 2029, and back into next year's budget.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
148	__ Hallett		03/05 /2024	I would like to request that you include the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget 2024 as it has been a tremendous success in keeping the baboon troops out of the Voelklip, Hermanus Heights and Fernkloof areas of Hermanus. Facilitating this would help other organisations, who help with the implementation of the BMP to proceed with their plans.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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					However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
149	__ Lord		03/05 /2024	I am rather disappointed to hear that the Overstrand Municipality is terminating a very successful baboon management programme. I have two properties on Tenth street in Voelklip and a couple of years ago we were inundated with baboons. Twice they were inside the house, once inside a room where my grandchildren were playing. For the last year we have been clear of baboons thanks to the management programme. I believe from the monitors that it takes a couple of years to train the bad behaviour out of the baboons and it has certainly worked. My concern is that it will return quickly, and we will then need to wait for two or three years to train the bad behaviour out of the baboons. Maybe the answer is a reduced programme where the different troops are monitored once a week to reinforce the good behaviour that they have been taught by this excellent programme.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
150	__ Bylsma		02/05 /2024	We, K S (Mr) and C C (Mrs), being the joint owners of 99 Fernkloof Drive (Erf 5819 HHH) hereby lodge the strongest possible objection to the Municipality's proposed discontinuation of the current baboon management plan. Before presenting the grounds on which this objection is based, some background information may be appropriate. ***Brief Background:*** We have owned property in Hermanus Heights (HH) since 1985, and have been permanent residents living in 99 Fernkloof Drive (which borders the Reserve) since 1998 – ie for some 26 years. For many of those years we have been plagued by baboons – notably during the periods when there were no baboon monitoring groups (of which there were several) appointed by the Municipality; but even then, there were problems, and to our memory, only one of those prior groups was reasonably effective. ***Grounds For Our Objection:*** The current baboon management group (BMG) are far and away the best, most highly skilled and effective in exercising the baboon monitoring/control	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				function that we have experienced in the 26 years we have lived in HH; we, and to the best of our knowledge all the other HH residents, as well as people in the surrounding/nearby areas, have had no (or at worst minimal) difficulties with these animals subsequent to BMG's appointment. Not only is the group highly efficient/effective, it also works very long hours (12 or more hour shifts), is exceedingly conscientious and most unobtrusive – one hardly notices that their presence!! Moreover, their personnel warn joggers (and particularly those with dogs) of baboons in their vicinity – and even, at times, accompany them to ensure their safety!! In our opinion, they are one of the very few compensations we (ie the rate payers) receive in return for the exorbitant rates we pay!! We further point out that if BMG's services are terminated, the Municipality will, in the future (as they have been in the past), inevitably be heavily pressurised have to appoint individuals/groups to exercise baboon control .We wish to stress that it is inconceivable that the Municipality will be in a position appoint any such others that would be any way near on a par with BMG!! We fully appreciate the Municipality's desire to limit expenditure, but submit that there are many other ways in which that objective can readily be achieved without diminishing service to the public and/or revenue to the Municipality.	

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				For example: Cutting down on the hordes of "traffic wardens" hanging about Gearing Point and in the old harbour area. Being elderly and long retired, we park at Gearing Point nearly every morning at about the same time and drink coffee before taking our dogs for a walk. During the very short periods we are there, we see up to ***five*** different Wardens all sequentially checking the same vehicles for valid licences!!! Similarly in the old harbour (and surrounding area) where we walk our dogs; only ***very*** occasionally do we see a ticketed vehicle!! Furthermore, only very recently (on 30/04/2024 @ circa 09h45), there were a staggering 7 of them sitting on benches sunning themselves and doing nothing!!! We find this crass waste of the rate payer's money exceedingly irritating – to put it mildly. Moreover, we are sure that there are many more other ways to limit such wasteful expenditure. ***Conclusion:*** We reiterate that the termination of the Baboon Management Group's services would be not only yet again precipitate a completely untenable baboon situation, but would also be a exceedingly poor reward for the excellent/dedicated service that the Group has provided. We trust that this motivates our objection satisfactorily, and are prepared to respond to any any queries and/or enlarge upon any aspect thereof.	

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				We apologise for any short comings in this submission; however, we wish point out that this has been occasioned by the exceedingly short time within which we have had to prepare this document. Lastly, we should mention that we are both hard of hearing, and therefore request that any queries, requests in respect of clarity and the like be emailed to us, our address being <bylsma@hermanus.co.za>	
151.	Mrs__Strijdom		02/05/2024	I am writing in connection with the Baboon Management Plan.This plan has proven to be very effective in our community and was a great success. We could live in peace and enjoy being safe in our houses. I had numerous encounters with baboons in my house and on my property.Needless to explain the mess they leave behind and the fear and anxiety the kidz experience when they enter the property. They damaged my property several times. I wholeheartedly support the extension of the Baboon Management Plan and appreciate your attention to this matter.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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152.	__ Margetts		02/05/2024	We would like to add our names to those wanting the Baboon Management programme to the IDP for 2024-2029. In the past 6 years that we have been living in Hermanus, the Baboon management programme has been very successful in keeping baboons out of residential areas and homes. This has resulted in increased safety and security for us and our pets. We do not want to have to be prisoners in our own home due to fear of baboon invasions, unable to leave outside doors open during the day.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
153.	__Hamman		02/05/2024	As I understand the OM is budgeting for the Baboon Management Plan only until Dec 2024. I hereby strongly request that operational funding be allocated for the full financial year instead of only six months. During the past few school vacations we as grandparents never had to be concerned about the safety of our grandchildren. We were also able to leave open our windows without the fear of baboons destroying our property.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find*

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					an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
154.	__ Espach		02/05/2024	We own properties in Voelklip and Kwaaiwater and we are very aware of the problems caused by baboons when they enter the suburbs below the mountains. I believe the details of the problems have been expressed by stakeholders/ other concerned residents. It is dangerous to domestic animals, the baboons and residents in affected areas and damaging to properties and tourism in the area. The existing Baboon Management Initiative has been very successful in limiting raids into the suburbs. We support the extension of the inclusion of the Baboon Management Plan (and the costs involved) in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/ 2025 through to 2029.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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155.	__Swanepoel		02/05/2024	To the Relevant Parties concerned, It is with deep concern that I am aware that no budget has been allowed for Baboon Management in the affected areas, especially Voelklip, although it appears on the Ward 3 Wishlist under point 3. This service to the residents cannot simply be abandoned! **Reasons for continuation of Baboon Management;** • If they are not monitored, it will only be a matter of time & all the hard earned effects, and the correlating money that has been spent on this, will be negated. • The negative effect on the residents of previously baboon affected areas will return to a conflict zone, which from an 'Eco' perspective, will not be good for tourism in Hermanus. We need to demonstrate a symbiotic living style with Nature around us. It would be sad if we were to revert to residents shooting or other cruel means of keeping baboons at bay. • The negative effect on the homes and the sale thereof, of residents in these areas. • For the baboons & humans, maintaining SOME form of 'baboon management maintenance plan' is of utmost importance. **Possible suggestions;**	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				• For the management plan be adapted to a maintenance plan, paying special attention to for example; checking on their presence in the mornings & late afternoons, keeping an eye out on rubbish collection days. • As this is a Nature issue, to involve Cape Nature owing to the possible consequences of certain residents unfortunately reacting aggressively towards the baboons & employing illegal methods to 'protect themselves' from the consequences of uncontrolled baboon activity. • A suggestion is to involve the Working on Fire staff, who are located at the Cape Natures office grounds on the border of Voelklip. These staff members are already familiar with the mountains/terrain, have some training in the environment and are fit and physically suited to assist with this, with some extra training. They are already located in the area, using local people who live in Hermanus. This will also help with the fitness training of the WOF staff....instead of sitting at the Cape Nature property for days on end when their services are not needed (and they are not undergoing training), they would also be maintaining their fitness... if they were to possibly go up the mountain/into the adjoining reserve area once or twice a day to monitor the baboons. This is surely a more productive way to stay fit than running up &	

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				down the streets of Voelklip, as they sometimes do once a week. The effects of the Baboon Management plan has had such positive effects on both the baboons and ESPECIALLY the humans of Hermanus, that the maintenance of this should be much easier to implement. Trusting that the above will be taken into consideration.	
156	Hermanus Baboon Action Group	__Hill	02/05 /2024	I, Marlene Hill, support the Extension of the Baboon Management Plan!!! **IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY BABOONS IN HERMANUS EAST AREAS:** **VOELKLIP, FERNKLOOF AND ESTATE, HERMANUS HEIGHTS, KWAAIWATER AND A PORTION OF EASTCLIFF (as determined by the Overstrand Municipality).** **The following information is important and will affect you:** 1) The contract with the baboon management service provider, HWS, ends in December 2024. 2) The assignment from Cape Nature and Dept of Environment enabling Overstrand Municipality (OM), to appoint a service provider, expires in December 2024. **3) There is no provision for Baboon Management Plan in the OM Draft IDP or Budget for 2024/2025.** This means there will be **no baboon monitors from December 2024.**	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				4) The 2 documents (Draft IDP and Budget) are out for public comment **until 3rd May 2024**. **What does this mean?** Property owners in affected area will likely revert back to the chaos of 2016/2017/2018 when baboon troop raids into urban areas became unmanageable, property values and sales plummeted, residents had to live barricaded in their homes, children were afraid to play outside and the elderly felt vulnerable in their own homes. Areas became less desirable to weekenders, holiday makers and investors. Baboons were poisoned, shot at, and harassed by dogs trained to chase them. Conflict was a daily occurrence, between neighbours and towards baboons. **Success of the program and repercussions of withdrawal** For close to 5 years, Hermanus East areas have progressed from an average of 7 house raids per week, to maximum 3 over the past 4 months! The success of the program cannot be denied, and many **new residents have invested heavily in good faith**, into these areas. The high desirability of properties, recent rates adjustment and increased weekender and holiday rentals and escalated tourist activity validate this. Experience proves a lapse of just a few days, will revert the troop or some individuals back to raiding habits, thus influencing younger baboon generations. **What is Hermanus Baboon Action Group (HBAG) doing to resolve the dilemma:**	

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				1) HBAG requested a meeting with significant role players and decision makers, to present a proposal, addressing concerns affecting almost 3000 residents in affected areas of Hermanus East. HBAG was finally advised this week that OM is prepared to arrange a meeting, as requested, to explore solutions with the primary role players. 2) HBAG has initiated exploratory discussions with board members of Hermanus SRA, Director Stephen Muller, Councillor Lerm, and brief consultations with the Mayor, Municipal Manager and CFO. 3) HBAG has advised Cape Nature and Department of Environment of the dilemma facing affected communities and appealed for an extension of the assignment for a further 5 years, to facilitate baboon monitoring in the area, once again. Without Cape Natures' participation, the program cannot happen. The OM will need to coordinate this with urgency. **Proposed funding mechanisms and implementation:** 1) HBAG understands the budgetary constraints of OM at this time. Therefore, HBAG's proposal relies on collection of funds from the affected community via the/an SRA, relieving the OM of an unfunded mandate. This would be a minimal monthly amount from each affected property owner; however, the long-term benefits are enormous for the entire area.	

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				2) The SRA would not be expected to manage or run the program, but merely function as a conduit, or collection mechanism of funds, from affected community, by OM, to be paid to a service provider. All applicable SRA policy/bylaw requirements/ voting procedures/ timeframes would be followed. It is a lengthy complex process. 3) OM would still be responsible for the tender process/appointment of service provider once the assignment from Cape Nature is signed. 4) **A collaborative arrangement** needs to be established to ensure predictable, safe community funding, proper tender procedures, and oversight of the project. 5) A **perception survey** in the affected community will take place shortly. 6) The proposal and draft costings currently only include the specific areas mentioned above, only monitoring of the Voelklip Baboon troop in so far as transgression over the urban edge is concerned. The HBAG proposal does not facilitate other areas (those affected by Onrus/Hamilton Troops). **What can you do to get Baboon Management back on the IDP? Please diarise!!** 1) **BEFORE 3rd MAY** Email rlouw@overstrand.gov.za to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be included in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2024/2025 through to 2029 (a five year period). Confirm your support for extending the program based on your experience and concerns should the program be dismissed.	

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				2) **BEFORE 3rd MAY** Email cfo@overstrand.gov.za to appeal for the Baboon Management Plan to be facilitated in the Budget, as a preliminary amount, to enable collaborative/supportive arrangements to be undertaken by OM, if required. Facilitating an SRA component or similar community-based contribution would need to feature in the IDP and budget. Smaller items such as veterinary costs, a small office facility, tagging or darting, could be considered and budgeted for as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM. 3) **BEFORE 3rd MAY** Copy in the above to info@hermanusbaboons.co.za to indicate your support for this initiative. 4) Monitor the media, check your emails, check your neighbourhood WhatsApp groups progress reports/updates. 5) Future Public meetings may be arranged by HBAG for communities affected, to advise progress, when a proposed collaboration has been consolidated by agreement with relevant role players. **6)** Please circulate this to your neighbours and those you know in the affected areas. Email: info@hermanusbaboons.co.za. Visit www.hermanusbaboons.co.za Hermanus Baboon Action Group is an elected member of Ward 3 Committee, a properly constituted non-profit organization, served by 5 voluntary committee members, for more than 5 years.	

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157	Cliff Path Management Group	__ DeWar	02/05 /2024	Attached, please find comments in respect of the Draft IDP and Budget for your perusal and consideration **Submission in respect of dratt IDP on Budget dated 2024/25** **Constituency** Cliff Path Management Group (CPMG) **Context** - Access to specific budgets - Ancillary structures (Rams Bridge, Mossel River bridge, Benches, signboards, handrails, Fences and Dirt Bins) **Observations** - Whilst we appreciate that budgets are constrained, the Cliff path, forming a vital part of the Tourist offering, needs to be maintained and safe for all the use. CPMG continues to embark on fundraising initiatives but requires OM input to assist in the process. For CPMG to budget, it needs to know what financial resources OM has to expend on, for instance cutting and clearing of vegetation, removal of alien vegetation, repairing of street furniture (benches, Signboards, bins etc.) - Rams Bridge and Mossel River Bridge, although not part of the "Actual Concrete path" form an integral part of the overall experience of the 12km walk. Both of these structures are currently in a state of disrepair, and are not only dangerous to the public, but also create a poor image to path users.	***Response:*** *There is no dedicated budget for the Cliff Path. The municipal Council is not in a position to take any decisions in view of the current court case in the High Court, since this matter has has not been concluded/finalised.* *The interaction between the CPMG and the Municipality is regulated by the Co-Management Agreement.*

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				Rams bridge, whilst 'Made safe in part' is an unsightly partially demolished structure in a prime tourist locality. - Despite on-going discussions/complaints and surveys, there are numerous broken benches, signboards, bins, ablution facilities, handrails etc. In certain cases, benches have been replaced without being secured to foundations nor numbered for security purposes. **Concerns** - An inadequately maintained Tourist attraction of this nature not only impacts on OM and CPMG, but the entire Hermanus economy. - The current situation needs addressing urgently. **Summary** - As CPMG, we require clarification on the above mentioned points.	
158.	__ Lategan		02/05/2024	I am writing to advocate for the inclusion of the Baboon Management Plan in the upcoming budget. As a concerned taxpayer, and someone who has closely followed the program's impact, I believe that allocating a preliminary amount for this initiative is essential. **Background**: The Baboon Management Plan has proven effective in mitigating human-wildlife conflict within our community. By implementing strategic	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.*

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				measures, it has significantly reduced baboon-related incidents and ensured the safety of residents. Recognizing its success, I urge you to consider its continuation through budgetary support. **Collaborative Arrangements**: The Overstrand Municipality can play a pivotal role in collaborative efforts. Allocating a preliminary budget would enable OM to facilitate supportive arrangements, ensuring seamless implementation of the plan. I propose that an SRA component or a similar community-based contribution be featured prominently in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and budget. **Specific Considerations**: While planning the budget, I recommend allocating funds for the following smaller items as a gesture of collaboration funded by the OM: o *Veterinary Costs:* Ensuring the health and well-being of baboons through regular veterinary care. o *Small Office Facility*: Establishing a dedicated workspace for program coordination and administration. o *Tagging or Darting Equipment*: Enhancing monitoring and research efforts. By budgeting for these components, the OM will demonstrate its commitment to responsible baboon management and community welfare.	*However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				I appreciate your attention to this matter. Thank you for your consideration.	
159	Hermanus Botanical Society	__ Verster	02/05 /2024	Please accept the attached as comments from Hermanus Botanical Society on the draft IDP and 2024/2025 budget. We would like to start by congratulating Dr O'Neill on the achievement of his PhD degree. It is certainly an asset for this administration to have a Municipal Manager with the knowledge and recognition that this qualification implies. On behalf of the Hermanus Botanical Society (HBS), I wish to make two comments that relate specifically to items in the documents under consideration that are of direct interest to HBS. 1. The Environmental Management Services division of the Municipality is responsible for managing an environmental asset that is in large measure responsible for the attraction of national and international tourists to this region and the revenue they bring to the local economy. There is also an obligation to manage protected areas and proclaimed Biospheres, Nature Reserves and Open Space zone1 properties, in terms of environmental legislation. Given these obligations over an extensive geographic area, it would seem that the amount of R25 218m allocated to this division is low and only very marginally increased from the previous financial	***Response:*** *The functions of the Environmental Management Department are funded from the Operational Budget, with a total proposed budget for all services/responsibilities for Environmental Management to the amount of R25 218 000, for the 2024/25 financial year.* *It must be noted that the budget only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months. Taking this into consideration, the increase in the budget is generous compared to the increases for other Departments.* *It must be noted that the Municipality's Environmental Management Department is only responsible for **municipal properties** declared as Municipal Nature Reserves in terms of the NEM Protected Areas Act, and **municipal properties** zoned as Open Space 1: Nature Reserve (but not declared as Nature Reserves).*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				year. Co-operative agreements with civic organisations help fund the management of these areas, but this does not go far enough. The danger is that an important pillar of the local economy is under-resourced, with widespread implications for all communities. If should be recognised that the environmental attractions of the Overstrand are fundamental to tourism, and therefore this should be a priority in terms of budgetary allocation. We would like to express our thanks for reinstating the Fernkloof Advisory Board. It adds an important link in the chain of co-operation between the municipality and the community and its' input has been missed over the last few years. 2. The management of the baboon troops in the eastern section of Hermanus, has been handled effectively with positive results for both residents and baboons, over the last few years. It should be noted that in the Ward 3 IDP priorities, the continuation of the Baboon Management Programme is rated as second on the priority list. The termination of the contract in December 2024 and the absence of any replacement to maintain the management of the troops in eastern Hermanus is a serious concern. HBS is aware that HBAG has been considering other options, including community funding in a structure similar to the HSRA. It is important that there is a handover to an alternative	

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				management agency before December 2024. It is hoped that the Municipality will facilitate this even if they are not considering funding it. It is recognised that these are challenging times for local government with competing pressures from different stakeholders. We congratulate the Overstrand Municipality on their recognition as a top performer and for their consistency in achieving clean audits and hope that they will leverage off this in serving the community in 2024/2025. As I am sure may be expressed by all stakeholders, we wish for a steady hand in leading the administration through the next financial year.	
160.	__ Binge		02/05/2024	As a resident/home owner in Voeklkip I am very concerned about the plan to stop the current Baboon Management Programme. Living on 1st Street the difference in activity is marked when there is no programme in place. It is in the best interests of both the residents and the baboons that we continue to have these wonderful monitors in the area. Please reconsider this decision and allow the programme to continue.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
161.	Hermanus Baboon Action Group	__Redford	03/05/2024	**COMMENTS ON DRAFT BUDGET OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY 2024/2025** **Background and Constituency:** Hermanus Baboon Action Group (HBAG) is an elected member of the Overstrand Ward 3 Committee. HBAG is a properly constituted Voluntary Association with 5 committee members and an established community representative body (since 2018) for property owners in the Hermanus East baboon affected areas of Voelklip, Fernkloof and Estate, Hermanus Heights, Kwaaiwater and a portion of Eastcliff (as determined by the OM). HBAG is a member of the Baboon Liaison Group for Eastern Hermanus and has attended all meetings associated with the Baboon Management Plan (BMP) East since inception, several other baboon related meetings in the Overstrand and meetings held in the Cape Peninsula arranged by Cape Nature over the past 6 years. HBAG engages with local and international primatology experts from time to time. HBAG collaborates constantly with the OM Waste Management department, campaigns tirelessly for responsible waste management in the residential areas of Hermanus East, at local schools, creches, community groups and libraries promoting waste management and baboon awareness. HBAG is active on social media platforms and is well	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*

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				supported on Facebook and Instagram. HBAG baboon awareness website www.hermansubaboons.co.za has been active for 6 years. **Hermanus Baboon Action Group (HBAG) notes the following:** Overstrand Municipality's Mayor stated publicly on 24th April at OMAF that the existing Overstrand Baboon Management Program (BMP) will come to an end in December 2024. The contract with service provider HWS to manage baboons in the Hermanus East area expires in December 2024. The compactum between OM, Province and Cape Nature expires in December 2024. **HBAG COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BUDGET 2024/2025:** Baboon Management in the Overstrand is not included in the draft budget for 2024/2025 as either Opex or Capex. **However:** HBAG is aware that in the Western areas of Pringle Bay and Bettys Bay, **EPWP workers** (funded by Province/Government) are currently being trained as baboon monitors. **HBAG notes:** Page 17 of 879 pages: Table 4: EPWP (Schedule 5b): The budgeted amount for 2024/2025 represents almost half of the previously budgeted amount.	

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				1) Please explain why this amount is now reduced although simultaneously, EPWP skills training is undertaken? 2) What is OM's intention/backstop, should sufficient allocation of EPWP funding not be awarded by Province for a properly managed program in all affected areas? 3) Given the successful implementation of the BMP in the Hermanus East areas, why is OM reticent to encourage the community to contribute towards an SRA/ similar type model, to enable a process of reliable funding from the community, for a properly managed BMP? (This initiative would relieve the OM of the burden of funding an 'unfunded mandate'). **Justification for inclusion of Baboon Management in the Budget:** The baboon affected communities of Hermanus East comprise of more than 2500 property owners, representing a large proportion of the electorate in the area. Property values have escalated recently, to the **significant benefit of the OM**. **Investment:** The areas are now highly desirable for investment, as a consequence of the success of the BMP. Property owners have invested heavily and confidently, in these areas, in good faith, directly as a consequence of the successful BMP. **Tourism:** to the area has greatly increased since the implementation of the BMP and weekend visitors feel	

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				comfortable to enjoy the area, without compromise or threat. **Human Wildlife conflict:** The BMP has proven effective in mitigating human-wildlife conflict within our Hermanus East community. There has been a dramatic reduction in baboon invasions since the start of the program. The attached HWS report for February 2024 attached provides evidence of the success, compared to 2018 figures. **Safety of Baboons:** The risk of injury and suffering for the baboons, is reduced dramatically due to the proper implementation of the BMP. Poisoning, road deaths, attacks by dogs, pellet gun injuries and long-term suffering due to sepsis from injuries are now rare incidents. By implementing long term strategic measures, the BMP has significantly reduced baboon-related incidents and ensured the safety of residents, encouraging consistent investment and tourism into the affected areas. HBAG believes it is incumbent upon the Municipality to have a duty of care to its citizens/ratepayers as well as the baboons. **Specific Considerations**: HBAG recommends allocating funds for the following items as a gesture of collaboration by the OM: o Veterinary Costs: Ensuring the health and well-being of baboons through regular veterinary care.	

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				o Small Office Facility: Establishing a dedicated workspace for program coordination and administration. o Tagging or Darting Equipment: Enhancing monitoring and research efforts. o Collaborative funding by affected communities/OM and Province as a public/private initiative (PPP) By budgeting for these components, the OM will demonstrate its commitment to responsible baboon management and wellbeing and community welfare. **Page 332 of 879 pages: Waste Management Vehicles:** HBAG appreciates the inclusion of R1 500 000.00 for allocation to Waste Management (Vehicle) as we understand the essential efficiency required to perform a good refuse collection service, particularly in areas affected by baboons. An increase in allocation of funds for a new compactor vehicle would ensure continuity of service, given that the compactor vehicles seem to breakdown regularly. New refuse truck is positioned as Item 13 on the Ward 3 Priority list. HBAG is appreciative of the proactive methods employed to manage the waste (incl. implementation and enforcement of related by-laws). HBAG feels it is unreasonable of OM to simply abandon the BMP without due consultation with the communities affected, or at least with their elected representatives. Time required for communities to	

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				seek alternatives/plans to possibly supplement the costs, has not been considered and the communities feel aggrieved and disappointed by this. **HBAG supports the following:** 1 That OM extend the compactum allowing OM or its agents to continue implementing baboon management in Hermanus East areas (as determined by OM: Voelklip, Fernkloof and Estate, Kwaaiwater, Hermanus Heights, portion of Eastcliff). 2 That OM reconsider its draft IDP and draft budget to include: 3 Funding to implement or support baboon management for Hermanus East areas. This funding may be in various forms, and we request OM to investigate the option that will best serve the community. 4 Funding to allow the appointment of an independent service provider. 5 EPWP allocation of funding to allow OM to appoint staff to manage the baboons – to be managed by OM Environmental Management Services 6 Funding to support a program which may be funded through the existing or a supplementary SRA type arrangement which, should OM consider this to be an option, would approach the SRA structures for support. HBAG is appreciative of the proactive methods employed by OM to manage the waste (incl	

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				implementation and enforcement of related by-laws) and the baboon troop. HBAG encourage OM to ensure that all gains are not lost in this next budget cycle. The significant efforts and spend has resulted in a successful BMP in Hermanus East and HBAG strongly believes continuity with the BMP is essential to the well being of the baboons and the community, along with the obvious benefits to OM of maintained property investment and values. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter to info@hermanusbaboons.co.za	
162.	__ van Zyl		03/05/2024	In ondersteuning vir die bobbejaan-bestuur in die Overstrand.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).*

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					It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.
163.	__ Slazus		03/05/2024	I'm sending this e-mail in support for the continuation of the Baboon Management Program. Currently, I'm a Frail Caregiver and Freelance Neurodivergent Life Skills Coach for residence in the Voëlklip suburb of Hermanus. It is of high concern for the safety of both my patients and clients, especially those who are mobile challenged and/or unable to perform basic life tasks without aid. That is not even taking in consideration for the well-being and safety of other domestic workers that provides much needed crucial support. The provided service of Baboon Management is of great importance not only for private residence, but also for other Municipal services not needing to postpone their primary services (Public Security, Law Enforcement, Garbage removal, etc.) to address immediate baboon (and/or any related) issues. Thank you for your time and consideration.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
164.	__ Bam		02/05/2024	I own a property in First St Voelklip. The current management of the Voelklip baboon troop is excellent and we support the continuation of this service.	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the*

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					opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded. *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
165.	__Blanchard		02/05/2024	Please please keep our monitors, our animals, homes and baboons need protection, this is a vital service to protect all, please!	<u>Response:</u> *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be*

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					reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year). *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
166.	__ Jensen		02/05/2024	I am disturbed to hear that the present baboon management project has NOT been included in the Integrated Development Plan for 2224/2225 through to 2229. Furthermore I am very concerned that if this is NOT rectified the whole Eastern section of Hermanus will once again have to live a life behind locked doors and windows. This will also have a detrimental affect on our property values. I fully support the efforts of the HBAG's proposals regarding setting up a SRA with input from OM and Cape Nature I trust this will be revisited before the 3rd May	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
167.	__Hiestermann		03/05/2024	Herewith I would like to voice my concern regarding the termination of the Baboon Management Program. It has been a very successful solution for both people and baboons and it should continue.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the*

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					opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded. *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).* *It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.*
168.	__ Le Roux		23/04/2024	The baboon monitors are doing an excellent job in protecting our properties in Hermanus Heights. I appeal that their service be included in IDP.	*Response:* *The assignment for the management of baboons in the Overstrand from the Western Cape Government will lapse in December 2024. Council is of the opinion that an extension will not be considered as the function is currently not funded by the provincial government and is thus unfunded.* *However, the Municipality is open to engage with the Provincial Government and Cape Nature to find an amicable solution for the management and funding of the Baboon Management program beyond December 2024. Any change in the status of the program beyond December 2024 will be*

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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>reflected in next year's IDP review (i.e. 2025/26 financial year).

It must be noted that the budget accordingly only includes funding for the Baboon Management Plan for six months.</td></tr>
<tr><td>169.</td><td>__Oosthuizen</td><td></td><td>22/04/2024</td><td>I attended the ward public IDP & budget meeting of Ward 3 last week and would like to share my personal feedback with you to once again sensitize yourself and the Overstrand management that our property rates and tariffs for sanitation , refuse and electricity have increased by far too much over the period 2020 to 2024/5 - see table below :

RATES AND TARIFFS COMPARISON -PERCENTAGE INCREASE YEAR ON YEAR
<table><tr><th>RATES</th><th>2020/21</th><th>2021/22</th><th>2022/23</th><th>2023/4</th><th>2024/25</th></tr><tr><td>PROPERTY</td><td>4,5%</td><td>4%</td><td>5,9%</td><td>18,26%</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>TARIFFS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Electricity</td><td>4,22%</td><td>14,59%</td><td>7,47%</td><td>15,1%</td><td>12,72% plus 22% increase basic levy</td></tr><tr><td>Water</td><td>4,5%</td><td>4,5%</td><td>4,9%</td><td>6,65%</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Sewerage</td><td>4,5%</td><td>4,5%</td><td>4,3%</td><td>7,21%</td><td>8,9%</td></tr></table></td><td><u>Response:</u>

The comments submitted on various matters are noted. Please also take note that some information in the comments received is not correctly reflected. Please refer to the draft budget report for correct information.

The response, in no particular order, as follows –

<u>Electricity:</u>
The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –
- Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different electricity customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the Cost of Supply tariffs;
- The draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories, now also offering a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, directly in relation to the price structure.</td></tr>
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<tr><th>#</th><th>ORG/ INDIVIDUAL</th><th>LODGED BY:</th><th>DATE</th><th>BUDGET COMMENTS</th><th>RESPONSE</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>I have taken my March 2024 municipal account and have applied all the new rate increases as per the proposed budget for 2024/2025 - property rates , HRSA levy and availability charges make up more than 84 % of my personal municipal account !!!
I would like to make the following comments and observations with regards to the proposed budget and subsequent rate/tariff increases namely :
• Please simplify the Draught Budget so that every person in Overstrand can relate and understand the budget report - just to comprehensive and detailed ;

• I urge the Mayor to address the engagement , communication and feedback that we as ratepayers receive from the Municipal Ward representatives and Ward 3 Councillor - they need to ask for input from ratepayers and give feedback on a regular basis in terms of a Ward 3 newsletter via whatsapp and /or email (better communication will enhance a better understanding and support for the efforts of Overstrand Municipality on all fronts ;

• Alarming to see that OM's capital budget is 28,17% less than 2023/4 budget year -</td><td>Implementation will follow a phased approach with four phases over the next four years, starting with phase one of the revised CoS electricity tariff structure for 2024/25.

The national annual increase for municipalities to implement, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), represents a 10.04% increase, but the final increase per category consumer is to be considered in view of phase one of the Cos tariffs. This increase should be determined in combination with the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.
Before-mentioned implementation also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. A important principle of the CoS tariffs will be the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff, allowing consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs, as well as consumption levels, which are already managed by the consumer.

As described in the guidelines of NERSA, a Cost of Supply (CoS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity tariffs that are implemented to provide the service required by</td></tr>
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#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				➢ **Ratepayers will furthermore be paying extra cost to change their capacity charge from e.g. 60 amps to 40 amps by having to pay an electrician and OM a futher R2 200 for installation of pre paid meter ;** • I make the assumption from your presentation that Overstrand Municipality did not follow a zero- base budget process for 2024/5 - **I firmly believe the advantages of a zero based budget process would save money and prioritize management spending in various OM departments .Zero- based budgeting ensures that all staff and management think about how every rand is spent for the budgeting period .This process also forces them to justify all operating expenses and consider which areas of the Municipality's mandate and service delivery money need to be spend taking into account strategic drivers and the focus on revenue generating areas/services.**; • OM should indentify the biggest cost drivers for 2024/2025 and there should be more emphasis placed on managing budgets /costs better to have a	*implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.* *Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year.* *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.*

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				balanced act in terms of service delivery , expectations given recourses available - **good cost management by staff should be rewarded and the Municipality should not have a culture that "we need to spend the/this year's budget"** ; • I sincerely think that the OM needs to take a hard look at employee costs as this is the main cost driver in the proposed budget totaling **R601 million plus R300 million spend to pay external contractors - almost 50% of revenue spend on salaries,pensions,allowances,bonusses and cost of eternal contractors!!!!!!**. If OM was run like a private company , I can ensure you that the private company would take a hard look at functions and remuneration of staff , analyze various management and reporting levels and remuneration packages to alien staff compliment with expected outcomes , functions and budget deliverables .Just like shareholders in private companies demand effective management ,lean structures and value for money , we as Overstrand ratepayers /"shareholders" demand the same. I do believe that the total cost of executive remuneration of 34	*The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs.* *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.*

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				staff totaling R28 003 298 million needs to be looked at. **(34 executive staff's remuneration costs represents almost 23% of total employee budget)** • **Given the already bloated salary and wage bill,how do you justify an increase of 27,31% in the remuneration of the Municipal Managers salary and 10,3% increase for councillors??** • **The most important question to this council : What is Overstrand Municipality's growth strategy ???** I have retired to Hermanus 8 years ago and pockets of investment land like De Mond Caravanpark ,Lakeview Villas and the land at OK Mini in Voelklip is still no further in terms of development that would enhance capital and rental income - this is not acceptable;	- *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding* • *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec,*

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				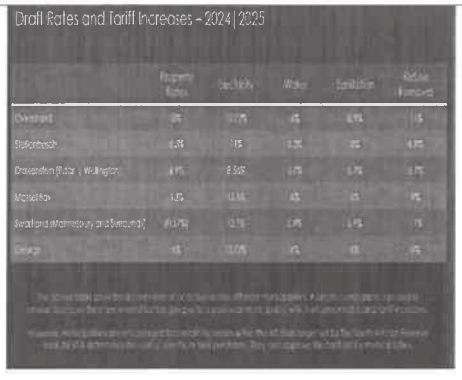 I look forward to your response and would like to thank you in advance for your favorable consideration.	*Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.* ***Salaries:*** *The debate regarding annual salary increases is an annual phenomenon, thus also addressed in the the annual draft MTREF Budget Reports over many years to clarify the legislative basis for these. Confirmation is also provided for in the report regarding to a nationally negotiated 13th cheque for municipal employees (thus different from a performance bonus). Where a performance bonus is applicable for any individual, the information is pertinently stated in the report.* ***Overtime:*** *The overtime budget has increased over the past few years with more in comparison with the salary budget increases due, to the following –* ➢ *Additional overtime due to loadshedding* ➢ *Additional overtime due to prevention of illegal structures on informal settlements, prevention of erection of unauthorized structures on municipal open space, demolishing of illegal structures etc* ➢ *Additional overtime due to major impact of climate change incidents occurring, which had to, and will have to be actively managed over*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
					prolonged periods, to assist communities and/or prevent severe damage or properties lost of lives, for example June 2023 storms, Sept 2023 storms, January - Februarie 2024 wild fires. *The municipality is aware of the cost implications of before-mentioned and has embarked on a process to contain costs as far as possible.* ***Control Measures:*** *The municipality maintains a record of immediately reporting any theft/fraud immediately to authorities, inclusive of following the necessary disciplinary procedures and attending to implementing additional controls.*
170.	__Swart		02/05/2024	Jul voorgestelde persentasie – verhoging is soos volg: Eiendomsbelasting: 8% Water: 6% Riolering: 8,9% Vullisverwydering: 11% **Die totale persentasie – verhoging is dus 25.9% !!!**	***Response:*** *Please note that the respective tariff increases as indicated in the draft budget report, should not be added together (as per your example stated), to obtain the relevant percentage increase to the municipal account.* *The following detail and explanations were provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 –* - *Numerous examples of municipal accounts illustrating different scenarios (tariff baskets) for different customer categories (residential, business, etc), to allow consumers a good understanding of the anticipated increase.*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
				Verduidelik asseblief hoe julle hierdie verhoging regverdig. Dit is ongehoord en ek is totaal gekant daarteen. En dit nogal hier kort voor die verkiesing? Ten minste weet ek waar ek my kruisie gaan trek.	*The proposed increase for any particular service should be applied to the relevant line item on your current municipal account, to provide a fair estimation (please take into account that consumption levels can vary from month to month.*
171.	__ Brink		02/05/2024	189 7th Street Voëlklip Please compare the respective rates increases from cities across the country. The proposed increases are far above the rate of inflation.	***Response:*** ***Rates and Service Increases*** *It is public knowledge that the Overstrand property rates is among the lowest (monetary value) of the 30 municipalities in the Western Cape.* *The draft tariff increases for 2024/25 must be considered in relation to the base year cost (2023/24) of tariffs, due to minor increases in municipal tariffs for the preceding four years.* *The following context was furthermore provided in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024/25 – With the impact of COVID-19 hard lockdown during 2020 and subsequent devastating effect on our communities, inclusive of businesses and the tourism industry, also followed by further international turmoil caused by the Russia-Ukraine war since February 2022, the municipality had to respond accordingly with stringent measures, implemented during those budget processes to ensure minimal increases in tariffs for municipal services approved over the past 3 years.*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
					Tariff increases were only 4,5% across the board for 2020/21, followed by 4.5% for 2021/22 and increases ranging from 4.9% for water, refuse at 5.9% and sewage service charges at 4,3% for the 2022/23 financial year. *Before-mentioned strategy was implemented after careful consideration of our own position, as conscious decisions to contain at least the cost of municipal services for these three budget cycles to ensure the municipality respond appropriately in very low tariff increases in supporting our residents and business community, for them to get through these challenges at the time. This approach represented the extreme caution and care exercised by the municipality to contribute in alleviating the burden on communities in containing rates- and tariff increases.* *Where tariff increases could be regarded as high, the factors impacting these services, was provided as follows in the draft MTREF Budget Report for 2024 –* *Operational costs for both Sewerage services and Refuse Services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.* *The consequence of loadshedding, with an impact on increased operational costs for these services, such as additional fuel costs to run generators during loadshedding at our bulk sewer works across*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
					the Overstrand are compounding factors contributing to increased costs. *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.* - *Substantially higher than inflation Eskom Price increases.* - *Loadshedding*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
					• *Fuel as indirect costs incurred due to prolonged loadshedding instances, to run generators at multiple Bulk Water and Waste Water Works.* • *Additional Overtime to unsure re-fueling of generators inclusive of remote Bulk works, regulation of peak traffic slots.* • *Substantial increase in infrastructure maintenance/ refurbishment/ replacement of Equipment (Electrical & Mechanical components at Electrical / Telemetry installations due to increased switching instances, Bulk Water - & Sewer Works, etc)* • *Additional Security Expenses due to increased risk related to Council assets* • *Increased Vandalism during loadshedding* - *Impact of the exchange rate on various operational and capital costs (ICT, telemetry, sensors and other items/components).* - *Nationally negotiated annual Salary increase for staff is above inflation, and salary scales for municipal staff not within the municipality's authority to change.* *Taking into account the impact of most of the above cost drivers on the 4 basic services (Water, Elec, Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the*

#	ORG/ INDIVIDUAL	LODGED BY:	DATE	BUDGET COMMENTS	RESPONSE
					coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.
172.	__ Mnisi		03/05/2024	The increase of property with such a high (8%) rate is reckless and dangerous. Last July 2023 you ridiculously increased my property value by more that 100%, because you want to put more money in your pockets, and do not care about ratepayers. This is not acceptable and cannot be tolerated anymore, the people will have to rise and stop this looting from rate payers by municipality. Where do you think ratepayers must get money from? Therefore I object to this Budget with the strongest intent it deserves. My propostal to you budget: * Property rates: 8% to **3%** (You already increased last year with obsobitant amount) * Water: 6% to **2%** (You cannot even provide water consistently) * Sewerage: 8.9% - **4%** (You cannot even provide water consistently) * Refuse removal: 11% - **4%** (You do not eve provide Trolley Bins - Your rate increase is totally anacceptable) I really think you will consider the ratepayers over you pockets.	***Response:*** ***Rates and Services Increases*** *National Treasury advises that CPI must be considered when preparing municipal budgets - the following should however be considered:* *For the Draft 2024/2025 MTREF Budget. The projected Headline inflation as communicated in December 2023, was expected to moderate to 4,9% in 2024.* *We are also aware that these forecasts are often impacted by various factors. We recently had an upswing for two months, stated at 5,6% for February 2024, with a slight decline to 5,3% for March 2024.* *The municipality would have ideally preferred costs for rendering of services not increasing with more than inflation, however a few realities need to be considered –* - *Drastic fluctuations in Fuel Prices due the oil price thus representing increased costs as part of operational costs for the municipal fleet, impacting on all services across the board.*

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					Refuse, Sewerage Services), as well as various Community orientated services such as Traffic, Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Cleansing, Environmental Services, Stormwater, etc across the coastal stretch of 250 km, it is clear that limitation of expenditure to CPI is not possible.

ANNEXURE N

SIME: LG MTEC
PT INTEGRATED PLANNING AND BUDGETING ASSESSMENT, PT PRESENTATION & OVERSTRAND RESPONSE

Western Cape Government

FOR YOU



Strategic Integrated Municipal Engagement 2024

Overberg District

Overstrand Municipality

Revenue and Expenditure

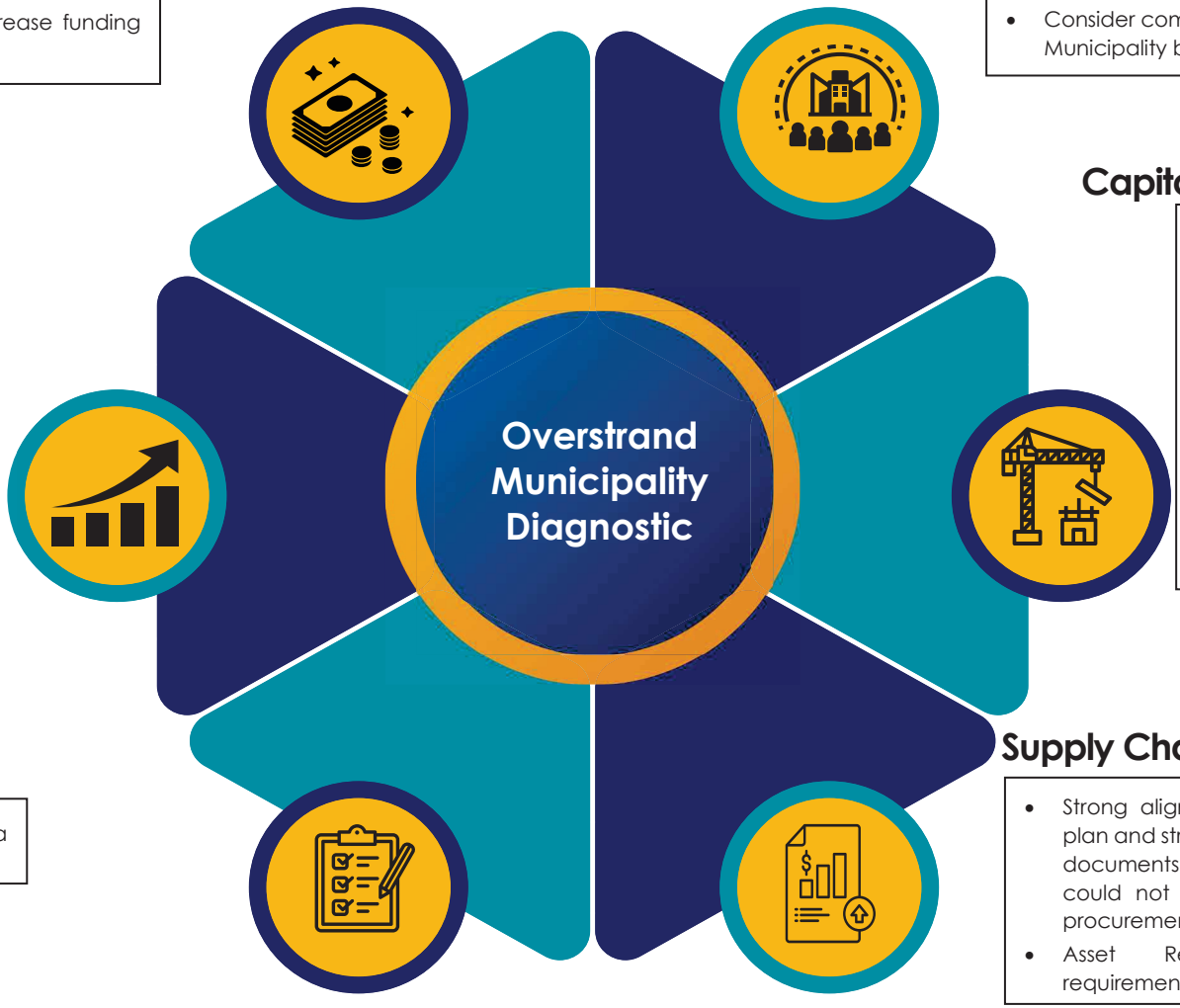
- The tabled budget is funded over the 2024/25 MTREF.
- Reliance on grant funding to fund capital expenditure over the MTREF years.
- The municipality has the capacity to increase funding through borrowing.

Integrated Development & Spatial Planning

- Review the LED Strategy, SWMP and LITP.
- Attend to issues raised by sectors in 2.2.4.
- Consider comments of the District Municipality before amending the IDP.

Economic Sustainability

- Infrastructure capacity challenges to meet fast growing population.
- Need for investment in maintenance and refurbishment of ageing infrastructure to unlock development potential.
- Far reaching impacts of electricity shortages e.g. ability to deliver services, potential revenue, additional expenditure to mitigate service delivery risks.



Capital Budget & Infrastructure

- The 2024/25 budget prioritised spending towards delivering its key service delivery mandate areas, especially for the capital budget.
- Significant provisions of the capital expenditure are allocated to the energy sources trading services.
- However, the overall capital expenditure is seen to decline considerably over the MTREF.

mSCOA Compliance

- The need to resolve the MSCOA data strings credibility issues.

Supply Chain & Asset Management

- Strong alignment between procurement plan and strategic planning cycle in policy documents; practical implementation could not be assessed due to lack of procurement plan.
- Asset Register meets ISO55001 requirements.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BESP	Built Environment Support Programme
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CBD	Central Business District
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Areas
CMP	Coastal Management Programme
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRR	Capital Replacement Reserve
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DCAS	Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DHS/DOHS	Department of Infrastructure
DM	District Municipality
DLG	Department of Local Government
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FBE	Free Basic Electricity
HSP	Human Settlements Plan
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGP	Infrastructure Growth Plan
IIAMP	Integrated Infrastructure Asset Management Plan
IIF	Infrastructure Investment Framework
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
ISDF	Integrated Strategic Development Framework
IYM	In-year Monitoring
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
JOC	Joint Operations Centre
kl	kilolitre
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
kWh	kilowatt hour (1000 watt hours)
LED	Local Economic Development
LTFP	Long-Term Financial Plan
LUPA	Land Use Planning Act

MBRR	Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MER	Municipal Energy Resilience
MI	Municipal Infrastructure
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MIP	Municipal Infrastructure Plan
MISA	Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent
MMP	Maintenance Management Plan
MTREF	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
MVA	Megavolt Amperes (1 Million volt amperes)
MWh	Megawatt hour (1 Million watt hours)
NRW	Non-revenue Water
NDHS	National Department of Human Settlements
NT	National Treasury
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OPEX	Operating Expenditure
PMS	Performance Management Systems
RMP	Road Management Plan
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDBIP	Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SWMP	Stormwater Management Plan
WDM	Water Demand Management
WSDP	Water Service Development Plan
WTW	Water Treatment Works
WWTW	Wastewater Treatment Works

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The 2024 SIME assessment summarises comments by the Western Cape Government (WCG) on the draft 2024/25 MTREF Budget, 2024/25 Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and other relevant policies and documents.

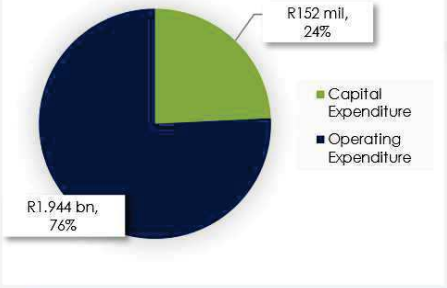
The assessment covers the following key areas; conformance with the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA), Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (MSA) & Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR); an integrated, spatial and environmental Planning analysis of the IDP and SDF and the responsiveness, credibility and sustainability of the tabled budget.

The WCG intends meeting the executives of your Municipality in May 2024, where the key findings and recommendations of this report will be presented and deliberated upon. The planned engagement will contextualise the Municipality's challenges and responses as presented in the draft budget, IDP, LED, SDF and as well as other strategic matters for discussion between the two spheres of government. All the information related to the assessment and analysis of the draft annual budget, IDP and SDF are found in the report below.

The budget snapshot below provides a high-level overview of key socio-economic and financial indicators of the **Overstrand Municipality** in relation to the regional economy.

BUDGET SNAPSHOT

2024/25 Municipal Expenditure



GDPR

GDPR Current Prices 2022e	GDPR Growth 2024f
R8.730 billion	0.7%

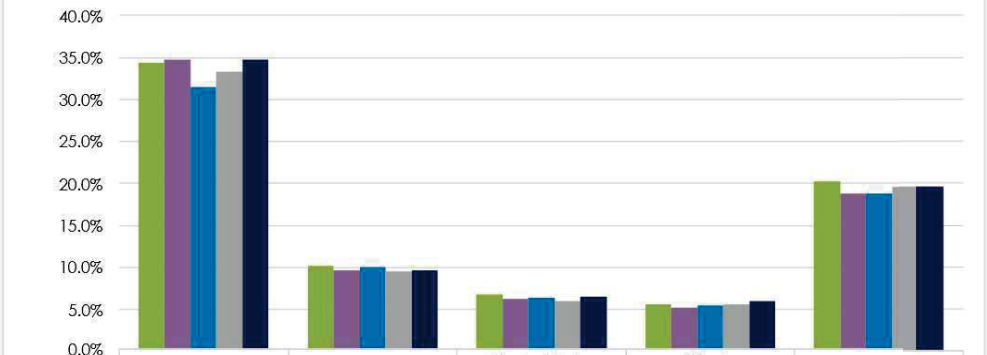
Inflation

2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
6.0%	4.9%	4.6%	4.5%

2022

Total Population	No. of Households	% Indigent Households
132 495	59 980	19.3%

Service charges and Property Rates Revenue as a % of Total Revenue (2020/21 to 2024/25)



	Electricity	Water	Waste Water Management	Waste Management	Property rates
2020/21	34.3%	10.2%	6.7%	5.6%	20.2%
2021/22	34.7%	9.7%	6.3%	5.2%	18.8%
2022/23	31.5%	10.0%	6.4%	5.4%	18.8%
2023/24	33.4%	9.5%	6.0%	5.6%	19.7%
2024/25	34.8%	9.7%	6.5%	6.0%	19.6%

Sources: Municipal expenditure and revenue estimates- Draft 2024/25 A1 schedule; Population and Households - StatsSA Census 2022; GDPR - Quantec, 2022; Inflation- NT Budget Circular No.126; Indigent Households and GDPR Forecast- MERO 2023/24

SECTION 2: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An IDP is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development in a Municipality. An IDP provides the strategic direction for all the activities of a Municipality over five years linked to the council term of office.

Each municipal council must annually review and may amend the IDP of the Municipality. Should the review process determine that an amendment is required, a Municipality should follow the process as stipulated in Regulation 3 of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001 (MSA Regulations).

The 2023/24 review of the IDP of the Overstrand Municipality (the Municipality) took into consideration any changed circumstances and an assessment of the performance measurements. Based on the Council Resolution reflected in the minutes of the ordinary Council meeting held on 27 March 2024, the Municipality intends to adopt an amended IDP in May 2024.

2.2 INTEGRATED PLANNING ANALYSIS

2.2.1 IDP Overview

A comparative analysis of the proposed IDP Amendment to the IDP adopted in May 2023, indicates that the vision "To be a centre of excellence for the community" together with the mission statement and five Strategic Objectives (SO's), remain unchanged.

The Municipality conducted a situational analysis based on recent data sources, including the 2023 Socio-Economic Profile for Local Government, 2023 Municipal Economic Review for Local Government and Statistics South Africa: Census 2022, which provides statistics and information into aspects such as the economy, basic service delivery, safety and security, education and health.

The proposed IDP Amendment outlines a matrix reflecting the linkages between the Municipality's SO's to the strategic policy imperatives of national and provincial government, further demonstrating how SO's intend to address the development priorities identified by the Municipality. An appraisal of the Municipality's development priorities, together with the updated targets contained in the Top-Layer Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan for 2024/25, denotes a sound intention to respond to the challenges and opportunities emanating from the situational analysis.

The proposed IDP Amendment under the Disaster Management section identifies various risks confronting the Municipality, captured according to the level of priority. The section indicates that the top five Strategic Risks identified by the Municipality are:

1. Inability to provide electricity to the public;
2. Negative and disruptive impact of public protest/social unrest;
3. Negative impact of illegal land invasion and land grabbing;
4. Effects of climate change on the natural environment, infrastructure and service delivery; and
5. Inability to maintain and develop infrastructure capacity to meet requirements/demand.

Alignment between the Strategic Risk Register, SO's and budgetary commitments are reflected in the proposed IDP Amendment. The Municipality plans to embed a cultural shift from silo-based risk management to Enterprise Risk Management and review the Ethics and Fraud Prevention Frameworks to achieve acceptable recognition through community surveys, for ethics and fraud prevention.

2.2.2 IDP process including community consultation

In terms of Sections 28 and 29 of the MSA, a Municipality must follow a prescribed process when reviewing and/or amending an IDP. The process to be followed must allow for the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities, for the community to participate in the drafting of the IDP and for organs of state and other role players to be identified and consulted on the drafting of the IDP.

Furthermore, key activities and deadlines for the process must be set out in a Time Schedule in terms of Section 21 of the MFMA. Furthermore, the MSA Regulations provides that a proposal to amend an IDP may only be introduced by a council member or committee of council; that it must be accompanied by a memorandum and that a district Municipality must consult with the local municipalities when intending to amend their IDP and that local municipalities must similarly consult the district Municipality if they intend to amend their IDP.

The proposed IDP Amendment reflects that the Municipality's public participation programme makes provision for community input from all wards, which are utilized to review and reprioritize community needs. According to the proposed IDP Amendment, the public participation process includes mechanisms such as Ward Committees, Public Ward Feedback Meetings and the Overstrand Municipal Advisory Forum (OMAF).

The Time Schedule indicates that the Municipality commenced with a public participation process on the proposed IDP Amendment between September-November 2023 during which needs and priorities were reviewed based on community input. The Municipality intends to facilitate another round of public participation during April 2024, to facilitate input to the proposed IDP Amendment and Draft Budget. The Time Schedule further reflects that the OMAF will be convened towards the end of April 2024, to present the strategic direction of the proposed IDP Amendment and Draft Budget to the relevant stakeholders and adopt the proposed IDP Amendment by May 2024.

The proposed IDP Amendment in conjunction with the Memorandum, reflect that an assessment of the Municipality's performance measurements over the 2023/24 financial year and changes to the IDP adopted in May 2023, serve as the basis for the proposed IDP Amendment. The Memorandum further provides a detailed account of content revisions reflected in the proposed IDP Amendment, further indicating that the strategic direction contained in the proposed IDP Amendment, remains unchanged.

The Council Resolution reflected in the minutes of the ordinary Council meeting held on 27 March 2024, indicate that the proposed IDP Amendment should be advertised for public input in order for Council to consider the input prior to the adoption thereof in May 2024. An email sent by the Municipality's Senior Manager: Strategic Services, to the Overberg District Municipality (District Municipality) on Thursday, 4 April 2024, confirms the relevant consultation prescribed by the MSA Regulations.

2.2.3 IDP compliance

The core components of an IDP are set out in section 26 of the MSA and Regulation 2 of the MSA Regulations. An assessment of the proposed IDP Amendment reflects compliance with the MSA and its Regulations.

2.2.4 IDP alignment

According to Section 32 of the MSA the MEC may within 30 days of receiving a copy of an IDP, or within such reasonable period as may be approved, request a Municipality to adjust the plan or amendment in accordance with the MEC's proposal if it is in conflict with or is not aligned with or negates any of the development strategies of other affected municipalities or organs of state. Section 26 of the MSA further requires that IDPs must be aligned with and not negate the national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the Municipality in terms of legislation.

The tabled IDP reflects alignment with national and provincial development plans such as National Development Plan, Provincial Strategic Plan and the SOs of the Municipality. In addition, the Municipality's catalytic projects as well as social support received is reflected in the Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA) Implementation Plan for the Overberg District.

Economic Development

The proposed IDP Amendment reflects integration of the provincial Growth for Jobs Strategy. The Municipality provides an indication of the infrastructure project implementation pipeline, including the responsible departments, resource requirements and timeframes.

The Municipality is encouraged to establish data on local business activity to inform and support interventions aimed towards assisting the business community and private sector role players that contribute to the local economy. The Municipality is advised to determine existing economic or business networks in the area, including the local chambers of commerce, to leverage potential partnerships with the private sector.

In addition, strategic procurement can be utilized to support LED plans through considering the size of the Municipality's purchasing power, the promotion of local supplier development and contractor development support.

Municipal Infrastructure, Human Settlements and Transport

The proposed IDP Amendment makes reference to the Priority Human Settlement & Housing Development Area and Restructuring Zones in Overstrand, as a strategic area to facilitate spatial transformation and investment. The Municipality reflects that the development plan for these areas have been prioritized with implementation planned to commence over the 2024/25 financial year. The Human Settlement Plan is furthermore underpinned by objectives which reflect linkages to national and provincial strategies in respect of upgrading informal settlements and the provision of affordable housing.

Whilst the proposed IDP Amendment provides an account of housing projects that are close to completion, the Municipality is encouraged to update the housing pipeline with the most recent figures. In addition, the Municipality is advised that while the Schulphoek Housing Project will be capital intensive, provision should be made for further land in pursuit of continuity and to address the housing needs of the area. The Department of Infrastructure is amenable to working with the Municipality to address issues around the management of housing demands.

Social Services

The proposed IDP Amendment reflects on initiatives to support social development in the municipal area such as the establishment of a Substance Abuse Co-ordinating and the Municipality's participation at the District Social Development Forum.

The Municipality plans to leverage the Thusong Programme to create sites for sport and continue the investment in library programmes and infrastructure. The proposed IDP Amendment reflects a commitment to support and strengthen the Annual Overstrand Sport Festival, The Annual Youth Tournament, Street Soccer Festival, Regional Indigenous Games and the Traditional and Cultural Council. The proposed IDP Amendment therefore reflects the role of sport, arts and culture in supporting the creation of safe and cohesive communities.

Safe and Cohesive Communities

The Municipality reflects the importance of establishing a K9-Unit that deal with public safety crimes such as poaching, drugs and narcotics. The proposed IDP Amendment further reflects that a Municipal Community Safety Forum has been established in addition to the development of the Safety Plan which is reviewed every 3 years.

The proposed IDP Amendment contextualises the need for integrated and safer communities. The Municipality is encouraged to reflect the budget estimates of the Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety in terms of the allocations for the K9-Unit; for the Law Enforcement Rural Safety Unit and for Safety initiatives over the MTREF period respectively, in the Safety and Security section of the proposed IDP Amendment (aggregate allocation of R34.4 million). (See the Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure 2024/25).

The Municipality is encouraged to reflect on whether a Disaster Management Advisory Forum (DMAF) has been established and the institutional arrangements in place. While the establishment of a DMAF is not legally binding on a local Municipality, it is recommended as a means to facilitate knowledge transfer and the strengthening of relationships.

2.2.5 Outstanding areas for improvement

The Municipality adequately responded to the identified areas for further improvement outlined in previous IDP assessment reports.

2.3 KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.3.1 Key Findings

- The Municipality's LED Strategy, Stormwater Master Plan (SWMP) and Local Integrated Transport Plan (LITP) are due for review and update.

2.3.2 Recommendations

It is recommended that the Municipality:

- Prioritise the review and adoption of the LED Strategy, SWMP and LITP and reflect integration thereof in future reviews of the IDP;
- Attend to the issues raised by sector departments in section 2.2.24 of this report dealing with IDP alignment; and
- Take all comments submitted to it by the District Municipality into account before the Municipality takes a final decision on the proposed IDP Amendment.

2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANNING ANALYSIS

2.4.1 Strategic Spatial Planning Pressures and Risks

In 2022, the first year of the current IDP cycle, the SIME Report for Overstrand Municipality identified various spatial planning risks, many of which are still relevant with the 2024/25 financial year. Top spatial risks were flagged as land invasions exacerbated by rapid urbanisation; increasing pressure put on infrastructure capacity; diminishing water resources; risks associated with creating low-income communities in locations without the prospect of job opportunities; outward spread of low-density development.

Annual review of performance in relation to SDF Implementation

While there is a section in the draft IDP on "Progress with the implementation of the SDF", the information contained within it is the same as the information from last year. The reason why Overstrand Municipality is encouraged to undertake an annual review of the implementation of the SDF is not simply because it is a legal requirement, (in terms of section 34(a)(i) of the MSA, but because the value of the SDF does not lie in the document alone, but rather in its implementation. What matters is the extent to which a Municipality is working towards the spatial principles and objectives outlined in the SDF. In order to evaluate the extent to which a Municipality is achieving these principles and objectives, the implementation of the SDF needs to be monitored.

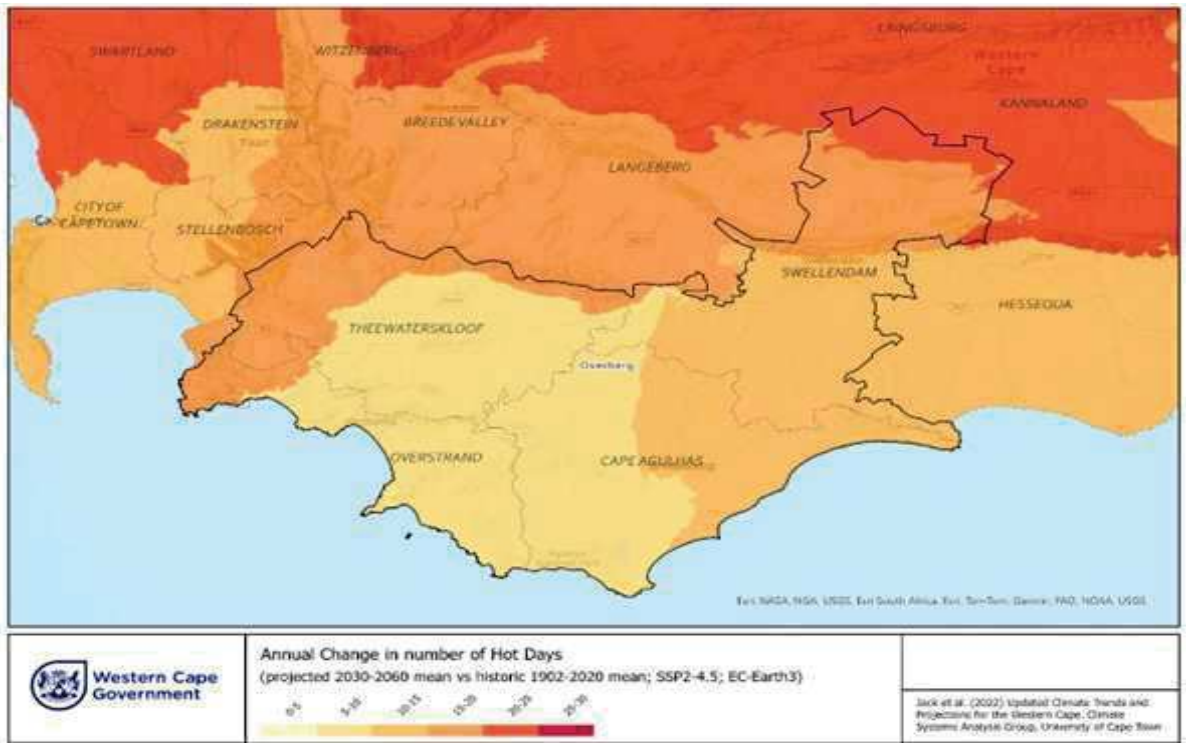
In the case of a Local Municipality such as Overstrand, this monitoring can be done through: assessing alignment between the budget and the SDF; spatializing the budget to determine the extent to which the budget is being targeted in priority areas; monitoring land use applications and approvals, assessing alignment between the SDF and the various sector plans – this is especially important for those sector plans which have been revised/ drafted since the approval of the latest SDF; and lastly by documenting completed and planned amendments to the Municipality's Land Use Scheme in response to the SDF. (More information on Annual Performance Reviews of the Implementation of SDF's, can be found in the Practice Note which accompanied Provincial Circular 0005/2023).

Climate Change

Projections indicate that by 2050, seasonal rainfall patterns will change and drought risk in the Overberg District will more than double (from 2 possible drought years per decade to more than 4 years per decade). Temperatures will also continue to rise, resulting in 8 more hot days (temperatures above 30 degrees Celsius) per year by 2050 in Overstrand Municipality.

Rainfall overall will remain relatively stable, but the patters are likely to shift to a slightly wetter winter and drier conditions in other seasons. This could affect agriculture and water security during peak holiday periods. Flooding and fires are already recognised climate related disasters present in the District and will be exacerbated by the drying conditions. Catchment management, with a focus on the control of invasive alien plants, will therefore play a big role. Coastal flooding and erosion will be a concern at all the coastal towns and villages.

Figure 1 The Increase in number of hot days (>30 ^{0} C) per year by mid-century



Source: https://www.elsenburg.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/SmartAgri-Climate-Change.pdf

2.4.2 The Municipality's Response to Strategic Pressures and Risks

The SDF and CEF as a guide to capital investment decision making

The SDF and Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) should play a pivotal role in informing capital investment decision-making within the Municipality, guiding strategic resource allocation and promoting spatially informed development initiatives, which will in turn have a positive impact on long term municipal financial sustainability.

A CEF was developed together with the Municipality and finalised early in 2024. The draft IDP review of 2024 – 2025 needs to be updated as it still refers to the current CEF being incomplete. In addition, no reference is made to the CEF in the budget documentation.

Even though the CEF does not appear to have been used in the annual IDP review or MTREF budget, the location of spending in terms of the Overstrand Capital Budget for the MTREF period is in line with the Priority Development Areas as outlined in the CEF, namely: Hermanus, Gansbaai. Stanford, Kleinmond and Hawston.

Climate Change Response Strategy

Overstrand has shown good commitment to climate change planning and response through their IDP and SDF, and integration into sector plans. The absence of a stand-alone climate change plan holds back a coordinated, officially supported basket of responses. The Municipality will be supported in developing a localised response plan, in parallel with the plan being developed at District level.

2.4.3 Key Findings and Recommendations

The annual SDF review of performance in terms of implementation needs to go beyond the headings that are currently contained in the draft IDP, in the section titled "Progress with implementation of the SDF". Listing the total number of applications and application types does not assist in determining whether the SDF is being implemented or not. Suggestions as to what could be used to measure SDF implementation and how to reflect it in the annual review of SDF implementation, are contained in the Practice Note referred to above.

Overstrand Municipality must make use of the CEF that has been developed. Making use of the CEF will ensure that the Municipality adopts a plan-led budget which is underpinned by the Long-Term Financial Plan.

SECTION 3: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides an assessment of key indicators related to the responsiveness, credibility and sustainability of the tabled budget.

Key to assessing the above criteria is the alignment of the Municipality's budget to its strategic objectives, where if there are gaps identified, recommendations will be provided considering the municipal areas current socio-economic challenges.

The revenue and expenditure analysis and risks section provide a gap analysis with regards to trading services, analysing the credibility, tariff structure and responsiveness of the Municipality's budget.

As capital infrastructure development is a key catalyst for economic growth and sustainability, the Municipality's capital funding mix, capital budget implementation and procurement planning assessment are critical to understand the municipal area's growth trajectory.

3.2 SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 1 Strategic Objectives for the 2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework

Strategic Objective	Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework OPEX				Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework CAPEX			
R thousand	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year 2025/26	Budget Year 2026/27	Average Annual Growth	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year 2025/26	Budget Year 2026/27	Average Annual Growth
The provision of democratic, accountable and ethical governance	357 373	377 670	401 413	6.0%	3 040			-100.0%
The provision and maintenance of municipal services	1 002 626	1 092 563	1 188 639	8.9%	115 102	118 900	86 551	-13.3%
The encouragement of structured community participation in the matters of the municipality	758	796	836	5.0%	450			-100.0%
The creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy environment	186 100	154 570	119 678	-19.8%	17 035	16 029	15 183	-5.6%
The promotion of tourism, economic and social development	397 390	417 385	440 595	5.3%	16 406	2 981	15 000	-4.4%
Total Expenditure	1 944 247	2 042 985	2 151 161	**5.2%**	152 033	137 910	116 734	**-12.4%**

Source: Overstrand Municipality, A-Schedules

- The Strategic Objectives (SO's) noted in budget tables SA5 and SA6 for the 2024/25 MTREF are aligned to the strategic goals in the IDP and reflects financial commitments for all five SO's. The IDP also shows how the SOs are aligned to national, provincial and district priorities, including the National Development Plan, the Medium-Term Strategic Expenditure Framework (2019-2024), the Western Cape Strategic Plan (2019 - 2024) as well as the District's strategic objectives.

- The budgetary allocation for the strategic objectives indicates a significant focus on SO2 'The Provision and Maintenance of Municipal Services' for the 2024/25 MTREF. This includes activities such as the development and upkeep of municipal infrastructure, maintenance of municipal services (roads, water, stormwater, sanitation, sports grounds), solid waste, electricity distribution and street lighting and fleet management. In 2024/25, this comprises of an operating budget allocation of R1.003 billion (51.6 per cent) and a capital allocation of R115.103 million (75.7 per cent) in 2024/25.

- Expenditure growth between 2023/24 and 2024/25 for SO2, which includes the Municipality's core service delivery areas, is 7.7 per cent, compared to overall operating spend growth of 5.2 per cent. For capital spending, overall spend in 2024/25 declines by 27.3 per cent, which is more or less in line with the decline in total capital spend of 28.2 per cent.

- It is evident that the Municipality's 2024/25 budget has prioritised spending towards delivering its key service delivery mandate areas, especially for the capital budget, of which SO2 comprises over 75 per cent.

- Given forecasted inflation of 4.9 per cent, real operating expenditure growth for SO2 is predicted for 2024/25, as well as overall operating expenditure. However, overall capital expenditure is seen to decline considerably over the MTREF, from the high in the 2023/24 financial year.

3.3 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS AND RISKS

3.3.1 Budget Overview

Table 2 Budget overview for the 2024/25 MTREF Budget

Overstrand	CURRENT YEAR			MEDIUM TERM REVENUE & EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK					
Description	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24	2024/25	2024/25	2025/26	2025/26	2026/27	2026/27
R thousand	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Treasury Calculation	Budget Year +0	Treasury Calculation	Budget Year +1	Treasury Calculation	Budget Year +2	Treasury Calculation
Total Operating Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	1 676 577	1 732 615	**1 732 615**	**1 829 326**	**1 829 326**	**1 885 680**	**1 885 680**	**1 954 019**	**1 954 019**
Total Operating Expenditure	1 742 212	1 848 360	**1 858 172**	**1 944 247**	**1 952 801**	**2 042 985**	**2 050 011**	**2 151 161**	**2 156 569**
Surplus/(Deficit)	**(65 635)**	**(115 745)**	**(125 557)**	**(114 921)**	**(123 474)**	**(157 305)**	**(164 331)**	**(197 142)**	**(202 550)**
Non Cash Items									
Depreciation & asset impairment	149 154	149 154	149 154	**158 441**	158 441	**167 237**	167 237	**176 574**	176 574
A4: Total Operating Budget Restated Result	**83 519**	**33 409**	**23 598**	**43 520**	**34 967**	**9 932**	**2 906**	**(20 568)**	**(25 976)**
A5: Total Capital Expenditure	**209 409**	**211 644**	**210 649**	**152 033**	**151 928**	**137 910**	**137 910**	**116 734**	**116 734**
Funded by:									
Transfers recognised - capital	96 183	95 599	95 599	**65 428**	65 428	**47 910**	47 910	**46 734**	46 734
Borrowing	95 214	95 821	**95 821**	**65 400**	**65 400**	**90 000**	**90 000**	**70 000**	**70 000**
Internally generated funds	18 013	19 230	**19 230**	**21 100**	**21 100**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
A7 - Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	**436 694**	**614 641**	**601 678**	**671 468**	**592 669**	**676 936**	**563 454**	**670 021**	**514 717**
A8 - Surplus/(shortfall) after application of cash and investments	**402 866**	**561 154**	**616 146**	**568 025**	**615 706**	**546 823**	**499 829**	**497 042**	**449 468**
BUDGET FUNDING POSITION	**FUNDED**	**FUNDED**		**FUNDED**		**FUNDED**		**FUNDED**	

Source: A1 schedules, NT funding tool, TABB data strings.

- The overview of the 2024 MTREF, shows the historical trends over the past three (3) audited financial years and indicates an acceptable level of operating revenue budget implementation performance.

- The Municipality's tabled budget is funded over the 2024 MTREF, suggesting that the Municipality is compliant with section 18 of the MFMA.

- The Municipality tabled an operating deficit budget for the 2024/25 financial year which increases over the MTREF.

- A strategy to reduce the operating deficit over the 2024 MTREF towards an operating surplus should be developed. The funding and reserve policy should be reviewed with guidance on benchmarking and norms to support the strategic decision.

- The projected cost to income ratio (operating expenditure/operating revenue) for the 2024/25 financial year is calculated at 106.7 per cent, ideally this ratio should be in the region of 95 per cent to 97 per cent to allow the Municipality to generate a surplus enabling the replenishment of reserves. The Municipality is encouraged to work towards tabling surplus operating budgets to improve its cost ratio. Presenting a deficit budget will eventually reduce either the contribution to cash-backed reserves or contributions from internally generated funds to capital spending. The Municipality's efforts to undertake its service delivery mandate in a more efficient and innovative manner is noted and commended.

- The Municipality's operating revenue budget for the 2024/25 financial year is projected to be R1.83 billion, which equates to a 5.6 per cent year-on-year growth from the 2023/24 adjusted budget. The growth in the two (2) outer years of the MTREF is expected to be 3.1 per cent (2025/26) and 3.6 per cent (2026/27) respectively. The main contributors to operational revenue are service charges (56.9 per cent), transfers subsidies (10.4 per cent), as well as property rates (19.6 per cent) over the MTREF period.

- The total operating expenditure increased by 5.2 per cent when compared to the 2023/24 adjustment budget.

- The Municipality must ensure that the transfers and subsidies are correctly captured in the budget as table SA18 of the A1 schedules does not fully align to the allocations listed in the DoRB.

- PT noted a misalignment between the capital expenditure and capital funding projections in the submitted TABB data strings. Capital expenditure is estimated at R152.03 million against a capital funding sources projection of R151.93 million for the 2024/25 financial year. The misalignment adversely affects the credibility of the capital expenditure budget. The Municipality is advised to make the necessary correction in the ORGB data strings before finalising the final approved 2024/25 MTREF budget. Significant provisions of the capital expenditure are allocated to the energy sources trading services (R44. 58 million) and water management services (R41.70 million).

- Notwithstanding the strong financial position, the Municipality is confronted with risks that threaten its financial sustainability. Aging infrastructure, in migration (population growth), shrinking revenue base, increasing indigent households and increasing pressure on existing infrastructure are some of the risks that confront the Municipality.

- The Statement of Financial Performance (A4) indicated that the Municipality reported an operating deficit while the cash flow statement indicated a net outflow of funds of R7.23 million, R12.71 million and R50.47 million for the 2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years. This displays that although the decrease in cash held the Municipality can sustain the financial health position and quality of services delivered to the community. Furthermore, the Municipality can meet its short-term obligations over the MTREF years. Both the cash flow statement and the Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation displays a decreasing cash flow over the MTREF years. A positive cash flow position of R685.06 million (2024/25), R672.35 million (2025/26) and R612.88 million (2026/27) were reported by the Municipality, indicating a decreasing cashflow balance.

- The net effect for cash flows from investing activities were reported as an outflow of R157.01 million, R50.13 million and R116.73 million for the 2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27 years. The net effect on the financing activities indicated a cash inflow of R7.80 million and R6.83 million for the 2024/25 and 2026/27 MTREF years respectively.

- The Municipality budgeted for a surplus over the MTREF years.

3.3.2 Grants

- Reliance on grant funding to fund capital expenditure over the MTREF years fluctuates. During the 2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years, grant funding will contribute 43.10 per cent, 34.74 per cent and 40.03 per cent respectively towards the capital programme of the Municipality.

3.3.3 Borrowing

- The Municipality has the capacity to increase funding through borrowing as the projected gearing ratio outcomes are reported as 28.22 per cent (2024/25), 23.19 per cent (2025/26) and 22.39 per cent (2026/27) respectively.

3.4 TRADING SERVICES

- Provincial Treasury notes that the Municipality reviewed its business and service delivery priorities as part of the planning and budgeting process. More specifically, the transfer of funding from low- to high-priority programmes is demonstrated. Importantly, a critical review of expenditure was conducted regarding cost containment measures, non-core and 'nice to have' items. The key priorities are manifested in the revision of various tariffs and the refining of the tariff structures. When rates, tariffs and other charges were revised, local economic conditions, input costs and the affordability of services were considered to ensure the financial sustainability of the Municipality. However, the Municipality highlighted that some price increases in the input costs of services were beyond the control of the Municipality – for instance the cost of fuel, chemicals and electricity as cost drivers.

- The element of cost reflective tariffs is evident within the budget document, coupled with the need to consider the addressing of infrastructure maintenance and backlog issues. The increasing operational costs for both refuse and sewerage services are outlined; also negatively impacted by fuel price and the regulatory compliance requirements. The cost of maintenance on equipment, inclusive of generators and the impact of increased fuel costs to run generators (back-up power of Gensets) at all bulk water works and bulk sewer works are identified as compounding factors and cost drivers which increase operational costs for these services. In addition, the loss of income from unserved energy due to load shedding and the negative financial implications of load shedding on Waste Water Treatment Works facilities and water purification plants.

- The Municipality has recommended though, the additional relief measures with regard to the support measures provided in respect of pensioner rebates, which generally increased from 50 to 70 per cent to approved applicants who are older than 60 and who's gross monthly household income does not exceed the amount of four times (4X) of state funded social pensions per month.

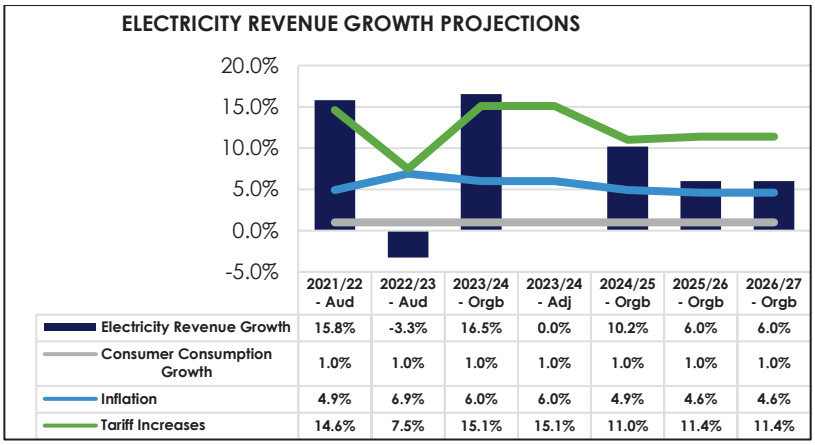
- According to the Municipality, inflation as measured by CPI is not always an ideal indicator of the cost increases of goods and services relevant to municipalities. The basket of goods and services utilised for the calculation of the CPI consist of items such as food, accommodation, petrol, and medical services; whereas the cost drivers of a Municipality are informed by items such as the cost of remuneration, bulk purchases of electricity, chemicals for water treatment and other needs, fuel etc. Operational costs for both sewerage services and refuse services are severely impacted by fuel price hikes and strict regulatory compliance, where tanker services and refuse trucks are part and parcel of rendering a service.

- Basically, the current challenge facing the Municipality is to manage the gap between cost drivers and tariffs levied, as any shortfall must be made up by either operational efficiency gains or service level reductions. It is acknowledged that the Municipality has completed the NT Tariff Model. This provides the basic service costs and related trading services unit costs.

3.4.1 Energy Services

3.4.1.1 Energy Services Credibility and Sustainability

Diagram 1 Energy trading service trends



	2021/22 - Aud	2022/23 - Aud	2023/24 - Orgb	2023/24 - Adj	2024/25 - Orgb	2025/26 - Orgb	2026/27 - Orgb
Electricity Revenue Growth	15.8%	-3.3%	16.5%	0.0%	10.2%	6.0%	6.0%
Consumer Consumption Growth	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Inflation	4.9%	6.9%	6.0%	6.0%	4.9%	4.6%	4.6%
Tariff Increases	14.6%	7.5%	15.1%	15.1%	11.0%	11.4%	11.4%

Cost Recovery	Direct and Indirect	2024/25 R'000	Surplus/Deficit
	Revenue	R647 132 307	R61 722 649
	Expenditure	R585 409 658	

Source: NT tariff setting tool

2024/25 Tariffs	Cost of Supply Study	Tariff Increase (Mun)
Cost of Supply study (completed in the last 3 years)	Yes	11.0%

Source: Municipal Tariff list

Basic Service Delivery	Number of Households	Operational Cost of Electricity Services (R'000)		
		2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Indigent (A10,SA1)	4 800	R8 077	R8 562	R9 076
Indigent (LGES)	21 853	R35 672	R38 487	R41 567

Source: A2 & LGES tables

Source: NT GoMun 2024/25 Draft Budget.

- The electricity revenue budget contributes 34.8 per cent of the total operating revenue in the 2024/25 financial year and is the largest source of revenue for the Municipality. Electricity revenue is projected to increase by 10.2 per cent in for the 2024/25 financial year in comparison to the 2023/24 adjustment budget. The projected revenue growth is below the projected tariff increase of 10.04 per cent, despite the anticipated consumer consumption growth of 1 per cent. Considering the observed adverse effects of loadshedding, increased migration of consumers to alternative energy sources and the Municipality's own admission that water and electricity consumption is decreasing, the projected increase in revenue from electricity is much closer to the proposed tariff increase – the Municipality is advised to review the assumptions informing the projected consumer consumption growth. The proposed tariff increase is subject to NERSA approval.

- Whilst the Municipality anticipates to realise surpluses from the electricity trading service in each of the financial years of the MTREF, it has been noted that surpluses have decreased from 6.56 per cent in 2022/23 to 2.49 per cent in 2024/25.

- It was noted that customers registered on the municipal indigent list will receive a subsidy for electricity of 70kWh per month, which is higher than the national norm of 50kWh per month. Given the current sufficient cash surpluses, the affordability of this strategy is not in question. The Municipality should however be cognisant of the long-term sustainability risks of the strategy given the impact of loadshedding and reducing profit margins over the 2024/25 MTREF period.

- The Municipality is reminded of the imminent risk posed by the STS TID prepaid meter reset process. All conventional prepaid meters (non-smart meters) are programmed with a unique code that needs to be reset before 24 November 2024. After this date, all meters that have not been reset will stop accepting new tokens leaving residents unable to recharge with prepaid electricity. Meters will function as normal once a reset code has been entered, but until such time, residential and commercial prepaid meters users will be completely cut-off. Municipalities will subsequently not be able to generate revenue from the sale of prepaid electricity to these customers. The Municipality is reminded that the reset process cannot be done remotely and that each meter must be reset individually.

- The latest data at PT's disposal indicates that as at the end of March 2024, the Overstrand Municipality has reset 97.9 per cent of an approximate 22 775 meters within its jurisdiction. The Municipality should be able to complete the reset programme before the deadline based on the current progress.

- The Municipality is further reminded that there are prepaid meters within the municipal boundary that fall within Eskom's responsibility. While Eskom is confident that all these meters will timeously be reset, the Municipality should plan for an eventuality where residents will be left without electricity.

3.4.1.2 Energy Tariff Analysis

- The electricity tariffs should be understood or orientated within the overall Cost of Supply Study and Implementation Plan. Note that the Cost of Supply Study was conducted within the 2023/24 financial year and updated for the 2024/25 financial year; also informed by the NERSA Revenue Requirement Tool. The proposed implementation plan and recommendations were to be phased in over 4 years.

- It is noted that the tariff increases of 10.04 per cent for the 2024/25 financial year was guided by the Cost of Supply Study (CoS) roll-out plan over the 2023/24 MTREF, factoring in also the indicative NERSA increase recommendations. The Cost of Supply Study apportioned all the costs required to service customers among each customer class in a fair and equitable manner, thereby resulting in the determining of a cost reflective tariff.

- As outlined by the Municipality, the draft electricity tariff increase recommended for municipal consumers of the Municipality, is in accordance with electricity consumer categories. the Municipality draws on a capacity charge, for the consumer to determine the level of services required, which is directly in relation to the price structure.

- The implementation plan also involves the phasing out over four years of the familiar sliding scale for electricity unit costs, previously prescribed for a number of years by NERSA. The principle of the CoS tariff structure factors in the option for individual consumers to migrate to, or to choose the most cost effective capacity charge tariff. This will allow consumers to manage this portion of electricity costs as well as consumption levels (which are the consumer already manages). Hence the 10,04 per cent increase, factors in the capacity charge tariff applicable to the consumer, together with the unit costs (kWh) consumed.

- To optimize the municipal leverage with regard to the new regulatory requirements and changes in customer behaviour, the Municipality is part of the Municipal Energy Resilience Project (MER).

Table 3 Consolidated Municipal Energy Initiatives Readiness, April 2024

Wheeling Enablement			Independent Power Producers (own generation and external service provider)			Remarks – Additional Commentary	
Internal Framework	Wheeling Framework	Wheeling Tariff	Wheeling Pilot	Renewable energy generation for own use	Municipal renewable energy generation for feed into grid	IPP procurement	Commentary
Energy use at wastewater plants: using alternative energy sources to power the plant and the street lighting (grant received from INEP for the replacement of streetlights with LED lights. Investigating the possibility of generating hydro power underway. Two retrofit traffic lights in Hermanus (one at the Sandbaai intersection and the other at CTM) have been installed.	Yes, council item approved: Making the Municipality's electrical network available to compliant and approved energy producers and energy traders to wheel energy over the municipal network.	Yes	Yes - Wheeling project with George underway. Signed an agreement with energy trading company Enterprise Power (en/power) for the wheeling of 1MW over the municipal electricity grid as part of a pilot project	Installation of a pilot Microbial Fuel Cell (MFC) system for the generation of electricity from municipal wastewater at the Hermanus Wastewater Treatment Plant - starting with a small pilot plant and over time increasing the capacity up to 5MW.	Not indicated	Yes, council item approved: Goal of procuring renewable energy from Independent Power Producers by 2026, a request for proposals for the establishing of a renewable energy plant on municipal land in Kleinmond will be advertised soon.	Funding provided for Cost of Supply studies, Mini Integrated Resource Plans and Grid Capacity Connection studies via the Provincial Municipal Energy Resilience Programme Funding from DLG to review the Electricity Master Plans and included a Grid Capacity Connection study. In discussion with two IPPs regarding the installation of Solar Photo Voltaic plants in Kleinmond (18MW) and Gansbaai (10MW).

Source: Information provided by the Green Economy Component, Core Energy Team, Department of the Premier, April 2024

- This project facilitated the conducting of the CoS Study, including the roll-out plans in terms of the Integrated Resource Plans and the applicable Grid Capacity Connection studies. A broader tariff study complemented the COS Study, thereby providing a detailed analysis of the structure of the tariffs, the cross-subsidy implications and long-term tariff projections. The tariff structure includes:
  - A basic charge to reflect the fixed metering, billing, revenue collection and customer services cost. It is noted that the basic charge will decrease over the 4 years of the phased implementation; as part of the electricity tariff structure, since the costs of service rendering for this service also have a large component representing overheads/fixed costs.
  - A capacity charge based on the installed/limited capacity of the customer;
  - An energy charge that covers the full energy cost, losses and surplus requirement.
- The aspect of charging all large customers the Time of Use (ToU) tariff with applicable structure and slots were devised – bearing in mind Eskom's Megaflex applicable tariff. In addition, the implementation of Overstrand's Small Scale Embedded Generation Guidelines is well on track (since 2016 already). All consumers with Small Scale Embedded Generation (SSEG) systems are afforded the opportunity to apply for a grid-tied connection. Furthermore, consumers can apply for municipal approval, install a bi-directional meter and have the opportunity to be compensated for each unit fed-back into the municipal grid at an annually approved municipal tariff. The Municipality's electrical network is also available to compliant and approved energy producers and energy traders to wheel energy over the municipal network.

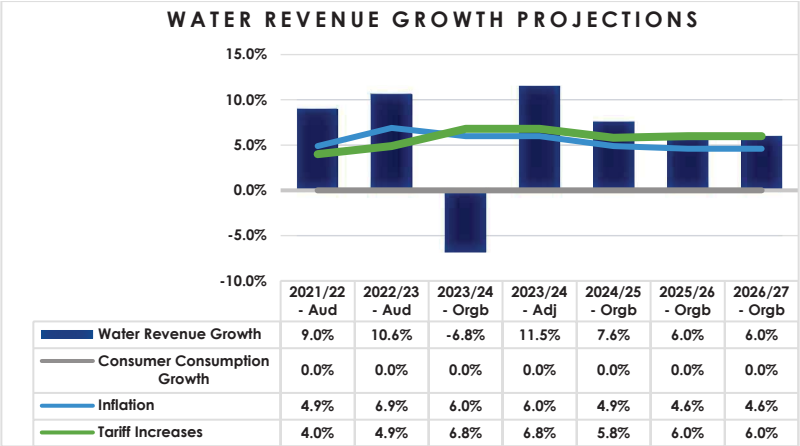
3.4.1.3 Responsiveness to Energy Demand and Provision

Municipal challenges	● The Municipality recognises the inability to supply electricity to the public as well as the inability to maintain and develop infrastructure capacity to meet requirements/ demand, as two of its top ten risks, as outlined in the IDP. ● Electricity shortages also have far-reaching impacts on services and infrastructure, leading to complex implications and consequences, such as: ● Health risks from sewerage spillages and associated pollution, potentially increasing healthcare costs and environmental rehabilitation expenses. ● Disruptions in water supply, disrupting daily life and economic activities, potentially resulting in productivity losses for businesses and households; additionally, loadshedding negatively affects groundwater abstraction. ● Potential revenue loss, affecting municipal revenue streams and the ability to finance essential services. ● Negative impacts on communities, businesses, and municipal infrastructure due to load shedding, potentially resulting in reduced economic activity and diminished investor confidence. ● Other significant challenges include illegal connections, exacerbating revenue losses and straining municipal resources, impacting budgetary allocations for service provision and infrastructure maintenance, as well as infrastructure vandalism and theft, which not only disrupts service delivery but also strains the operating budget through repair and replacement costs. ● Furthermore, inadequate infrastructure capacity to accommodate rapid population growth, combined with aging electrical infrastructure, hampers economic development prospects and may necessitate substantial capital investments.
Electricity Expenditure Analysis	● In order to address some of the challenges listed, the Municipality must invest in infrastructure, by dedicating adequate resources towards the enhancement and expansion of electrical infrastructure to accommodate escalating demand and address deteriorating elements. ● To this end, the Municipality has increased its 2024/25 operating expenditure allocation (compared to 2023/24) to energy sources by 10.1 per cent, well above its overall operating budget increases, indicating a focused spend on electricity, particularly in an electricity crisis to ensure the continuity of municipal service delivery. However, capital expenditure on electricity sees a decrease of 23.5 per cent between 2023/24 and 2024/25, slightly less than the 28.2 per cent drop in overall capital expenditure. ● With capacity and ageing infrastructure cited as concerns, the total 2024/25 capex of R44.584 million for energy sources (38.7 per cent, the single largest of trading services expenditure; 29.3 per cent of total capex). ● This includes a total of R22.334 million for the electrification of low cost housing, a total of R5.000 million for a new substation (Stil Street) with additional allocation of R14.900 million and R15.551 million in the outer MTREF years; as well as allocations for the upgrade and replacement of MV/LV networks, including for Hermanus (R5.000 million) with additional allocations of R10.000 million in each of the outer MTREF years, Gansbaai/Stanford (R3.000 million), Kleinmond (R2.000 million) and Hawston (R2.000 million). ● These projects are in line with the short to medium term plan (2022-2027) set out in the IDP, where bulk and internal requirements were taken into account, as well as the replacement of current infrastructure that is in a poor or very poor condition. ● Given its position with one of the most rapidly expanding populations in the Western Cape and an increasing demand for services, compounded by acknowledged concerns surrounding ageing infrastructure, the Municipality has taken proactive measures to address these complex challenges. This includes new electrical infrastructure (substation), upgrades/replacements to infrastructure, while maintaining a specific focus on the electrification of low-cost housing. ● Enforcing stringent monitoring and maintenance procedures to proactively identify and rectify issues, will reduce the probability of service disruptions and infrastructure deficiencies.

3.4.2 WATER SERVICES

3.4.2.1 Water Services Credibility and Sustainability

Diagram 2 Water trading service trends



	2021/22 - Aud	2022/23 - Aud	2023/24 - Orgb	2023/24 - Adj	2024/25 - Orgb	2025/26 - Orgb	2026/27 - Orgb
Water Revenue Growth	9.0%	10.6%	-6.8%	11.5%	7.6%	6.0%	6.0%
Consumer Consumption Growth	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Inflation	4.9%	6.9%	6.0%	6.0%	4.9%	4.6%	4.6%
Tariff Increases	4.0%	4.9%	6.8%	6.8%	5.8%	6.0%	6.0%

Cost Recovery	Direct and Indirect	2024/25	Surplus/Deficit
	Revenue	R186 037 286	R25 755 257
	Expenditure	R160 282 029	

Source: NT Tariff Tool/ A1 schedules

2024/25 Tariffs	Basic Charge	Tariff Increase (Mun)	Tariff Increase (WC Avg)
Business	Yes	6.0%	6.9%
Households	Yes	6.0%	7.5%

Source: Municipal Tariff list

Basic Service Delivery	Number of Households (LGES)	Operational Cost of Water Services (R'000)		
		2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Indigent (A10,SA1)	4 800	R5 907	R6 261	R6 637
Indigent (LGES)	21 853	R51 461	R55 522	R59 965

Source: Municipal Tariff list

Source: NT GoMun 2024/25 Draft Budget

- The diagram above indicates that the Municipality's revenue from water services is projected to increase by 7.6 per cent in the 2024/25 financial year and increase at a consistent rate of 6 per cent over the two (2) outer years of the MTREF. These increases are fairly in line with the proposed tariff increases over the MTREF, except for 2024/25. When considering the projected consumption growth of 2 per cent over the MTREF, the projected revenue growth from water aligns to the sum of the tariff increase and consumption growth in the 2024/25 financial year but falls below the tariff and consumption projections over the last two (2) years of the MTREF.

- It is anticipated that the water trading service will generate a surplus of R25.76 million. However, there is still a risk that the Municipality may not achieve a surplus from its water services in the future if the input costs continue to increase at rates above revenue growth.

- The Municipality indicated that registered indigents will receive a subsidy of 10 KI of free water per month instead of the national norm of 6KI. Given the current sufficient cash surpluses, the affordability of this strategy is not in question. The Municipality should however be cognisant of the long-term sustainability risks of the strategy given the reducing profit margins over the 2024 MTREF period.

- PT noted that the Municipality did not budget for inventory consumed water in the 2024 MTREF according to supporting table SA1. The Municipality is advised to adequately budget for water before tabling the final 2024/25 budget.

- The Municipality's water losses were reported at 1.43 per cent in the audited 2023/24 Annual Financial Statements (AFS), the water losses emanate from unmetered connections, ageing water reticulation infrastructure, burst pipes and other leakages. Although this is a decline from the water losses of 1.97 per cent reported for the 2022/23 financial year, the profitability of this service is declining over the MTREF and all areas of revenue leakages should be addressed. The Municipality should consistently monitor water losses and put measures in place to ensure losses are reduced further over the MTREF.

3.4.2.2 Water Tariff Analysis

- The Municipality is geared towards implementing water tariffs which are cost reflective, factoring in the cost of maintenance and renewal of purification plants, water networks as well as the cost associated with reticulation expansion. This underpins the tariff increase of 5.8 per cent for the 2024/25 financial year as well as basically the 6 per cent increase projected for the outer years. Furthermore, the water tariffs are also designed to encourage efficient and sustainable consumption.

- The Municipality indicates that water source management and maintenance of infrastructure; together with cost-reflective tariffs are geared towards ensuring the supply challenges are managed in future to ensure sustainability. A policy assessment confirms that the Water Services Development Plan is to be updated within the 2024/25 financial year.

- The cost of maintenance on equipment, inclusive of generators, and the impact of increased fuel costs to run generators at bulk water facilities across the Overstrand are compounding factors in increased operational costs for these services. The Municipality has installed diesel power generators at many of the water pump stations.

- It is important to highlight that the Municipality has a Water Conservation and Demand Management Plan, which provides a basic schedule or timelines for infrastructure replacement. Significant aspects include practices such as remote monitoring, smart/ intelligent pressure management as well leak detection technology. The upgrade and monitor telemetry system serve as an early warning system for example pipe failures, reservoir overflows and related pump stations problems.

3.4.2.3 Responsiveness to Water Demand and Provision

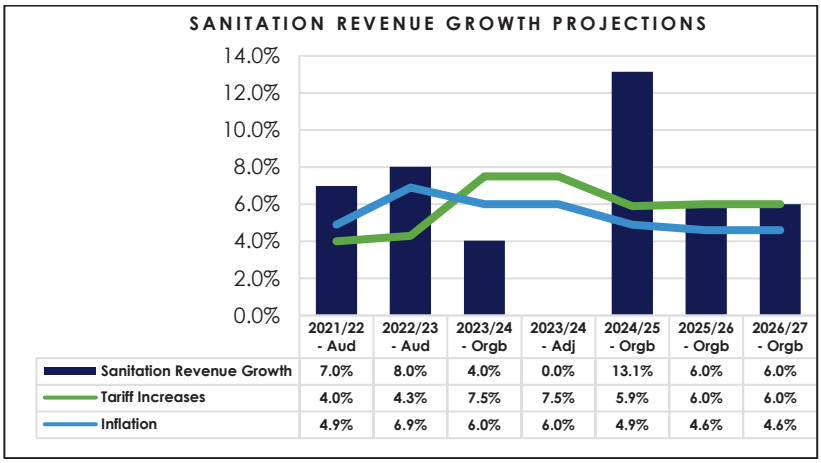
Municipal challenges	• The Municipality identified the inability to supply water to the public, the effects of climate change on the natural environment, infrastructure and service delivery. as well as the inability to maintain and develop infrastructure capacity to meet requirements/ demand, as three of its top ten risks, as outlined in the IDP. • Other challenges include vandalism and theft of infrastructure and equipment, where increased security measures have been put in place to address this growing concern. • Ageing water infrastructure, with escalating burst water pipes in some areas., loss of water resource and need for replacement of pipes. • Additional water source required for Hermanus in medium term (seawater desalination plant). Funds will need to be secured for this project within the next 4 to 5 years.
Water Expenditure Analysis	• Water resources is considered to be adequate for the projected population and demand growth until at least 2030, except for the Greater Hermanus system, where additional sources will have to be developed within the next 5 – 7 years to satisfy the growing demand (IDP). Budgeted expenditure has not yet been noted for the 2024/25 MTREF but needs to be brought into at least outer year planning within the next year or two. • Treatment capacity and bulk conveyance and storage capacity will have to be upgraded at some of the water schemes over the next 10 years (IDP). • The maintenance of existing water provision infrastructure as well as water infrastructure investment needs to remain a priority to prepare sufficiently demand growth and for any potential water shortages (climate change) in the future which could negatively impact consumers, businesses as well as municipal revenue. • The rapidly growing population also necessitates that the Municipality also ensure sufficient supply to service communities and businesses, including a notable R622.3 million (2021) agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. • PTs 2023 Socio Economic Profile (which includes the recent Census 2022 figures) estimates that almost all (99.8 per cent) of households have access to water services at a basic service level; the municipal figures in A10 indicates that currently no households receive water services below the minimum service level. • There is however as considerable differential between the recent Census information and the total household services figures provided. The IDP aligns with the Census in terms of total population numbers, however also indicated lower household numbers, even when taking into consideration the sizeable total of household excluded as land invasions. • With capacity concerns and ageing infrastructure cited as concerns, in 2024/25, the Municipality has increased its 2024/25 operating expenditure allocation to water sources by 6.9 per cent; capital expenditure on water sees a considerable increase of 34.0 per cent in 2024/25, contrary to the 28.2 per cent drop in overall capital expenditure.

	● The total capex allocation of R41.700 million for water management (36.2 per cent of trading services; 27.4 per cent of total capex) includes R10.000 million for the upgrade of the Hermanus well fields (Phase2) with an additional R14.700 million in 2025/26; R7.000 million (R9.500 million in 2025/26 and R7.660 million in 2026/27) for the replacement of water pipes in Overstrand as well as R6.800 million specifically for Proteadorp. ● R5.000 million is also budgeted in 2024/25 for the refurbishment of Buffelsrivier Water Treatment Works (WTW), with an additional R17.000 million in total over the remainder of the MTREF period; R5.000 million is also budgeted for the upgrade of the Pearly Beach WTW. ● The fencing at water installations is also allocated a total of R500 000 per year, for the 2024/25 MTREF. ● Through strategic capital allocations, the Municipality has earmarked funds for addressing ageing infrastructure, particularly in the replacement of water pipes, thereby mitigating water losses associated with deteriorating infrastructure. ● Furthermore, sizable investments have been planned to secure additional water resources ahead of the larger desalination project planned for the medium term. This approach demonstrates the Municipality's recognition of the importance of diversifying water sources to ensure resilience against future challenges such as population growth and climate variability. ● In addition to these initiatives, ongoing upgrades to water treatment works are being pursued. These investments not only address immediate infrastructure needs but also have long-term economic implications by safeguarding water security and supporting sustainable development.

3.4.3 Waste Water Services

3.4.3.1 Waste Water Services Credibility and Sustainability

Diagram 3 Waste water trading service trends



Cost Recovery	Direct and Indirect	2024/25	Surplus/Deficit
	Revenue	R128 741 543	-R15 559 357
	Expenditure	R144 300 900	

Source: NT tariff setting tool

2024/25 Tariffs	Basic Charge	Tariff Increase (Mun)	Tariff Increase (WC Avg)
Business	Yes (based on size of erf)	8.9%	6.7%
Households	Yes	8.9%	6.7%

Source: Municipal Tariff list

Basic Service Delivery	Number of Households	Operational Cost of Waste Water Services (R'000)		
		2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Indigent (A10,SA1)	4 800	R7 330	R15 452	R16 379
Indigent (LGES)	21 853	R33 502	R36 146	R39 038

Source: A2 & LGES tables

Source: NT GoMun 2024/25 Draft Budget

- The Municipality projected to generate revenue of R128.74 million from sanitation services for the 2024/25 financial year. The anticipated revenue is projected to increase by 6 per cent in each of the outer years in line with the proposed tariff increases of 6 per cent in each outer year. The budgeted operating expenditure related to sanitation trading service amounts to R144.30 million for the 2024/25 financial year and is estimated to increase by 5.1 per cent to R151.69 million in the 2025/26 financial year and 4.1 per cent to R157.85 million in the 2026/27 financial year.

- The proposed tariff of 8.9 per cent was necessitated by input costs such as fuel, chemicals and wages which have increased at above CPI over the last few years.

- The Municipality budgeted for an operating deficit amount of R15.56 million in respect of Wastewater services for the period 2024/25. The deficit suggests that funding for the budgeted wastewater capital budget projects will have to be subsidised from other services, grant funding or reserves.

- In the 2024/25 Draft Budget, the Municipality highlighted key challenges facing its wastewater services, including infrastructure that is old and insufficient to treat increased volumes of wastewater to the necessary compliance standards. The Municipality is urged to prioritise and improve its wastewater infrastructure to accommodate the anticipated increased demand and to avoid facing compliance standard issues.

3.4.3.2 Waste Water Tariff Analysis

- As outlined by the Municipality, the 8.9 per cent increase of sanitation tariffs is based on the service currently being run at a loss. This increase was thus necessitated with the aim of decreasing the deficit to ensure the sustainability of this service. The cost of maintenance on equipment, inclusive of generators as well as the impact of increased fuel costs to run generators at bulk sewer works across the Overstrand, are identified as compounding factors which increased operational costs for the service.

- Despite the aforementioned increase which improves the service position for 2024/25 – the Municipality emphasizes that this still translates to a financial deficit of 5.01 per cent. Specific cost drivers outlined include, costs related to substantial fuel costs for generators at bulk sewer works (unavoidable due to prolonged loadshedding) as well as fuel costs for sewer tank services.

- Feeding into tariff setting process, it is noted that the Municipality conducts performance rating of water and sewage treatment works annually, to ensure that the wastewater treatment works meet certain operational criteria. The addressing of maintenance issues and replacement needs are prioritised, bearing in mind the ageing infrastructure. In addition, the increasing volumes of waste water which need to be treated and the adherence to compliance standards are additional cost-related factors. As alluded to above, the negative impact of loadshedding on WWTW facilities have placed pressure on waste water service delivery.

- The improvement of security systems at wastewater facilities (e.g. fencing and CCTV cameras) in conjunction with the upgrade of telemetry systems have been identified as focus areas over the 2024/25 MTREF.

3.4.3.3 Responsiveness to Waste Water Services Demand and Provision

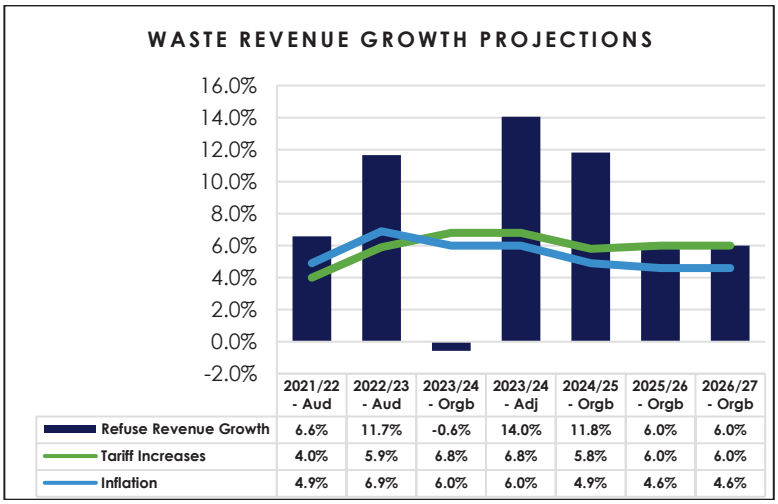
Municipal challenges	- As also noted above, the Municipality identified the inability to maintain and develop infrastructure capacity to meet requirements/ demand, as a top ten risk, as outlined in the IDP. - Challenges include the need for sufficient wastewater treatment capacity as well as bulk and reticulation system capacity in all the schemes to be able to accommodate future growth and development, including the planned low-cost housing projects. This also means eliminating the tanker truck system over time. - Another serious concern is blockages, and also leads to spillages.
Wastewater (includes Stormwater) Expenditure Analysis	- Four of the six wastewater treatment plants are considered to have adequate capacity for the foreseeable future, except for the Kleinmond WWTW (sizeable allocation in 2023/24), which is currently being upgraded, soon to be followed by the Hawston WWTW (IDP). - The waterborne sewerage drainage networks need to be extended in Kleinmond, Greater Gansbaai, Greater Hermanus, Hawston and Pearly Beach, while the entire towns of Betties Bay, Pringle Bay, Rooi-Els, Baardskeerdersbos, and Buffeljagsbaai are still dependent on the sewerage tanker truck service (IDP). - Several sewerage pump stations are in urgent need of upgrading and/or refurbishment, e.g. Zwinglers Corner in Hermanus and Onrus Main, and several additional generators are still required to mitigate the effects of electricity load shedding at sewerage pumpstations (IDP). - Waste-water infrastructure maintenance and investment (which includes stormwater) is a priority area to keep up with demand and population growth.

	● The Municipality has increased its 2024/25 operating expenditure allocation to waste-water management by 4.8 per cent and for the capital expenditure, expenditure has fallen by a 61.6 per cent, after a large increase in the previous year's allocation. The waste-water management capital allocation remains steady at this level over the outer 2024/25 MTREF years. ● With capacity and ageing infrastructure cited as concerns, the 2024/25 total capex allocation of R26.263 million for waste water management (22.8 per cent of trading services; 17.3 per cent of total capex) includes R8.000 million towards new disinfection systems at wastewater treatment works (WWTW), R6.963 million towards stormwater infrastructure in Proteadorp, Mountain View, Ext 6 and Overhills. While no stormwater budget is indicated for the outer MTREF years, the upgrading of pumpstations and rising mains (total of R17.000 million) over outer MTREF years and the refurbishment and upgrade of the Hawston WWTW (total of R28.000 million over outer MTREF years) receives significant allocations. ● The fencing at sewerage installations is also allocated a total of R600 000 per year, for both the 2024/25 and 2025/25 financial years. ● The Municipality has dedicated significant funds to the refurbishment and upgrade of WWTW over the MTREF period, which serves to address both the challenges posed by ageing infrastructure and concerns regarding capacity limitations. ● By prioritising these capital investments, the Municipality demonstrates its commitment to addressing critical infrastructure needs and fostering long-term economic growth, also enhancing the quality of life for residents.

3.4.4 WASTE REMOVAL SERVICES

3.4.4.1 Waste Removal Services Credibility and Sustainability

Diagram 4 Waste removal service trends



Source: NT GoMun 2024/25 Draft Budget

Cost Recovery	Direct and Indirect	2024/25	Surplus/Deficit
	Revenue	R123 523 008	R10 889 816
	Expenditure	R112 633 192	

Source: NT tariff setting tool

2024/25 Tariffs	Basic Charge	Tariff Increase (Mun)	Tariff Increase (WC Avg)
Business	Yes, based on number of removals and volumes	11.0%	8.8%
Households		11.0%	8.9%

Source: Municipal Tariff list

Basic Service Delivery	Number of Households	Operational Cost of Waste Services (R'000)		
		2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Indigent (A10, SA1)	4 800	R14 577	R15 452	R16 379
Indigent (LGES)	21 853	R28 084	R30 300	R32 725

Source: A2 & LGES tables

- For the 2024/25 financial year, the Municipality has forecasted a 11 per cent tariff increase for waste removal, which exceeds the projected CPI target band of 3 to 6 per cent. Expenditure related to the waste removal trading service is projected to also increase in 2024/25. For the 2024/25 financial year, Overstrand Municipality has projected a total cost recovery surplus of R10.89 million from waste management services.

- Waste removal revenue growth projection of 11.8 per cent for the 2024/25 financial year is closely aligned to the proposed tariff increase of 11 per cent. The 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years' revenue growth projections are 100 per cent aligned to the tariff increases of 6 per cent suggesting that the Municipality does not anticipate any changes in the utilisation of the waste removal service by consumers.

- As per the audited 2022/23 AFS, the provision for the rehabilitation of refuse landfill sites is R155.90 million. It has been noted that the Municipality has projected an increase to R165.88 million in 2024/25, R173.03 million in 2025/26 and R180.74 million in 2026/27.

3.4.4.2 Waste Removal Services Tariff Analysis

- A tariff increases of 11 per cent is envisaged for 2024/25, is in view of the nature of cost drivers for rendering the municipal waste removal service in a heavily regulated environment. The Municipality indicates that in order to ensure that this service is rendered sustainable, the increase is required. The proposed increase is geared to bring the performance of this service closer to a break-even – with the strategy to render the service at a surplus from 2025/26 in order to provide the necessary cash for replacement of movable infrastructure, namely the refuse removal truck. The Municipality's expenditure framework for the 2024/25 budget and MTREF is informed by the waste removal repairs and maintenance plan relating to the asset management strategy.

- Sustainable refuse disposal has been increasingly regulated over the past number of years. For example, the refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal mechanisms must comply with stringent legislative requirements such as the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, No 59 of 2008. Revision of the solid waste strategy to ensure that this service can be rendered in a sustainable manner.

- Continued municipal focus and commitment towards waste diversion; and the collection of recyclables for the households (two bag collection system) as well as organic waste diversion remain key priorities (chipping and composting of garden waste). The Municipality has set specific targets in relation to waste-to-landfill practices, through recycling practices as well as through facilitating the use of clean small builders' rubble as daily cover on the landfills. There are currently Swop Shops active in the areas of Eluxolweni, Masakhane, Blompark, Stanford, Zwelihle.

- An aspect which requires attention going forward, relates to the un-rehabilitated landfill sites within the municipal area. A total of six sites (Pearly Beach, Stanford, Hermanus, Voëlklip, Onrus, Hawston, and Fisherhaven) have closure licenses. The estimated rehabilitation cost amounts to over R95 million.

3.4.4.3 Responsiveness to Waste Removal Demand and Provision

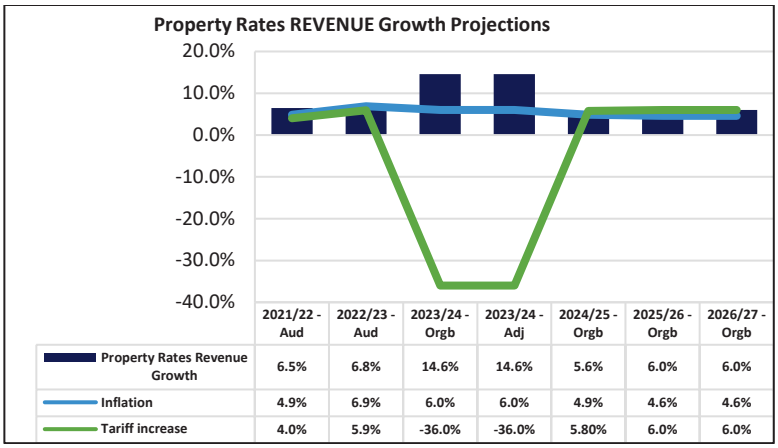
Municipal challenges	• Increased illegal dumping (hotspots have been identified to do weekly clean-ups on illegal dumping sites). • Rehabilitation of closed landfill sites (done in phases).
Waste Expenditure Analysis	• Overstrand Municipality has one operating licensed landfill site, located in Gansbaai. Currently the solid waste of Gansbaai, Pearly Beach and Stanford is transported to the Gansbaai landfill site. The updated estimated remaining lifespan is 12 years (IDP). • In line with the Gansbaai Landfill site amended license, an organic waste diversion plan had to be compiled and was developed for this site. It had to show how Overstrand would achieve the required 50 per cent Organic waste diversion target by 2022 and 100 per cent diversion target by 2027. In order to achieve the 100 per cent required diversion target a trommel screen has been added to the outer years capital plan for installation over the 2025/26 and 2026/27 budget cycles at the Gansbaai landfill site to assist in getting towards the 100 per cent diversion requirement which has been set (IDP). • Future plans are for the use of the regional (Karwyderskraal) site, owned by the Overberg District Municipality, which currently has an estimated lifespan of 51 years. • The Municipal information indicates that all urban and informal areas have access to at least a basic refuse removal service. No refuse removal service exists in the rural areas and farming communities, but all the rural areas have access to drop off facilities and landfill sites, at the applicable tariffs (IDP).

	● The Municipality has increased its 2024/25 operating expenditure allocation to waste management by 4.7 per cent, while capital expenditure increased from R595 000 to R2.555 million (or by 329.4 per cent). ● The total 2024/25 capex budget of R2.555 million for waste management (2.2 per cent of trading services; 1.7 per cent of total capex) was relatively small, where the largest allocation of R1.500 million is for waste management vehicles. ● The purchase of a generator (R490 000) for the Hermanus MRF also indicates budget implications of electricity volatility. ● There is also a total R7.000 million allocation (R4.000 million in 2025/26; R3.000 million in 2026/27) in the outer MTREF years for a trommel screen for the Gansbaai Landfill, in support achieving its waste diversion targets. ● The Municipality has secured sufficient infrastructure landfill capacity for the foreseeable future to ensure waste services to its communities.

3.5 REVENUE

3.5.1 Property Rates

Diagram 5 Property rates



	2021/22 - Aud	2022/23 - Aud	2023/24 - Orgb	2023/24 - Adj	2024/25 - Orgb	2025/26 - Orgb	2026/27 - Orgb
Property Rates Revenue Growth	6.5%	6.8%	14.6%	14.6%	5.6%	6.0%	6.0%
Inflation	4.9%	6.9%	6.0%	6.0%	4.9%	4.6%	4.6%
Tariff increase	4.0%	5.9%	-36.0%	-36.0%	5.80%	6.0%	6.0%

2024/25 Tariffs	Rate in Rand (Mun)	Rate in Rand (WC Avg)	Tariff Increase (Mun)	Tariff Increase (WC Avg)
Business	R0.0080	R0.03555	8.0%	5.2%
Households	R0.0045	R0.05022	8.0%	4.9%

Rebates	Number of Indigents HH	Rebates		
		2024/25 R'000	2025/26 R'000	2026/27 R'000
	4 800	R435 236	R461 349	R489 030
Last GV date	Interim Valuation: 02/07/2015			

Source: A1 schedules

Source: A1 Schedules

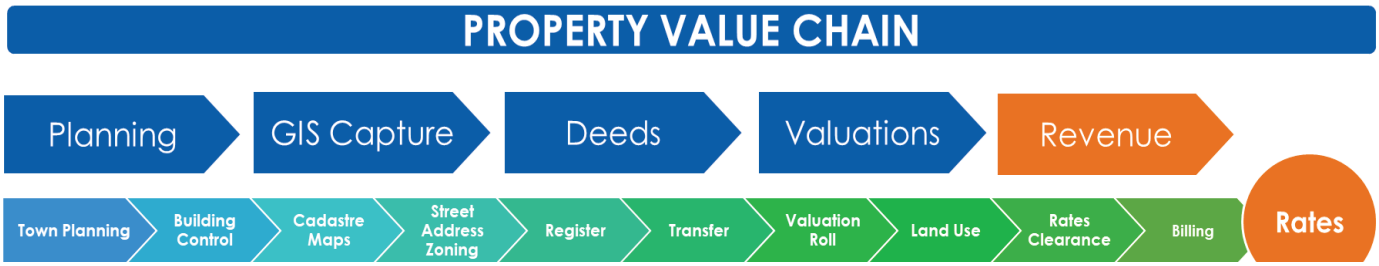
- The Municipality has proposed a tariff increase of 5.8 per cent for property rates resulting in an estimated increase in revenue from property rates of 5.6 per cent. The proposed tariff increase comes after a significant 35.9 per cent tariff reduction in the 2023/24 financial year to compensate for significant increases in the market valuations of rateable properties in the first year of implementing the new valuation roll.

- The Municipality has projected further improvements in the market values of rateable properties in the municipalities as shown in tables SA12a and SA12b of the A1 schedules, the Municipality has also increased the rebate thresholds for different customer categories – this may have resulted to the projected revenue growth increasing at a slower rate than the proposed tariff increase. The Municipality is advised to closely monitor the effects of the increased rebates over the financial year to ensure that the property rates revenue source is sustainable over the long term and can be used as the anchor of municipal revenue in light of decreasing profit margins observed in the electricity trading service.

3.5.2 The Property Value Chain

- The Municipality's main asset is its property. Its main source of income is derived from charging for property rates. It is essential that municipalities reconcile their most recent consolidated valuation roll data to that of the current billing system data to ensure that revenue anticipated from property rates is realistic. Municipalities should implement a data management strategy and develop internal capacity to perform these reconciliations and investigations to improve completeness of billing. Diagram 6 below highlights the key inputs into the Property Value Chain to realise maximum revenue from property rates.

Diagram 6 Property Value Chain



Source: City of Cape Town Municipality

3.5.3 The Structuring of Property Rates Tariffs

- Property rates tariff increases with 6 per cent in general for the 2024/25 financial year and for the outer two years. The General Valuation roll for the financial years 2023/24 - 2027/28 was published in February 2023.

- For the 2024/25 financial year, the Municipality manifests an improvement regarding the provision of additional relief in line with the Municipality's focus to render support to vulnerable groups. For the calculation of property rates payable on residential properties, an additional reduction of R250 000 (Two hundred and fifty thousand Rand) over and above the standard residential rebates are outlined. This will in effect mean that no property rates will be payable on properties with a valuation of R300 000.

3.5.4 Land Value Capture and Alternative Financing

- Land Value Capture is an important and innovative alternative for generating local revenue to finance urban infrastructure, where cities or even municipalities can capture value which are generated by public policies and interventions through mechanisms such as land value taxation, betterment levies, land pooling and readjustment, sale of development rights, tax increment financing, revenue sharing, profit sharing, refinancing gain share, user fees, and impact fees (another phrase for Development Charges).

- According to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, research report titled " Unlocking the Potential of Cities" land value capture is widely used to finance urban infrastructure and services in developed countries and middle and upper middle income developing countries.

3.5.4.1 Development Charges

- Development charges (DCs) are levied against the developers as a condition for approving a land development application, these charges are imposed to cover the costs incurred by the Municipality when installing new infrastructure or upgrading an existing infrastructure, could assist in easing some fiscal pressures on municipalities.

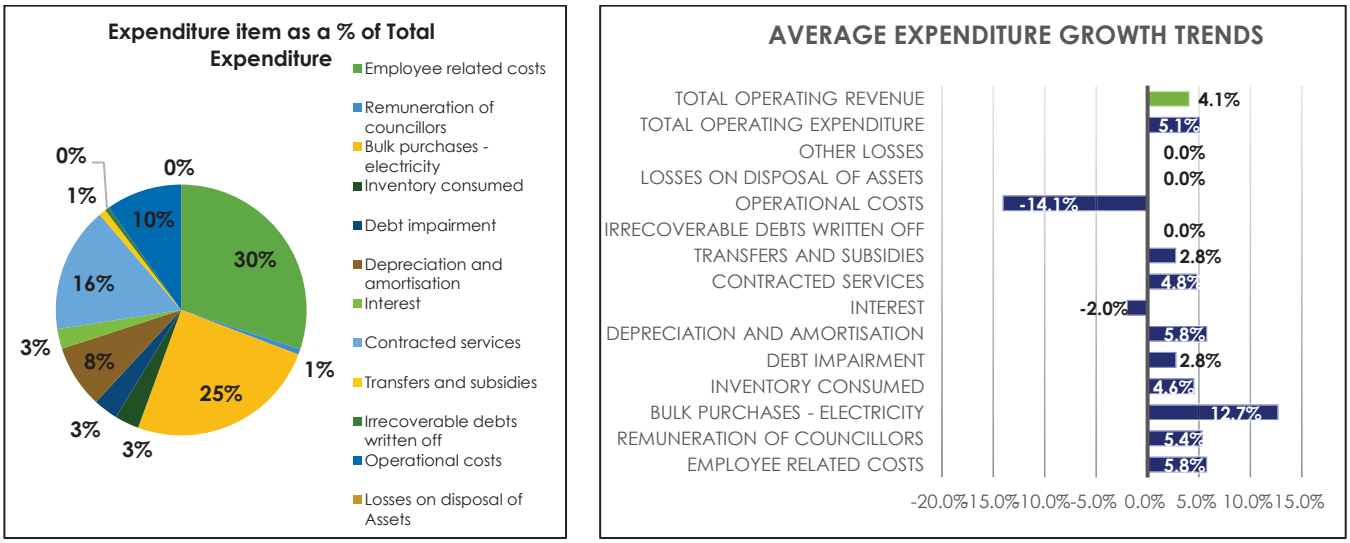
- Inconsistencies in the implementation of DCs in municipalities has prompted the introduction of a new chapter 3A in the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Amendment (MFPFA) Bill that regulates the

power of the municipalities to levy/apply DCs in a uniform manner. Once the Bill is enacted as law, National Treasury will clearly articulate the budgeting and accounting requirements upon the completion of the Parliamentary processes.

- In general, it is advisable for municipalities to familiarise themselves with the proposed Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Amendment Bill and the updated 2018 Guidelines for the implementation of development charges.
- Fiscal Policy Local Government within PT conducted a survey during December 2023 to gauge the capacity of Western Cape Municipalities to levy DCs. The questionnaire was sent to Local Government.
- The questionnaire gained insights regarding municipal capacity or knowledge on DCs, including whether the Municipality considered DCs as a revenue stream. Further insights assessed whether the Municipality was knowledgeable with reference to the guidelines for the implementation of DCs and the Municipality was familiar with the new MFPFA bill. It also ascertained whether municipal officials had attended any training or a workshop on DCs.
- The Municipality was also questioned regarding the maturity of municipal DC bylaw as well as whether the Municipality drafted a DC policy and a monitoring framework.
- As soon as the MFPFA Bill is enacted as law, compliance is identified as a key success factor, which requires the mainstreaming of the relevant bylaws, policies and monitoring framework.

3.6 OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Diagram 7 Operating expenditure trends



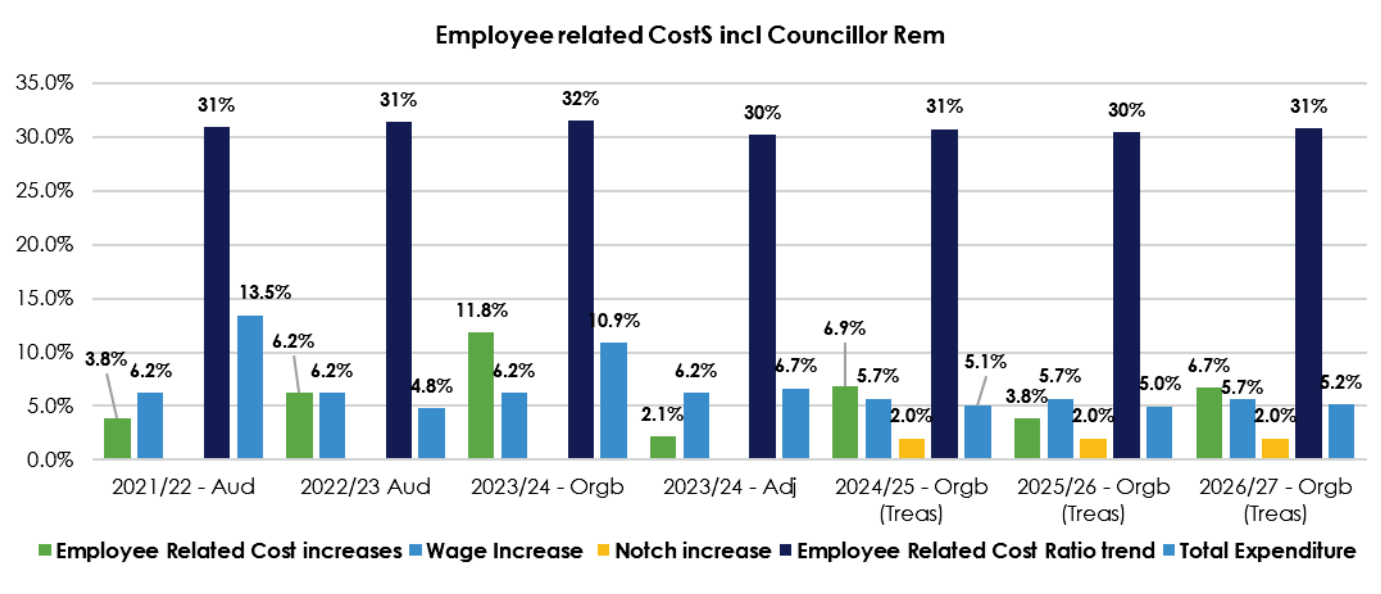
Source: NT GoMun 2024/25 Draft Budget

- The Municipality's operating expenditure budget is estimated at R1.944 billion for the 2024/25 financial year, R2.04 billion for the 2025/26 financial year and R2.15 billion for the 2026/27 financial year. The average operating expenditure growth rate over the 2024 MTREF period is 5.1 per cent which is above the average operating revenue growth rate of 4.1 per cent over the same period. This is not desirable; the Municipality may be faced with sustainability challenges in the long term when expenditure increases exceed revenue growth projections.

- The largest cost drivers are employee related costs which contributes 30.1 per cent and bulk purchases - electricity which contributes 24.8 per cent to the total operating expenditure budget. The Municipality is encouraged to continue implementing strict cost containment measures and remain vigilant in monitoring spending against budgets to maintain financial health and provide quality services to the community.

3.6.1 Employee Related Cost

Diagram 8 Employee related cost including councillor remuneration



Source: NT GoMun 2024/25 Draft Budget

- Employee related cost and councillors' remuneration is projected to contribute 31 per cent to the total operating expenditure in 2024 MTREF. This is within the NT acceptable range of 25 and 40 per cent. The consolidated contribution of employee related costs and remuneration of councilors remains steady at 30 per cent and 31 per cent over the last two (2) years of the MTREF as a result of similar growth rates of total operating expenditure and employee related costs over the MTREF.

- The Municipality budgeted for a 5.7 per cent salary increase, and an average notch increase of 2 per cent. The Municipality is commended for the strategy implemented to manage staff costs. Whilst the staff costs are managed, service delivery and the health and well-being of staff should not be compromised.

- Overtime is budgeted to decrease by 3.17 per cent in the 2024/25 financial year to R35.05 million. The budgeted amount is marginally less than the audited outcome for the 2022/23 financial year of R35.2 million. Furthermore, the Municipality had budgeted an amount of R33.33 million in the 2023/24 final approved budget but had to increase the budget to R36.19 million during the 2023/24 mid-year adjustments budget process. The Municipality should continue applying its cost containment policy and closely monitor the overtime line item given the observed effect of loadshedding on overtime expenditure in the province.

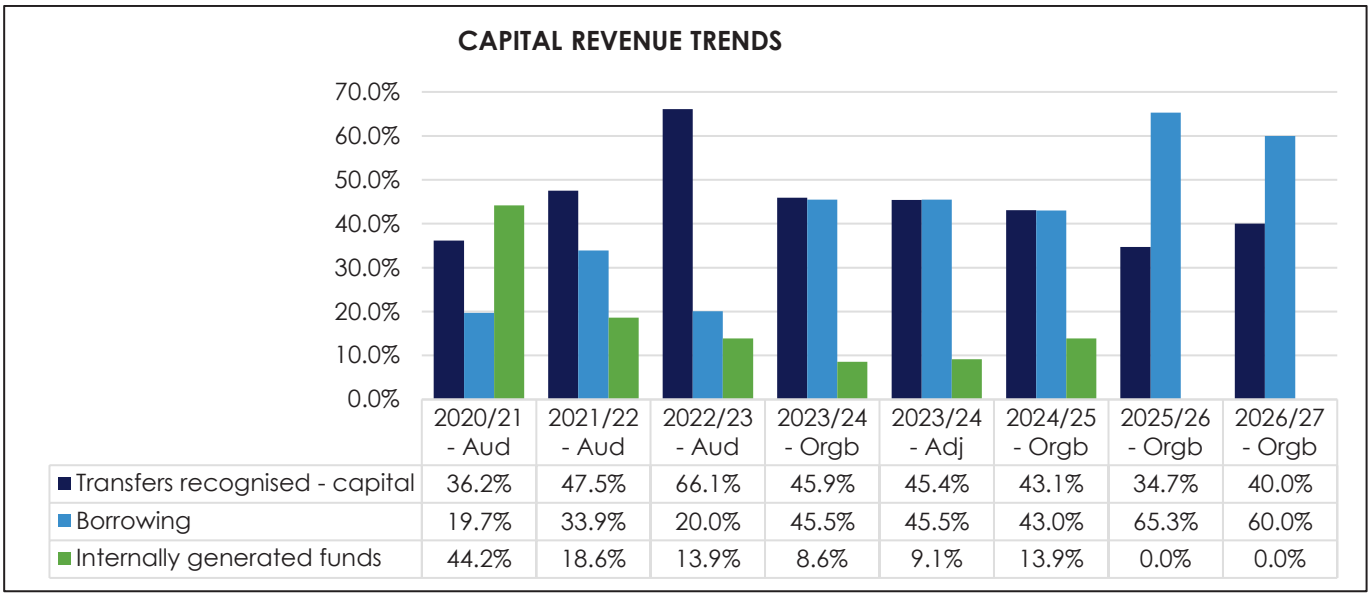
- Furthermore, as per supporting table SA24, the Municipality is planning to increase the number of employees for the 2024/25 financial year by 12 personnel.

3.6.2 Other Expenditure Risks: Municipal Dependent

Contracted services are the third largest cost driver for the Municipality and are mainly comprised of outsourced services with an allocation of R154.57 million. The budgeted contracted services contribute 16.2 per cent to total operating expenditure. This is not in line with the MFMA Circular 71 norm of between 2 per cent to 5 per cent. Whilst the outcome of the ratio may be influenced by the classification requirements of the mSCOA chart, the Municipality is advised to implement stringent cost containment measures, ensure that value for money is derived from contracted services and include transfer of skills clauses in all contracts in order to gradually reduce the Municipality's reliance on contracted services. It has however been noted that the consultants and professional services component of the contracted services line item contributes 2.1 per cent to operational expenditure over the MTREF period.

3.7 CAPITAL FUNDING MIX

Diagram 9 Capital funding mix



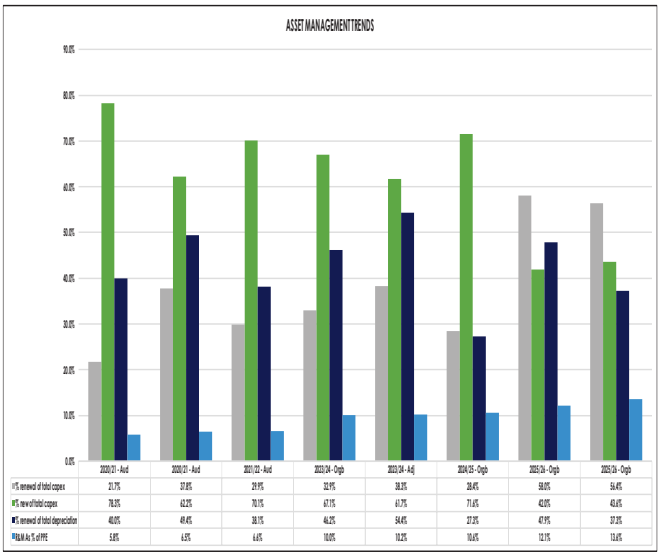
	2020/21 - Aud	2021/22 - Aud	2022/23 - Aud	2023/24 - Orgb	2023/24 - Adj	2024/25 - Orgb	2025/26 - Orgb	2026/27 - Orgb
Transfers recognised - capital	36.2%	47.5%	66.1%	45.9%	45.4%	43.1%	34.7%	40.0%
Borrowing	19.7%	33.9%	20.0%	45.5%	45.5%	43.0%	65.3%	60.0%
Internally generated funds	44.2%	18.6%	13.9%	8.6%	9.1%	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%

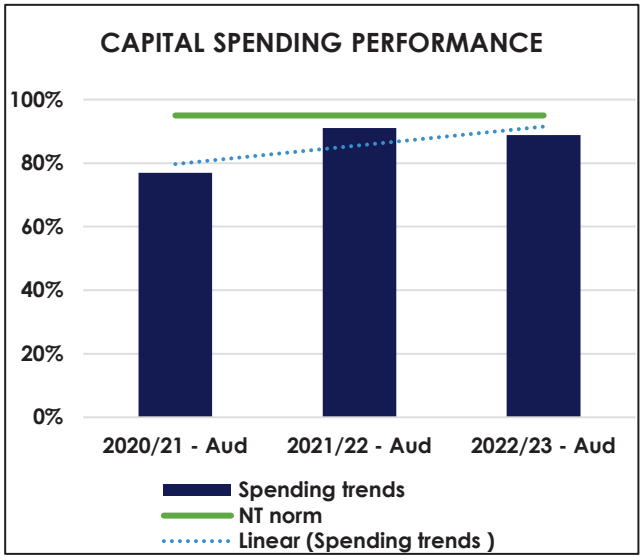
Source: NT GoMun 2024/25 Draft Budget

- The budgeted capital funding mix available to fund the capital budget over the 2024/25 MTREF period amounts to R406.57 million.
- A significant portion of capital expenditure will be financed from external loans with an allocation of R65.4 million for the 2024/25 financial year, R90 million for the 2025/26 financial year and R70 million for the 2026/27 financial year.
- The Municipality can generate sufficient funds for the loan repayment obligations. Infrastructure investment financed from borrowings should guarantee a return on investment either in the form of additional revenue generation or economic growth that can be leveraged to increase the Municipality's revenue base to ensure overall sustainability.
- Transfers recognized contribute 39.37 per cent to the capital funding mix for the 2024/25 MTREF.
- Internally generated funds are projected to decrease by 13.9 per cent in 2024/25 budget year when compared to the 2023/24 adjustment budget. For the two (2) outer years of the MTREF, the Municipality will not be utilising internally generated funds in the capital funding mix, in accordance with the Municipality's LTFP.

3.8 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TRENDS

Diagram 10 Asset Management





Source: NT GoMun 2024/25 Draft Budget

- The Municipality's repairs and maintenance budget amounts to 10.6 per cent as a percentage of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE). The ratio is above the norm of 8 per cent over the entire MTREF.
- The Municipality plans to allocate 28.4 per cent of its capital budget towards renewing, upgrading and refurbishing current infrastructure, this should be at least 40 per cent or above as per NT MFMA Circular No. 55 and suggests that the Municipality will focus more on the refurbishment of existing infrastructure to extend the useful lives of assets rather than new infrastructure.
- The analysis of spending trends over the past audited year reveals a concerning pattern for the Municipality, with capital spending implementation falling below the National Treasury norm of 95 per cent. The slow expenditure of 31.6 per cent in the February (M08) In-Year Monitoring (IYM) report underscores significant challenges in effectively executing capital projects within budgeted timelines. These deviations from the NT norm highlight potential inefficiencies or obstacles hindering the Municipality's ability to effectively and efficiently roll out its capital programme. Addressing these issues through proactive measures to strengthen financial management practices and streamline project delivery processes will be crucial for enhancing the Municipality's financial performance and ensuring optimal utilization of allocated funds.

3.9 OTHER CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE RESPONSIVENESS

Municipal challenges	● The Municipality identified risks relating to protest action/civil unrest/illegal land invasion and land grabbing as a result of a multifaceted range of socio-economic conditions in the Municipal area, including a fast-growing population with a growing housing waiting list (16 241 at December 2023). ● Need for ongoing maintenance and upgrading of gravel roads. ● The community (different wards) has identified an extensive list of need/challenges; including housing, land for backyard dwellers, streets and stormwater, upgrade of roads, upgrade/need for sports facilities, traffic calming measures as well as jobs and skills development.
Capital Expenditure Analysis	● The Municipality's capital budget for 2024/25 indicates a R13.129 million allocation towards low-cost housing services, which will assist in addressing the growing housing need.

	● Investment in roads infrastructure in 2024/25 receives a capital allocation of R2.302 million with the bulk of this going towards a taxi holding facility (R1.350 million) and the rehabilitation of roads and stormwater (R802 000). ● Sport and recreation investment was also substantial over the MTREF, with a R11.850 million allocation for 2024/25, R16.029 million in 2025/26 and R15.183 million in 2026/27. The 2024/25 allocation was mainly towards the upgrade of the Hawston Sports Complex (R9.900 million; with outer year allocations of R5.241 million and R3.000 million); the upgrade of the Kleinmond Sports facility and the Mount Pleasant Sport Grounds also receives substantial allocations over the MTREF (total MTREF allocations of R7.188 million and R6.183 million respectively).

3.10 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND ASSET MANAGEMENT

Introduction

Public sector organisations which involve their supply chain unit in planning and budgeting processes are more effective at meeting their objectives, as well as remaining compliant to their internally &/or externally imposed policy obligations.[1, 2]

Municipalities in the Western Cape have been involving Supply Chain Management (SCM) as described above to varying levels, with either districts leading by example to facilitate the improvement or individual municipalities embracing the concept in their individual capacity.

This section of the SIME assessment provides individualized feedback on the extent to which:

a) Requested inputs from the PT Mun Circulars 5 & 6 of 2024 and checklist were provided;

b) SCM's involvement in the planning & budgeting cycle is evident, either overtly or implicitly;

c) SCM policies are sufficient & compliant to minimum requirements;

d) The municipal procurement plan aligns to the tabled budget &/or IDP;

e) The municipal asset register contains the minimum information with which to manage municipal assets and provide inputs to the planning & budgeting cycle.

Table 4 Summary of inputs received from Overstrand Municipality

Item	Provided (Y/N)	Council Adopted? (Y/N)	Last Review Date	Comments
Policies *(PT Mun Circular 5/2024, 13/03/2024)*				
SCM Policy	Y	Y	2/29/2024	PT annual review underway
SCM Delegations	Y	Y	5/31/2023	PT annual review underway
SCM policy SOPs	N	N/A	Unknown	SOPs were not provided per PT Mun Circular 5/2024. To be submitted to PT for annual review.
Preferential Procurement Policy*	Y	Y	2/29/2024	PT annual review underway
SCM Policy Framework for Infrastructure Delivery and Procurement Management (FIDPM)*	Y	Y	2/29/2024	PT annual review underway for compliance with MFMA Circular 106
SIME Checklist				
Procurement Plan	N	Unknown	Unknown	No procurement plan submitted
Asset Register	Y	N/A		Asset Register submitted.
**if not included in the SCM policy*				

[1] Mazibuko, G.; Fourie, D.J. Manifestation of unethical procurement practices in the South African public sector. Afr. J. Public Aff. 2017, 9.

[2] Fourie, D. Centralized, Decentralized and Collaborative Participatory Public Procurement: Quo Vadis. In Proceedings of the 9th Global Conference Forum for Economists International, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 19–22 May 2017

Table 5 Extent of SCM involvement in planning & budgeting cycle

Rating	Measure
1	No evidence of SCM involvement
2	No explicit evidence of SCM involvement, but implied in documents provided
3	Some evidence of SCM involvement, with gaps to be addressed
4	Evidence of SCM involvement, but gaps identified
5	Clear evidence of SCM involvement
Municipal assessment & comments	
4	The **SCM Policy** provides that demand management is linked to the budget cycle: IDP, Budget and SDBIP
	All **capital projects** identified in the Budget are aligned to the IDP
	The **IDP** clearly articulates strategic linkages with SCM, *e.g. promotion of local labour and B-BBEE, engagements with SMMEs, innovation through SCM by applying smart principles*
	The **Budget** identifies similar commodities to be procured. In the absence of the Procurement Plan, the PT could not assess whether the plan is utilised to identify economies of scale & obtain value for money
	No procurement plan submitted to determine the extent to which SCM is involved in the planning processes

Table 6 Scale of SCM policy sufficiency & compliance:

Rating	Measure
1	No policies provided
2	Some policies provided, but not compliant or sufficient
3	Some policies provided, with omissions &/or areas of improvement identified
4	All policies provided, with areas of improvement identified
5	All policies provided, and are compliant & sufficient
Municipal assessment & comments	
5	**All required policies are aligned to the amended SCM prescripts. PT will continue to assess the provided policies and address any technical areas for possible further improvement.**
	SOPs not provided; to be submitted to PT for annual review

Alignment of Procurement Plan to Budget & IDP

No procurement plan was submitted; therefore, the PT could not assess the extent to which the procurement plan's identified projects &/or total estimated expenditure aligns to the scope of 'influenceable spend' in the budget &/or IDP.

The scope of 'influenceable spend' was calculated to be approximately R720.594 million (i.e. the total budget for capital projects and operational expenditure subject to procurement: inventory consumed, contracted services & operating costs).

Table 7 Scale of completeness of Asset Register

Rating	Measure
1	No asset register provided
2	Much information omitted from asset register
3	Some information necessary is included in asset register
4	Minimal omissions in asset register
5	All information necessary included in asset register
	Municipal assessment & comments
4	Overstrand's Asset Register adheres to the ISO 55001 standards, demonstrating commitment to responsible asset management and good governance.

The preparatory phase of the Dark Data project was concluded in March 2024. Readiness for the digitization of asset registers, maintenance schedules, condition assessments, etc. was assessed and the PT is developing a business case for the digitisation of municipal asset information, based on the available data at local level.

Conclusion

The SIME 2023 processes assessed the extent to which procurement planning and strategic procurement were effective in municipalities. Overstrand was encouraged to take a commodity-based approach to procurement, enabling the achievement of economies of scale. Assessments of the viability of existing transversal contracts was encouraged. Finally, it was recommended that SCM forms part of the planning process. As no procurement plan was submitted for analysis, the PT cannot comment as to whether these concerns have been addressed.

There is clear evidence that focused strategic procurement and asset management interventions can benefit municipalities in the Western Cape in achieving administrative efficiency, value for money and achieving service delivery objectives timeously. The PT will engage with Overstrand and Overberg District Municipality on specific initiatives in keeping with the SIME 2024 process.

SECTION 4: REVIEW OF THE HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

4.1 THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AS PER THE AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The assessment of the financial health and performance is an integrated process involving a review of a Municipality's audited annual financial statements, audit report and ratio analysis. The results of the ratio analysis are used to support financial decisions and to identify factors which may influence the financial stability of the Municipality.

Adverse ratio outcomes show potential areas requiring action to ensure sustainability. The assessment trend analysis is based on the audited financial statements for 2021, 2022, and 2023; however, the table provides a five-year time frame (2019 to 2023) to provide a more comprehensive perspective for evaluating the 2024/25 budget.

The analysis is conducted as per National Treasury MFMA Circular No.71. Provincial Treasury has analysed these ratios and has informed the Municipality of variances identified on 5th April 2024, to which the Municipality has not responded. Hence the unreviewed status on the NT portal. The following items are highlighted.

4.2 SUMMARY AND FINDINGS FROM HISTORICAL TRENDS

NT WEB-BASED PORTAL STATUS

The Municipality has submitted both the 2021/22 (restated) and 2022/23 (audited) ratio on the NT Web-Based Portal which are still in the process of being validated. This report is based on the PT calculations.

4.2.1 Asset Management

No.	Financial ratios & norms	2019 Audited	2020 Audited	2021 Audited	2022 Audited	2023 Audited	*CAGR	Projection	Overall Rating
1	Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets (Carrying Value): **0%**	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Repairs and Maintenance as a % of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property (Carrying Value): **8%**	6.1%	5.22%	5.9%	6.5%	6.5%	1.8%	6.7%	

- **Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property, and Intangible Assets (Carrying Value):**
  - The Municipality is commended for maintaining a negligible impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets for the period under review.
- **Repairs and Maintenance as a % of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property (Carrying Value):**
  - An increasing trend is apparent regarding repairs and maintenance, with ratio results below the NT norm for 2018/19 to 2022/23. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 1.8 per cent relating to repairs and maintenance, smooths the ratio results over the four-year growth period from 2018-2019 to 2022/23 permitting a projected ratio result of 6.7 per cent for the 2023/24 financial year.

- Consideration was given to the Municipality's 3rd Adjustments budget dated February 2024 indicating that the majority of expenditure for repairs was incurred to streets, which aligns with the national strategy focusing on infrastructure. Also, routine and conditional based repairs and maintenance is carried out regularly, which reduces the overall cost of required repair and maintenance. Thus, it can be concluded based on the ratio result that the utilisation of assets delivered the value or service levels envisaged when approval was originally obtained for procuring the assets.

4.2.2 Working Capital

No.	Financial ratios & norms	2019 Audited	2020 Audited	2021 Audited	2022 Audited	2023 Audited	*CAGR	Projection	Overall Rating
3	Net debtors' days: **≤30 days**	51	53	28	29	33	-10.3%	30	▲
4	Creditors Payment Period (Trade Creditors): **30 days**	26	35	31	30	29	3.2%	30	▲

- **Net Debtor's Days:**

  - The ratio results pertaining to net debtors' days have fluctuated from 2018/19 to 2022/23. The following is noted –

    - Debtors for rates past due (in excess of one year) amounted to R5.89 million, which equates to 21.11 per cent of total rates debtors.

    - Debtors for water services, past due (in excess of one year) amounted to R6.97 million, which equates to 31.34 per cent of total water debtors.

    - Debtors for sewerage services, past due (in excess of one year) amounted to R5.72 million, which equates to 39.97 per cent of total sewerage debtors.

    - Debtors for electricity services, past due (in excess of one year) amounted to R6.15 million, which equates to 22.57 per cent of total electricity debtors.

- **Creditors Payment Period (Trade Creditors):**

  - The ratio results for the creditors payment period indicates compliance with section 65(2)(e) of the MFMA.

  - The **Municipality**'s **liquidity risk management strategy** regarding ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities resulted in a low liquidity risk, as evidenced by the R646.54 million cash and equivalents.

4.2.3 Going Concern

No.	Financial ratios & norms	2019 Audited	2020 Audited	2021 Audited	2022 Audited	2023 Audited	*CAGR	Projection	Overall Rating
5	Total Liabilities to Total Assets: **<50%**	19.7%	20.3%	21.1%	21.4%	20.9%	1.5%	21.2%	▲
6	Total Debt to Total Assets	10.5%	10.4%	10.3%	10.1%	9.9%	-1.5%	9.8%	▲
7	Current Ratio: **1.5-2:1**	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	-2.9%	2.7	▲

- **Total Liabilities to Total assets:**

  - The Municipality's total assets for 2023 of R4.85 billion exceed the municipalities total liabilities of R1.01 billion. Albeit since the Municipality should not be selling assets, it is prudent to note that the Municipality's liquid assets of R714.74 million can cover 70.61 per cent of total liabilities.

- **Total Debt to Total Assets:**

  - The Municipality's total assets for 2023 of R4.85 billion exceed the municipalities debt of R479.91 million. Albeit since the Municipality should not be selling assets, it is prudent to note that the Municipality's liquid assets of R714.74 million exceeds total debt of R479.91 million. This indicates that the Municipality operates as a going concern.

- **Current Ratio:**

  - The Municipality's cash and cash equivalents of R646.54 million for 2023 plus investments of R68.2 million amounts to R714.74 million in liquid assets, which exceeds the sum of R305.14 million in lieu of current liabilities, indicating that the Municipality can easily pay its short-term obligations.

** CAGR = Compound annual growth rate is a business and investing specific term for the geometric progression ratio that provides a constant rate of return over the time period. CAGR = [(End Value/Beginning Value) ^1/number of years of growth] - 1*

	Favourable
	Unfavourable
	Needs Improvement

4.3 mSCOA IMPLEMENTATION

4.3.1 Credibility of mSCOA Data Strings

MFMA Circular No. 128 states that the credibility and accuracy of the data strings must be verified by municipalities before submission as the data strings submitted are used as the single source for all analysis and publications in a municipal financial year. Municipalities have been given access to the GoMuni portal and should use the reports on Go Muni to verify the credibility of their submissions. It should be emphasized that errors in the data can only be corrected in the next open period. E.g., errors in the table budget (TABB) data string can only be corrected in the adopted budget data string (ORGB). Municipalities are not allowed to open closed periods to make corrections. From 2025/26, the national treasury will open access to all reports available on the LGDRS to the public. Municipalities should make a concerted effort to resolve their mSCOA data strings credibility issues as soon as possible to avoid facing the consequences of financial misconduct in terms of section 171(1)(d) of the MFMA.

The National treasury has commenced with the work to regulate the minimum business processes and system specifications for mSCOA towards the end of 2025/26. Working groups will be established to ensure that relevant stakeholders are consulted during the review processes. Municipalities are urged to ensure that the officials that participate in the working groups have the technical knowledge and experience to participate meaningfully in these forums. Integrated consultative forums will also be held quarterly to keep all stakeholders informed and provide them with an opportunity to provide inputs on the business processes and system specification that will be regulated. A dedicated email address will be created for comments and inputs relating to the review processes underpinning these regulations.

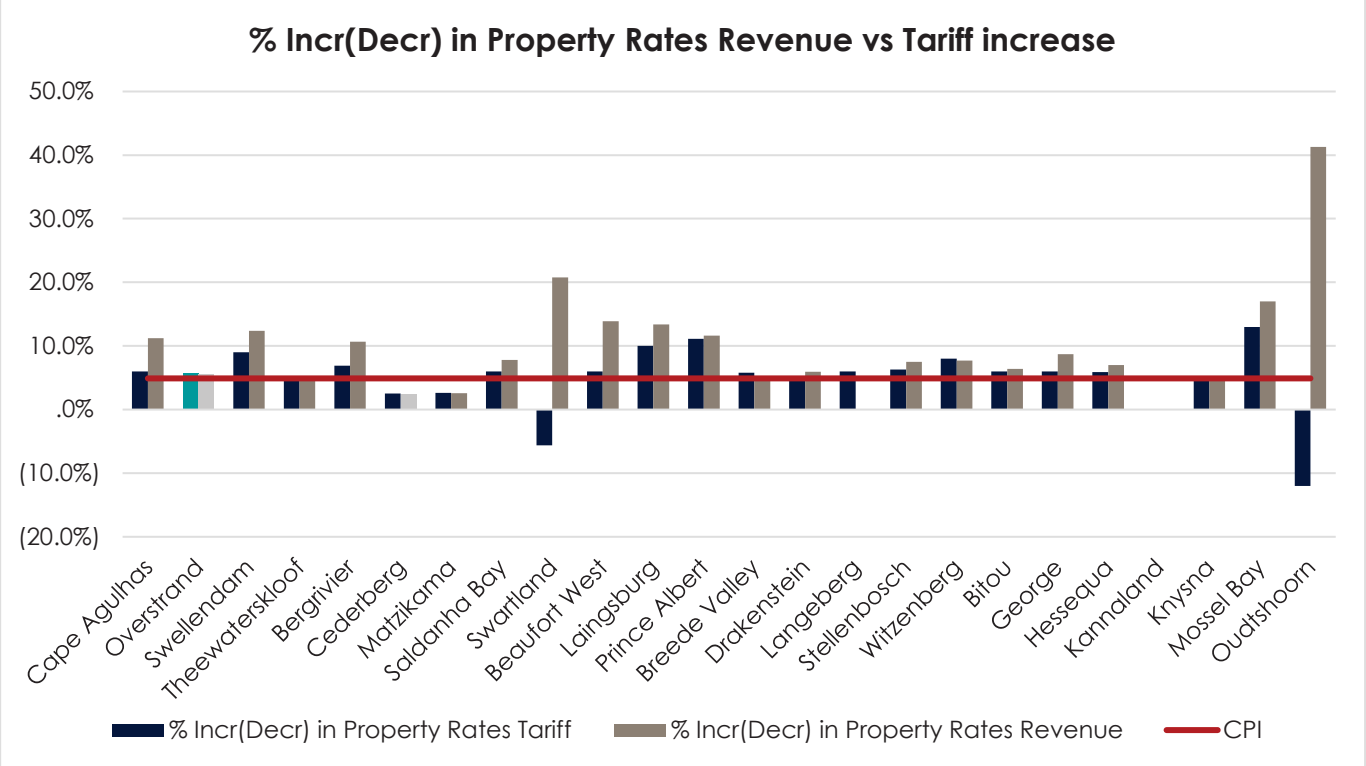
Table 8 mSCOA Segments Use Analysis

mSCOA Segment Analysis TABB Overstrand Municipality		
No.	**Segment**	**TABB 2024/25**
1	**Project Segment**	
1.1	Use of the Project Segment	Adequate use of segment, However the segment use for Free Basic Services across service charges should be reviewed.
2	**Fund Segment**	
2.1	Use of Fund Segment	Adequate use of segment, However the segment use for Free Basic Services across service charges should be reviewed.
3	**Function Segment**	
3.1	**Use of Function Segment**	Adequate use of segment
4	**Costing Segment**	
4.1	**Use of Costing Segment**	Adequate use of segment
5	**Region Segment**	
5.1	**Use of Region Segment**	Adequate use of segment
6	**Item Segment :**	
6.1	The Municipality applied balance sheet budgeting principles, but misalignments between the C6 (collections) an the cash flow statement (C7) and (C4) Revenue and monthly billing (C6)were not on .Overstrand Municipality is encouraged to review these misalignments and make corrections before Tabling the 2024/25 final budget. Free Basic Services were not budgeted for in line with mSCOA guidance provided by NT and PT. These items should be reviewed as communicated (section 71 report) on a month to month basis. The Municipality is advised to appropriately apply for treatment of VAT.	

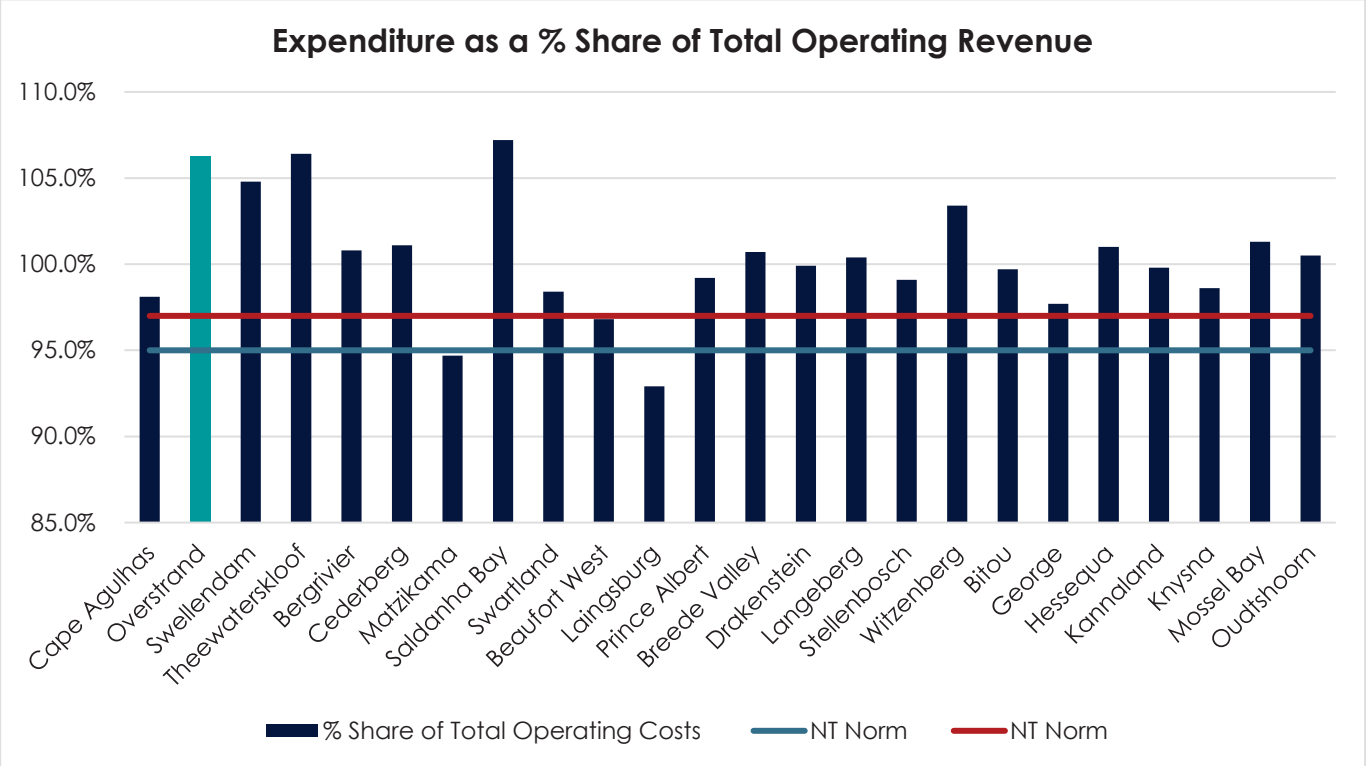
Provincial Treasury has provided the TABB segment use analysis tools to the Municipality, with the goal of assisting municipalities in examining their data and determining if the information is appropriately retrieved across all segments before finalising the ORGB data strings. Findings from the TABB shall be rectified in the ORGB before the adopted budget is locked on the financial system and the ORGB data string is created. Furthermore, it is recommended that the Municipality make themselves available for a session (through MS Teams) on the TABB segment use analysis to provide further clarification on the segment analysis tools.

MUNICIPAL BENCHMARKING GRAPHS

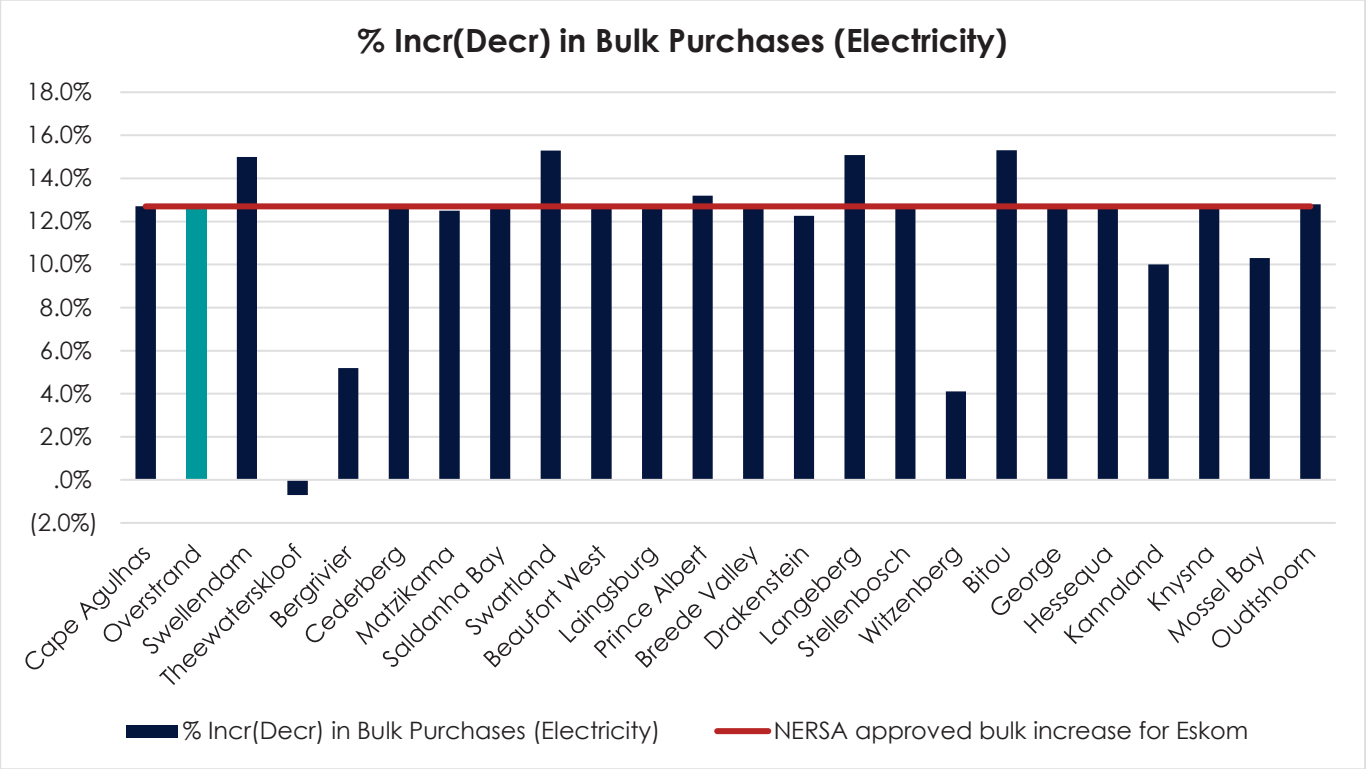
Graph 1 % Incr(Decr) in Property Rates Revenue vs Tariff Increase



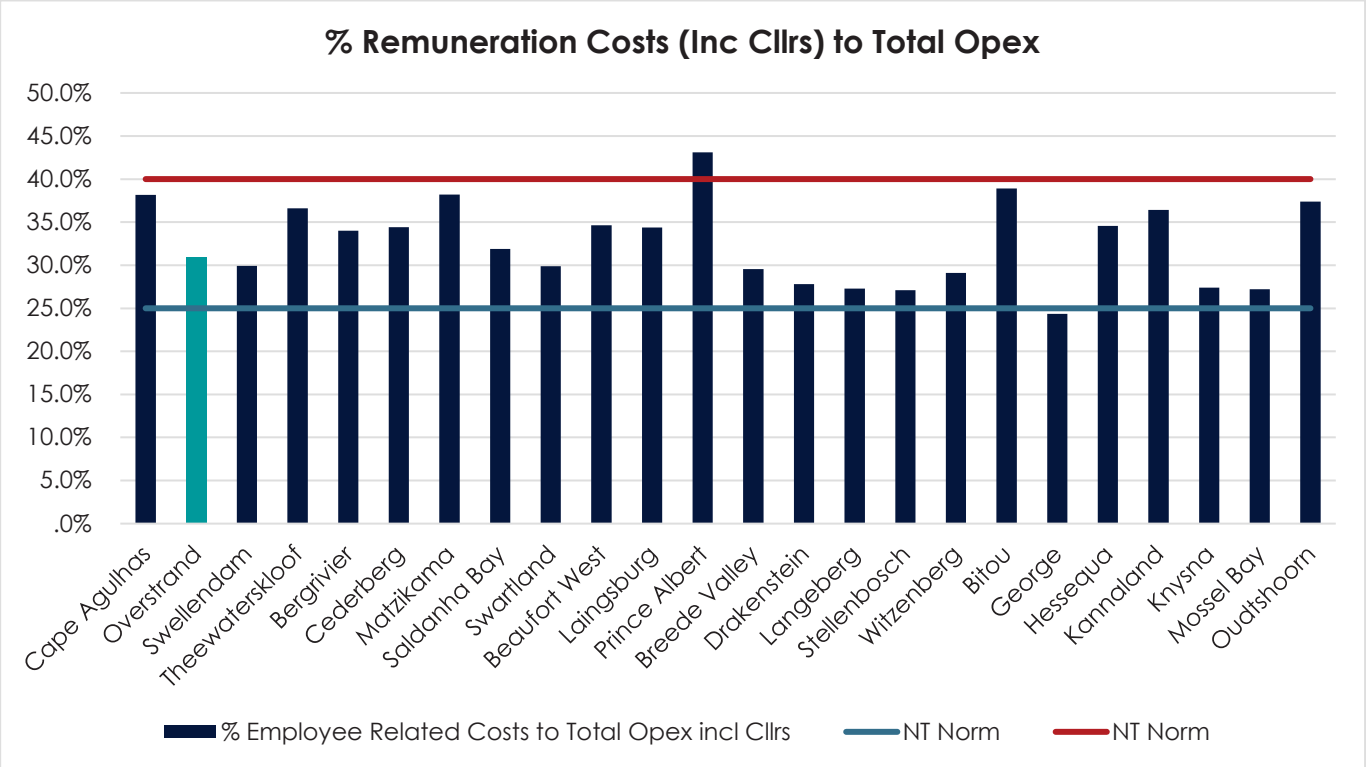
Graph 2 Percentage share of Total Operating Costs against Total Revenue



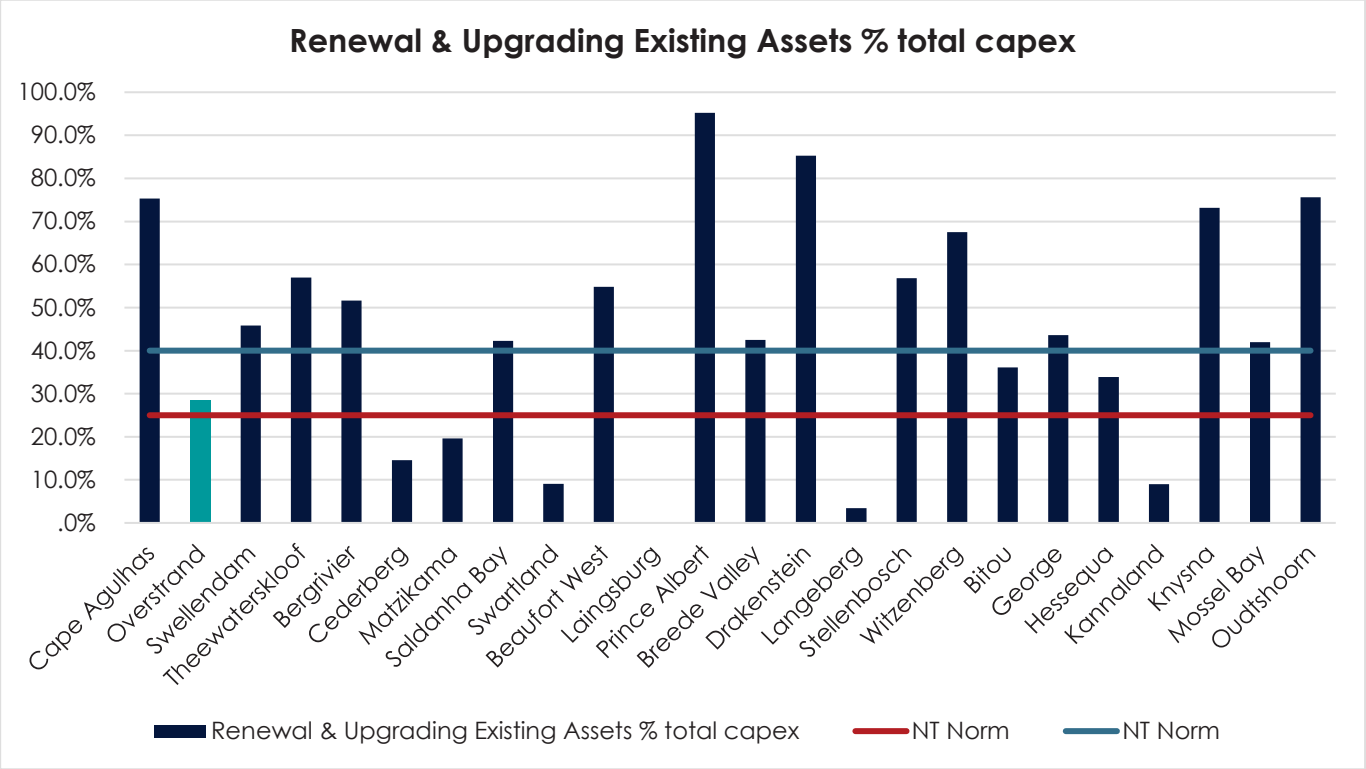
Graph 3 % Incr(Decr) in Bulk Purchases (Electricity)



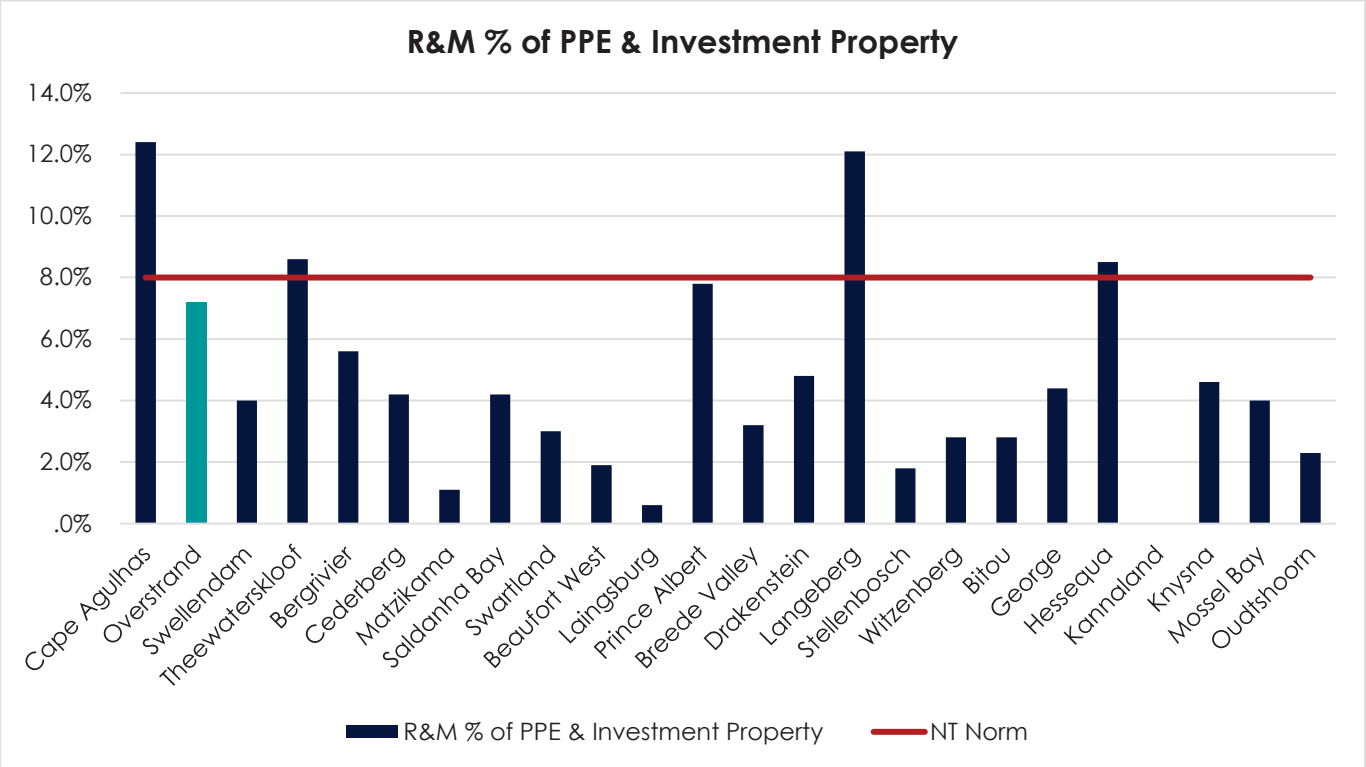
Graph 4 Percentage Employee Related Costs to Total Opex (Inc Cllrs)



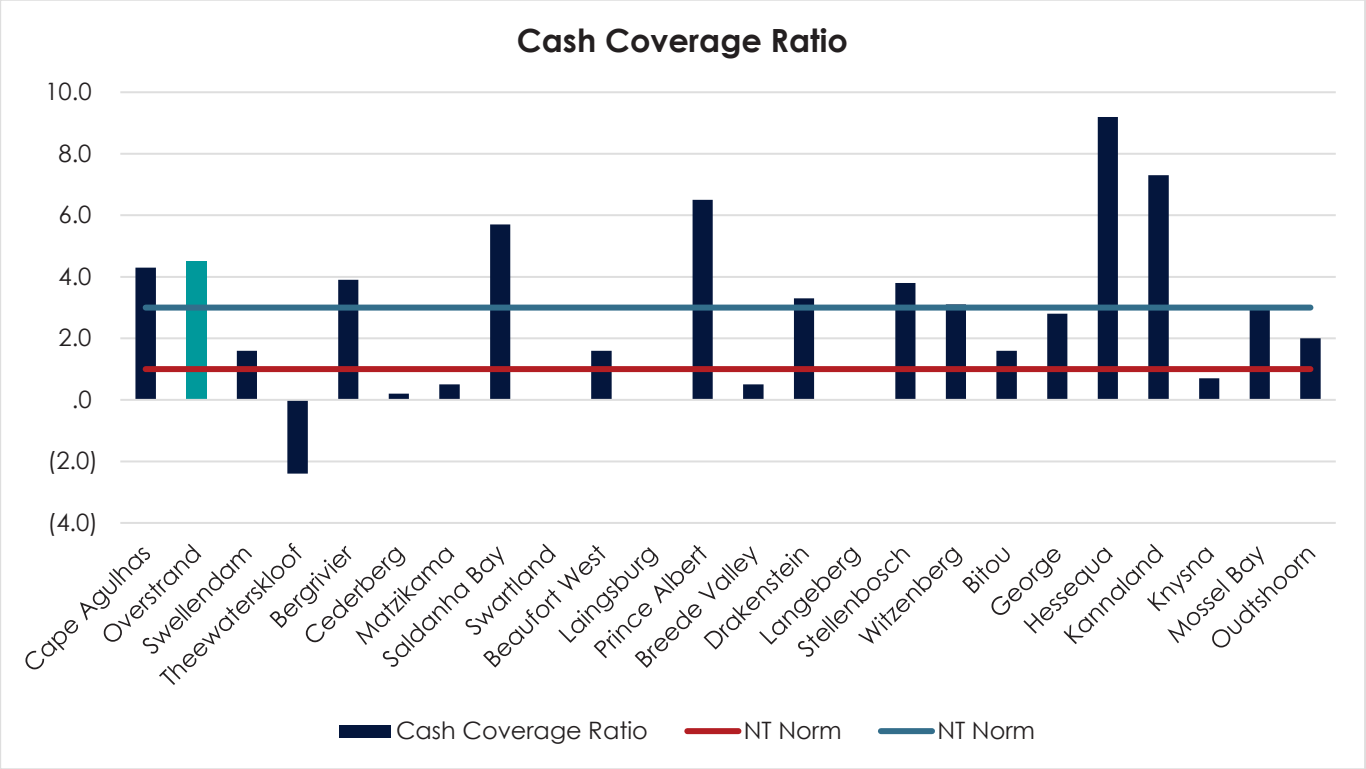
Graph 5 Renewal & Upgrading Existing Assets as a percentage of Total Capex



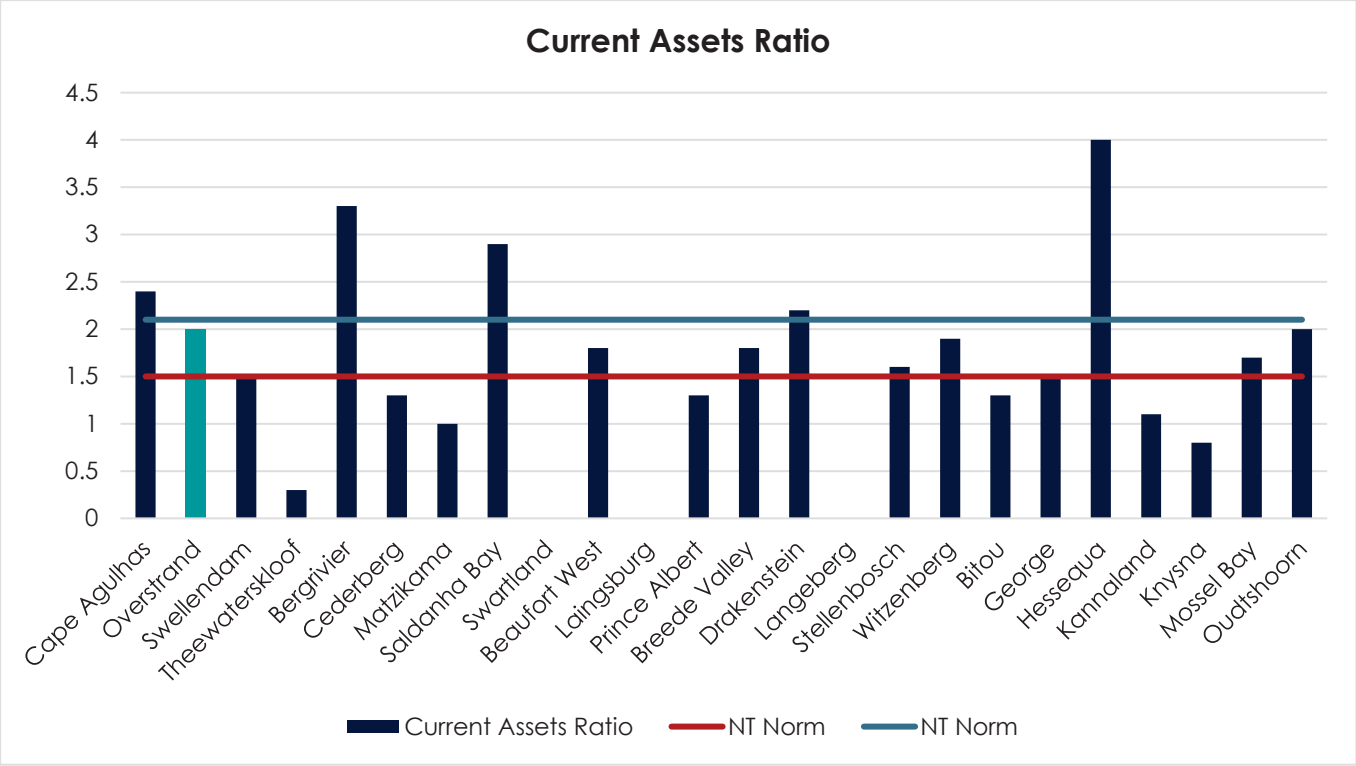
Graph 6 R&M as a percentage of PPE & Investment Property



Graph 7 Cash Coverage Ratio



Graph 8 Current Assets Ratio



Western Cape Government

FOR YOU

2024 STRATEGIC INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT ENGAGEMENT OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY

2024/25 MTREF BUDGET, IDP, SDF & OTHER ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

10 May 2024

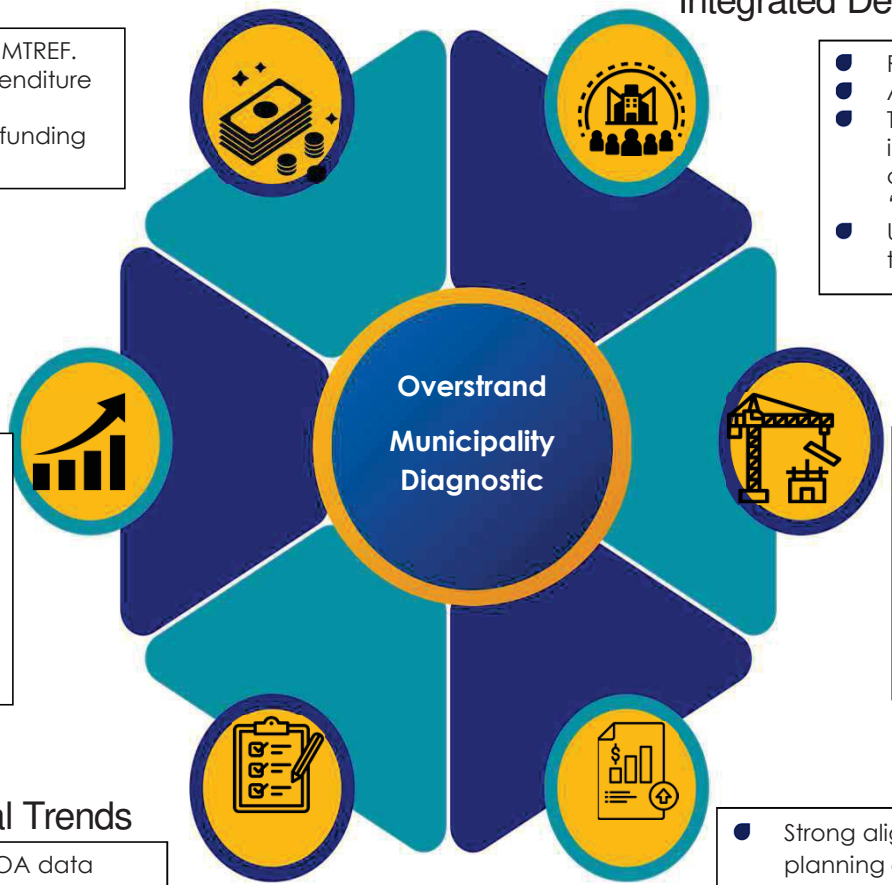
DIAGNOSTIC : OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY

Revenue and Expenditure

- The tabled budget is funded over the 2024/25 MTREF.
- Reliance on grant funding to fund capital expenditure over the MTREF years.
- The municipality has the capacity to increase funding through borrowing.

Integrated Development & Spatial Planning

- Review the LED Strategy, SWMP and LITP.
- Attend to issues raised by sectors in 2.2.4.
- The annual SDF review of performance in terms of implementation, needs to be expanded upon as per the current content within the Draft IDP *(wrt the section entitled 'Progress with implementation of the SDF')*.
- Utilising the CEF – facilitates the adoption of a plan-led budget that is underpinned by the Long-Term Financial Plan.



Economic Sustainability

- Infrastructure capacity challenges to meet fast growing population.
- Need for investment in maintenance and refurbishment of ageing infrastructure to unlock development potential.
- Far reaching impacts of electricity shortages e.g. ability to deliver services, potential revenue, additional expenditure to mitigate service delivery risks.

Capital Budget & Infrastructure

- The 2024/25 budget prioritised spending towards delivering key municipal service delivery mandate areas, especially for the capital budget.
- Significant provisions of the capital expenditure are allocated to the energy sources trading services.
- However, the overall capital expenditure is seen to decline considerably over the MTREF.

mSCOA & Historical Trends

- The need to resolve the MSCOA data strings credibility issues.

Strategic Procurement

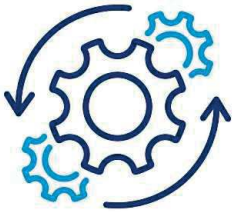
- Strong alignment between procurement plan and strategic planning cycle in policy documents; practical implementation could not be assessed due to lack of procurement plan.
- Asset Register meets ISO55001 requirements.

2024/25 SIME Assessment

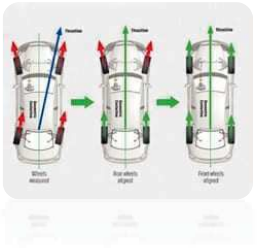
Key Findings/Recommendations

Western Cape Government

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING - IDP Compliance and Alignment



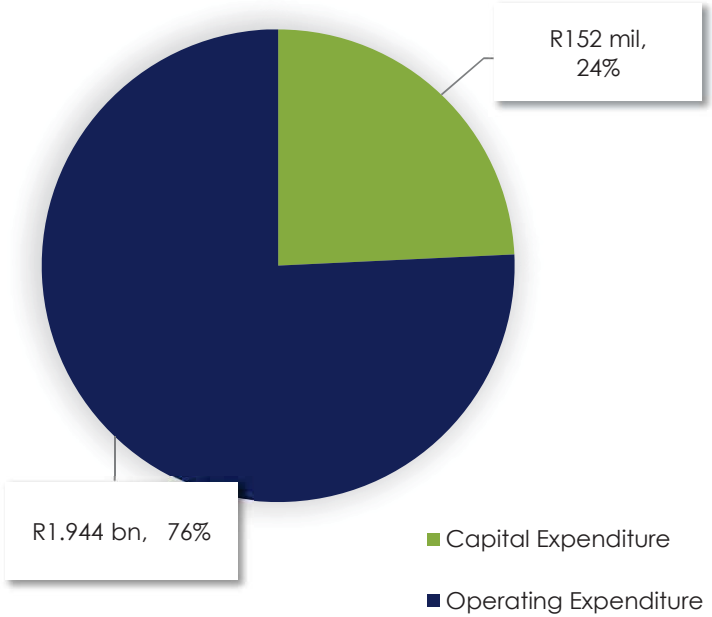




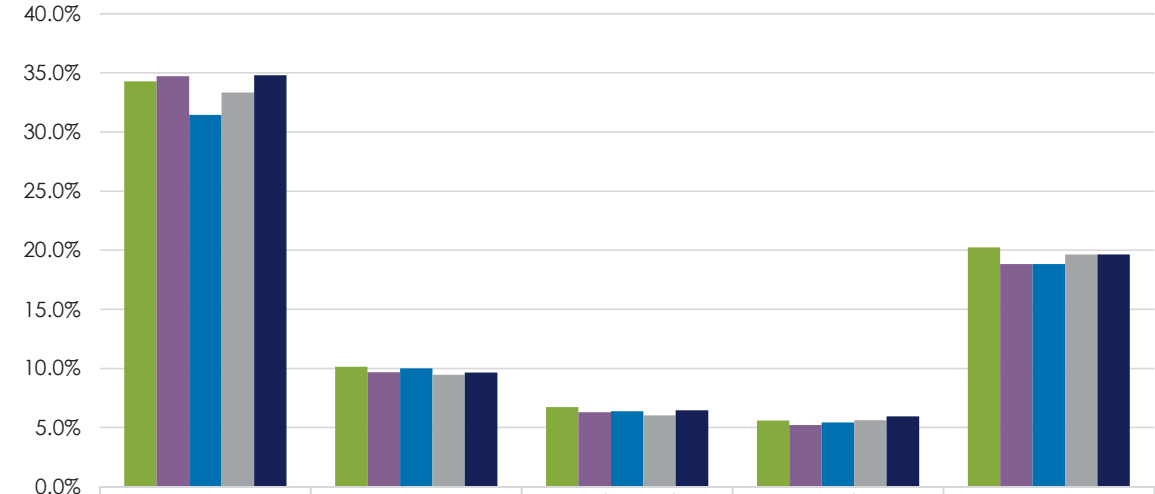
Status of tabled IDP – Sec 34 of the MSA – Proposed Amendments	
Process Compliance – Amendment process and public participation	• Prescribed processes in terms of the MSA and its Regulations followed. • Reasons for proposed amendments to the IDP outlined clearly. • Public participation (September – November 2023 and April 2024). • Municipality consulted the District Municipality on proposed amendments to the IDP – Regulation 3(6) MSA Regulations.
Content (core components) Compliance – Sec 26 of MSA & Reg 2 of MSA Regulations	• Compliant with the MSA and its Regulations.
Alignment – Sec 29 of the MSA	• Encouraged to review the LED Strategy, Stormwater Master Plan – reflect integration into subsequent reviews of the IDP. • Areas for improvements/recommendations noted down for the Departments of Economic Development and Tourism, Infrastructure, Police Oversight and Community Safety and the Department of Local Government (Disaster Management).

BUDGET SNAPSHOT

2024/25 Municipal

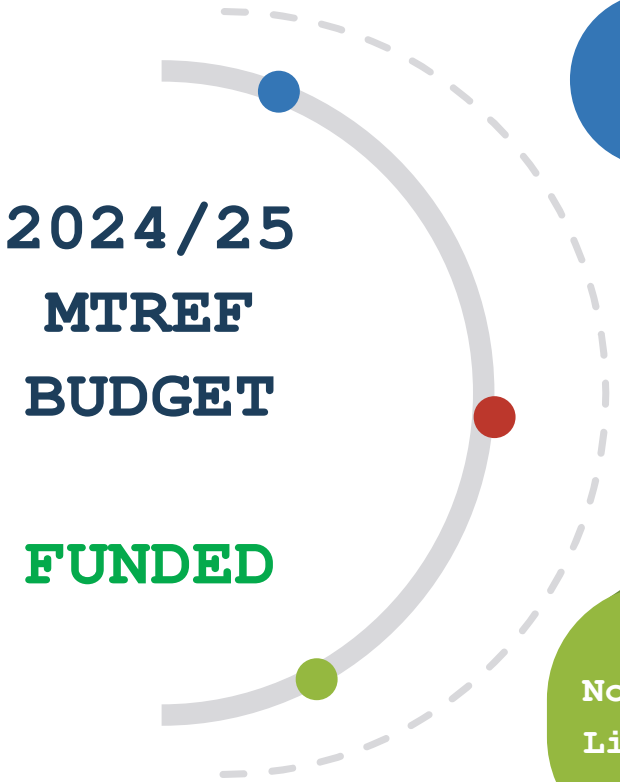


Service Charges Revenue/ Property Rates (% of Total Revenue)



	Electricity	Water	Waste Water Management	Waste Management	Property rates
2020/21	34.3%	10.2%	6.7%	5.6%	20.2%
2021/22	34.7%	9.7%	6.3%	5.2%	18.8%
2022/23	31.5%	10.0%	6.4%	5.4%	18.8%
2023/24	33.4%	9.5%	6.0%	5.6%	19.7%
2024/25	34.8%	9.7%	6.5%	6.0%	19.6%

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



2024/25 MTREF BUDGET

FUNDED

Operating Deficit Budget

- Increasing deficits over the MTREF – May affect the Municipality's ability to contribute towards CAPEX.

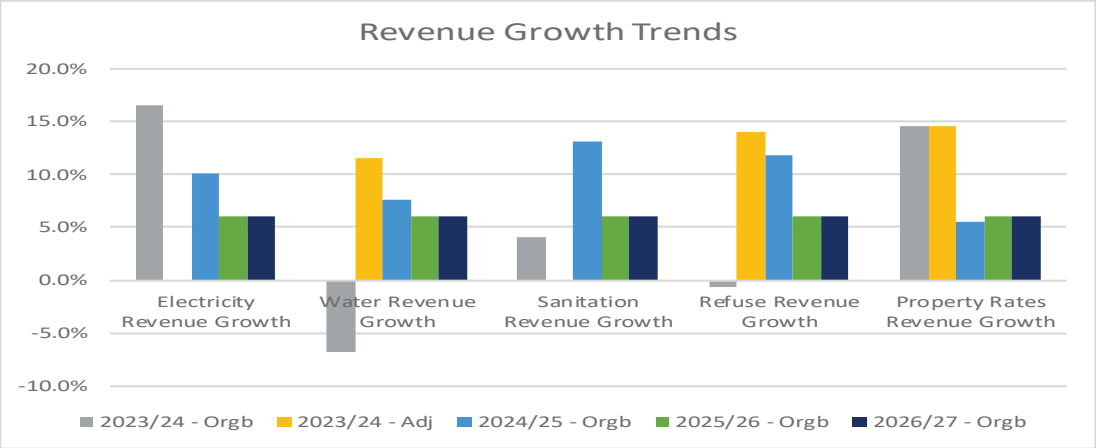
Surplus after application of cash and investment

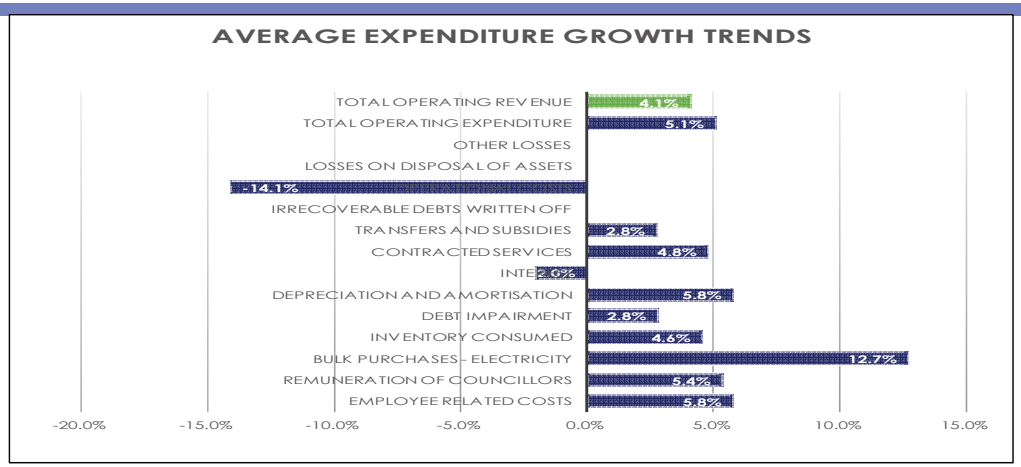
- Over the entire 2024/25 MTREF period the cash backed reserves/accumulated a surplus – this reflects sufficient cash resources available to meet its short-, medium- to long term needs.

Not exposed to Liquidity Risk

- Liquidity Ratio – The Municipality can meet its short-term obligations over the MTREF years.
- Cost Coverage Ratio –. The Municipality displays a positive cash flow position.
- Cash Coverage Ratio – The Municipality can sustain the financial health position and quality of services.

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY – OPERATING BUDGET

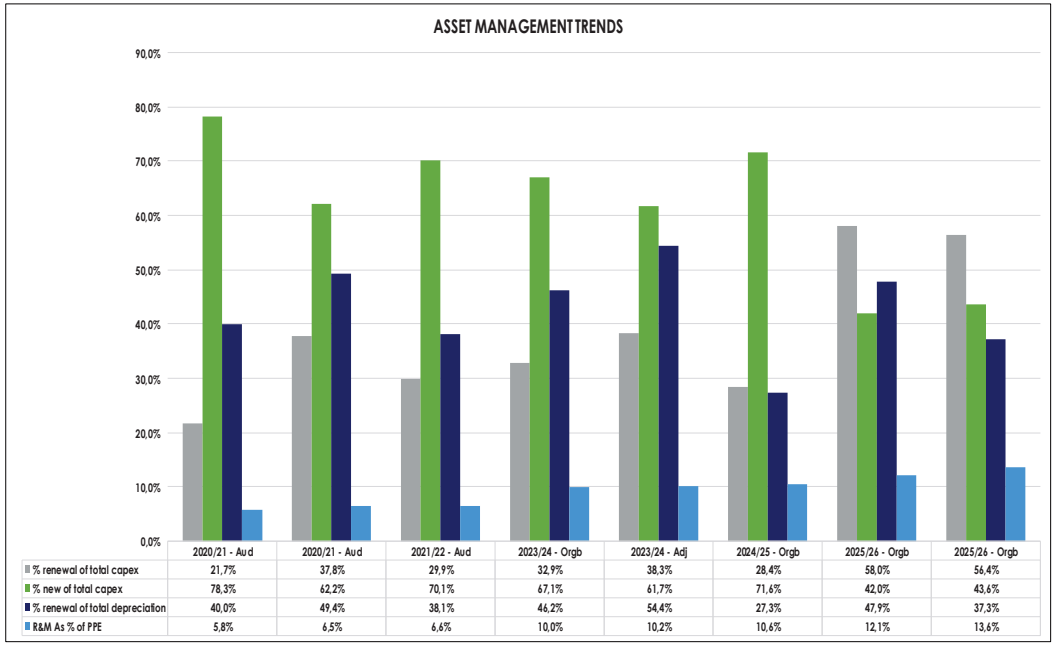




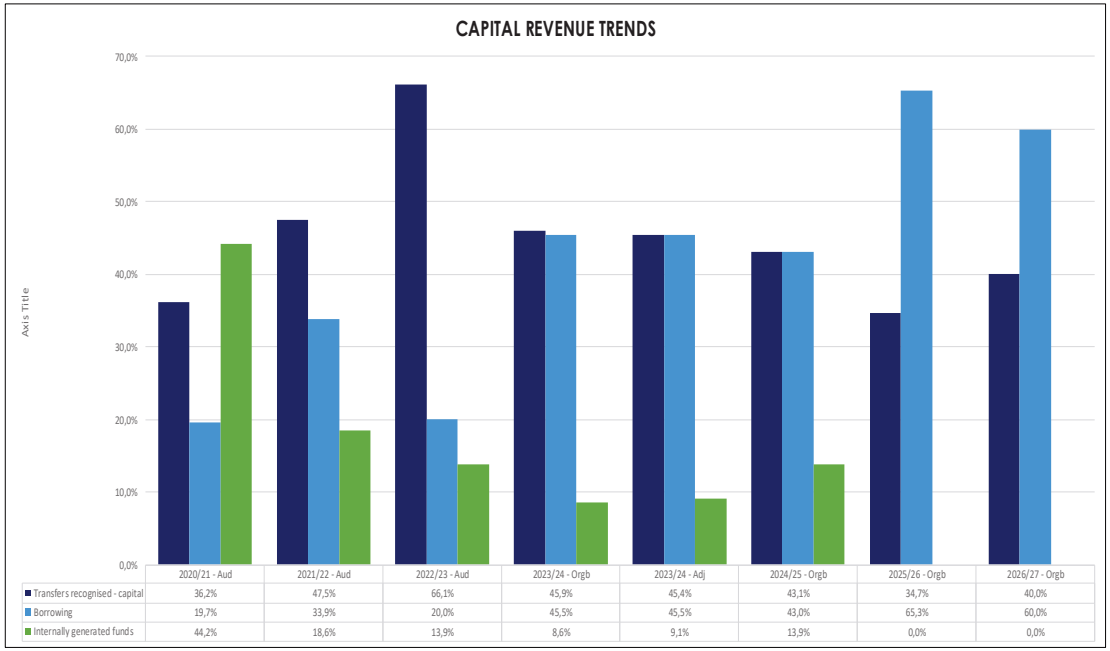
- **Electricity revenue :** 10% tariff increase. Projecting an operating surplus for 2024/25. Subsidy for electricity of 70kWh exceeds national norm of 50KWH per month.
- **Water revenue:** operating surplus for 2024/25. Subsidy of 10 KI of free water **exceeds** national norm of 6KI. Should be mindful of the long-term sustainability risks of the strategy.
- **Wastewater revenue**: operating deficit for 2024/25
- **Refuse revenue**: operate at a surplus for 2024/25 – 11% tariff increase – Provision for the rehabilitation of landfill sites budgeted to increase over the 2024/25 MTREF
- **Property rates:** Tariff increase 8% - Municipality has projected further improvements in the market values of rateable properties.
    - To closely monitor the effects of the increased rebates to ensure that the property rates revenue source is sustainable over the long term and can be used as the anchor of municipal revenue in light of decreasing profit margins observed in the electricity trading service

2024/25 MTREF average OPREV budget growth by 4.1%, which is above the average OPEX budget of 5.1% - driving the operating deficit.
Employee Related Cost: Within NT norm of 25-40% (30.1%)
Contracted services: Contributes 16.2% to Opex. Above the norm of 2%-5%. Consultants and professional services contribute 2.1%.
Overtime: is projected to decrease by 3.17%, Should continue applying the cost containment policy.
Bulk electricity purchases: Projected increases of 12.7% across the MTREF – should be aligned to NERSA projection for outer years (15.7% in 2025/26).

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY - CAPITAL FUNDING



	2020/21 - Aud	2020/21 - Aud	2021/22 - Aud	2023/24 - Orgb	2023/24 - Adj	2024/25 - Orgb	2025/26 - Orgb	2025/26 - Orgb
% renewal of total capex	21,7%	37,8%	29,9%	32,9%	38,3%	28,4%	58,0%	56,4%
% new of total capex	78,3%	62,2%	70,1%	67,1%	61,7%	71,6%	42,0%	43,6%
% renewal of total depreciation	40,0%	49,4%	38,1%	46,2%	54,4%	27,3%	47,9%	37,3%
R&M As % of PPE	5,8%	6,5%	6,6%	10,0%	10,2%	10,6%	12,1%	13,6%



	2020/21 - Aud	2021/22 - Aud	2022/23 - Aud	2023/24 - Orgb	2023/24 - Adj	2024/25 - Orgb	2025/26 - Orgb	2026/27 - Orgb
Transfers recognised - capital	36,2%	47,5%	66,1%	45,9%	45,4%	43,1%	34,7%	40,0%
Borrowing	19,7%	33,9%	20,0%	45,5%	45,5%	43,0%	65,3%	60,0%
Internally generated funds	44,2%	18,6%	13,9%	8,6%	9,1%	13,9%	0,0%	0,0%

- **Funding mix average** – conditional grant 43.1%, Internally generated funds 13.9% and 43% borrowings. Municipality will not be utilising internally generated funds in the capital funding mix for outer years. This is in line with the Municipality's Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP).
- **R&M as a percentage** of PPE is 10.6% above the NT 8% norm. 28.4% of total capital expenditure is geared towards renewal of total capex, increases over the MTREF and peaks 56.4% in 2025/26.
- The analysis of spending trends over the past audited year reveals spending implementation falling below the National Treasury norm of 95 per cent - impacted by delays as a result of PPPFA constitutional ruling.

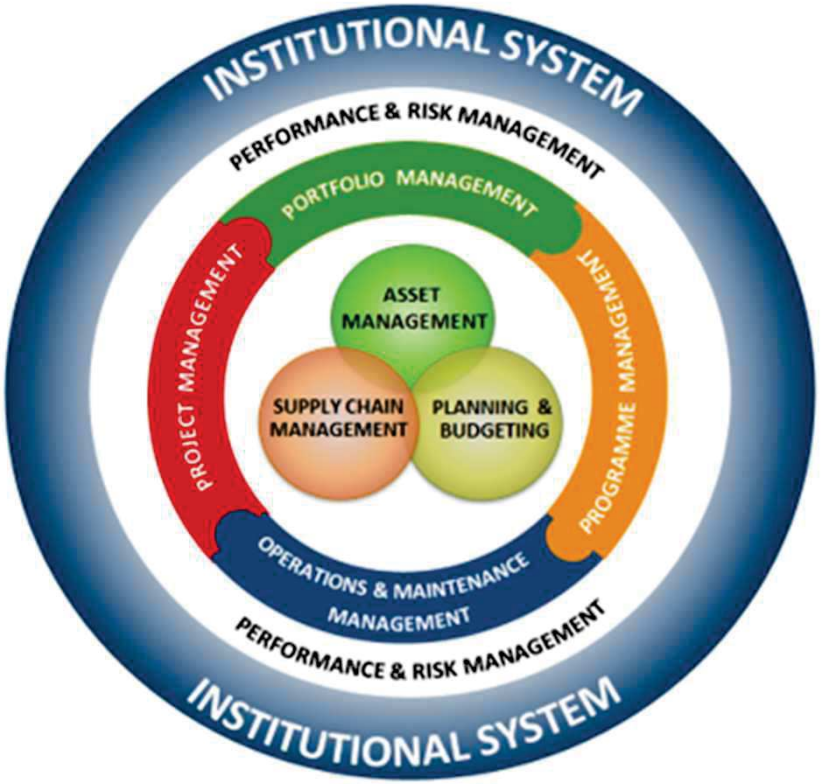
SUPPLY CHAIN & ASSET MANAGEMENT

Emerging Risks

- Overstrand is commended on its SCM policy suite
- Substantial evidence of alignment between budgeting and planning cycle, and procurement plan *despite* omission of procurement plan for analysis
  - Overstrand to provide procurement plan for assessment
  - Procurable spend = R720,5m
- Municipality urged to consider risk of operational interference in capital projects via construction mafia due to the impact experienced elsewhere in the WC – additional security can add up to an additional 10% of the capex cost

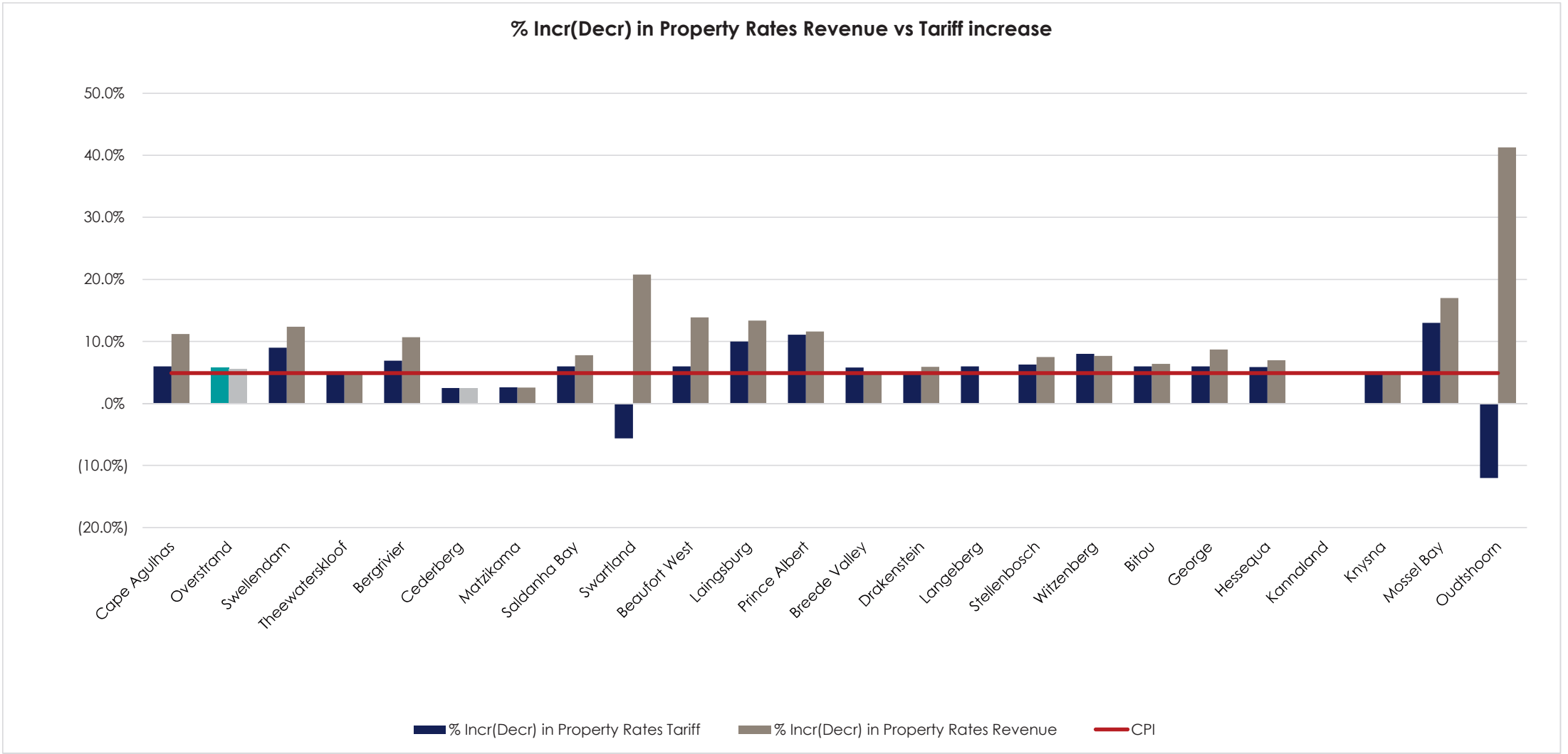
Focus areas

- Next stages of asset management project, further consultation in June 2024
- Strategic sourcing:
  - None identified by the municipality in their submission
  - PT recommendations based on projects in IDP: district-specific framework agreements for general building, civils, electrical, etc.

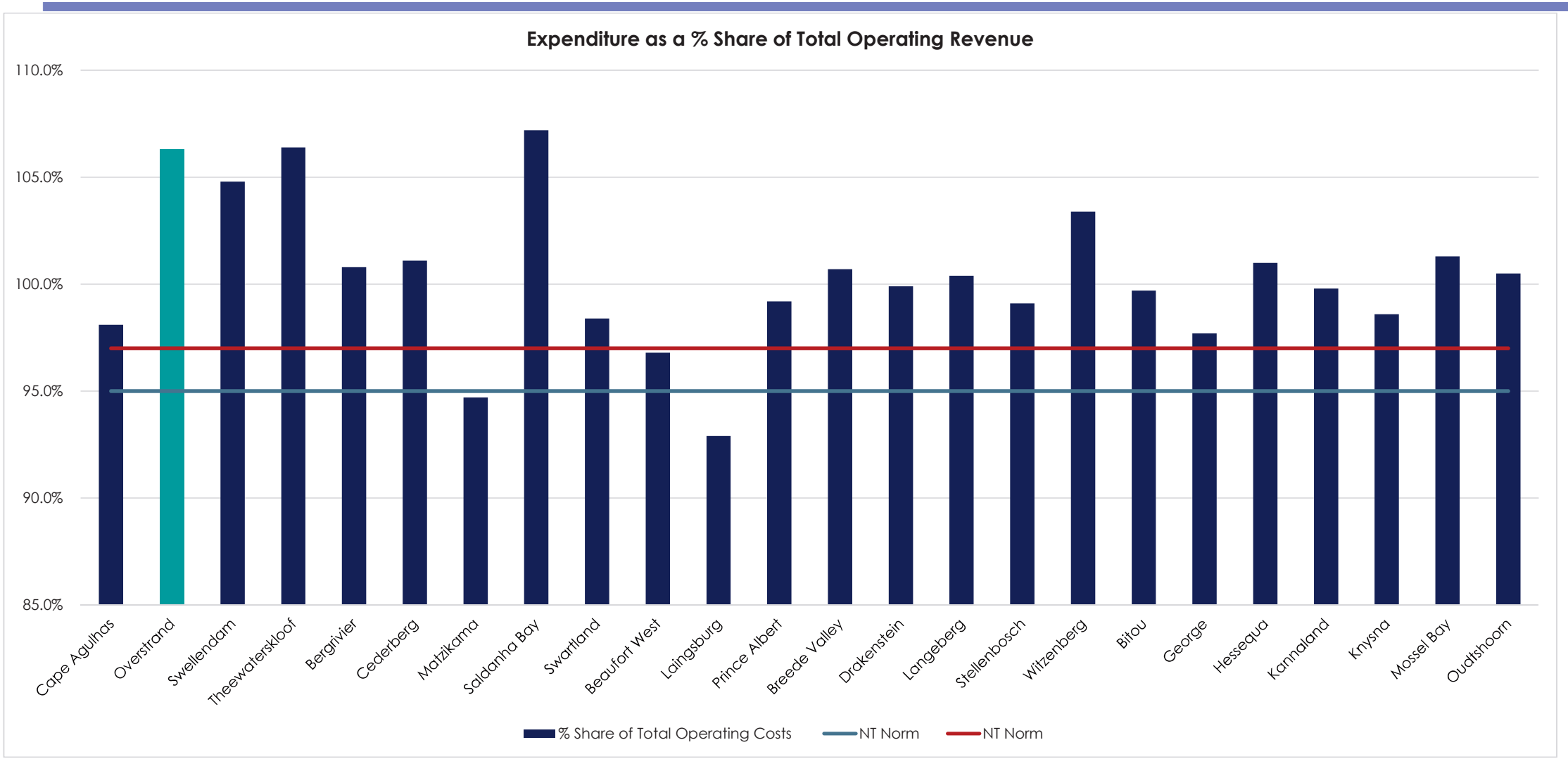


Thank you

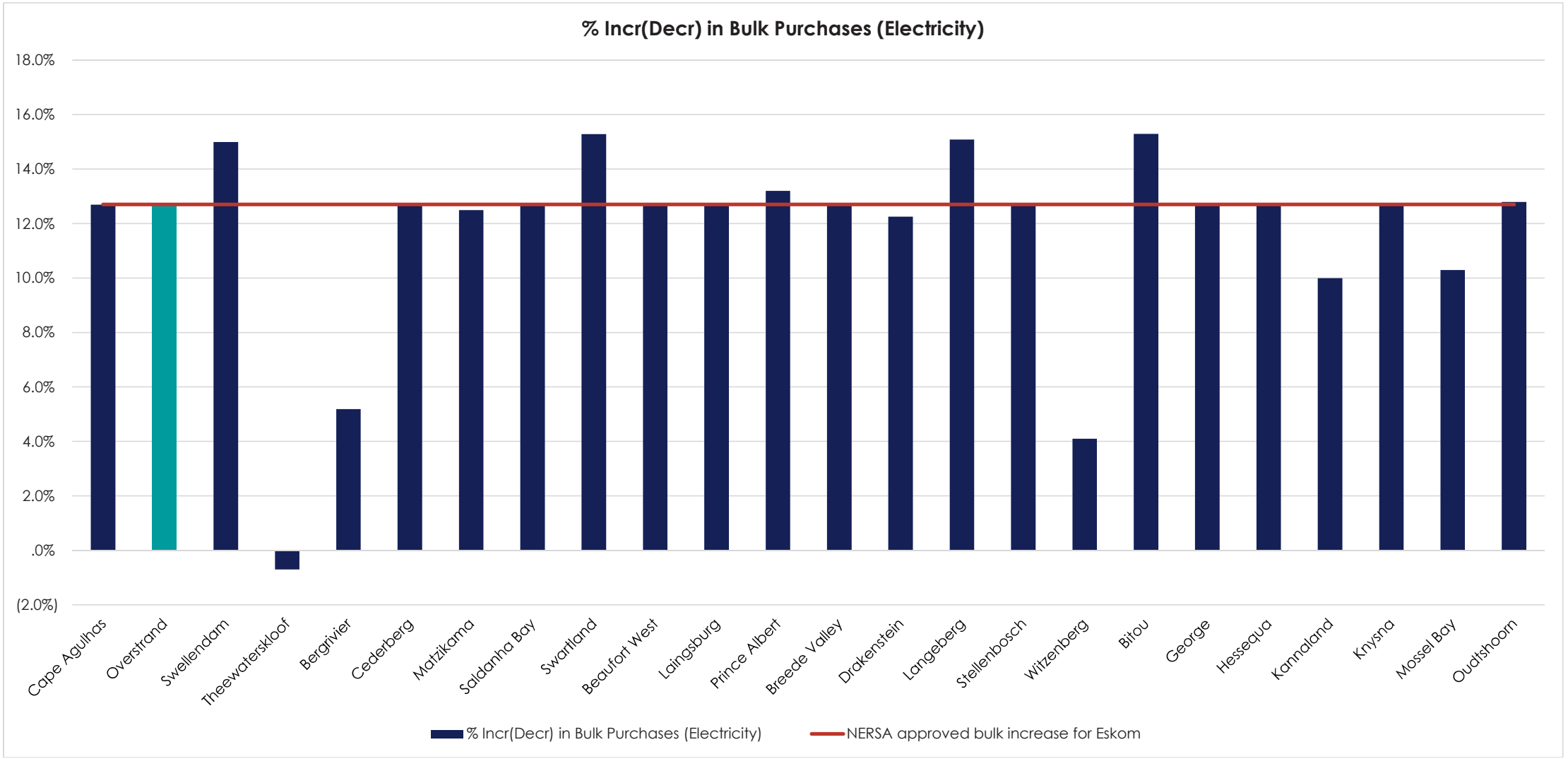
ANNEXURE: BENCHMARKING GRAPHS - Percentage Increase in Property Rates Revenue



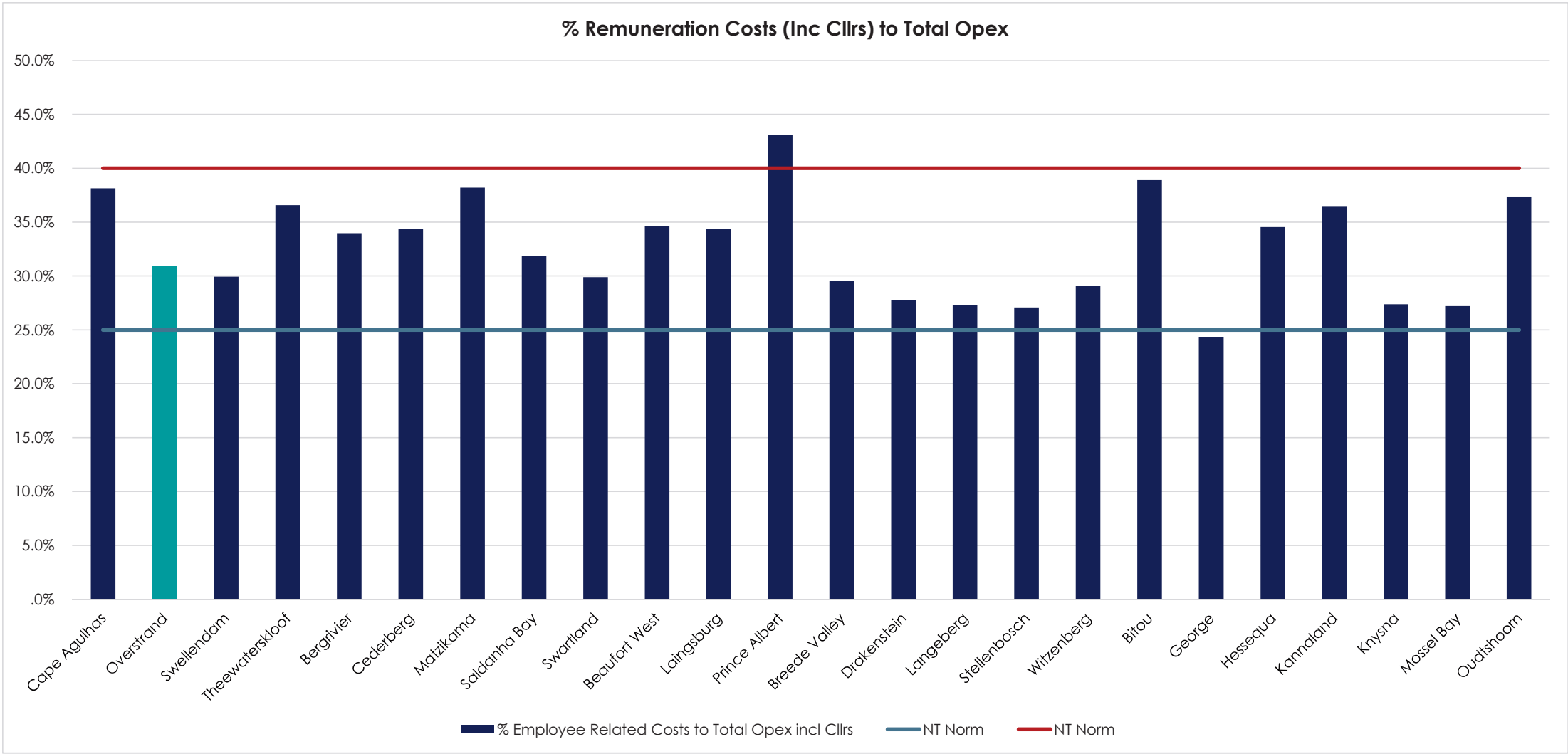
ANNEXURE: BENCHMARKING GRAPHS - Percentage share of Total Operating Costs against total Operating Revenue



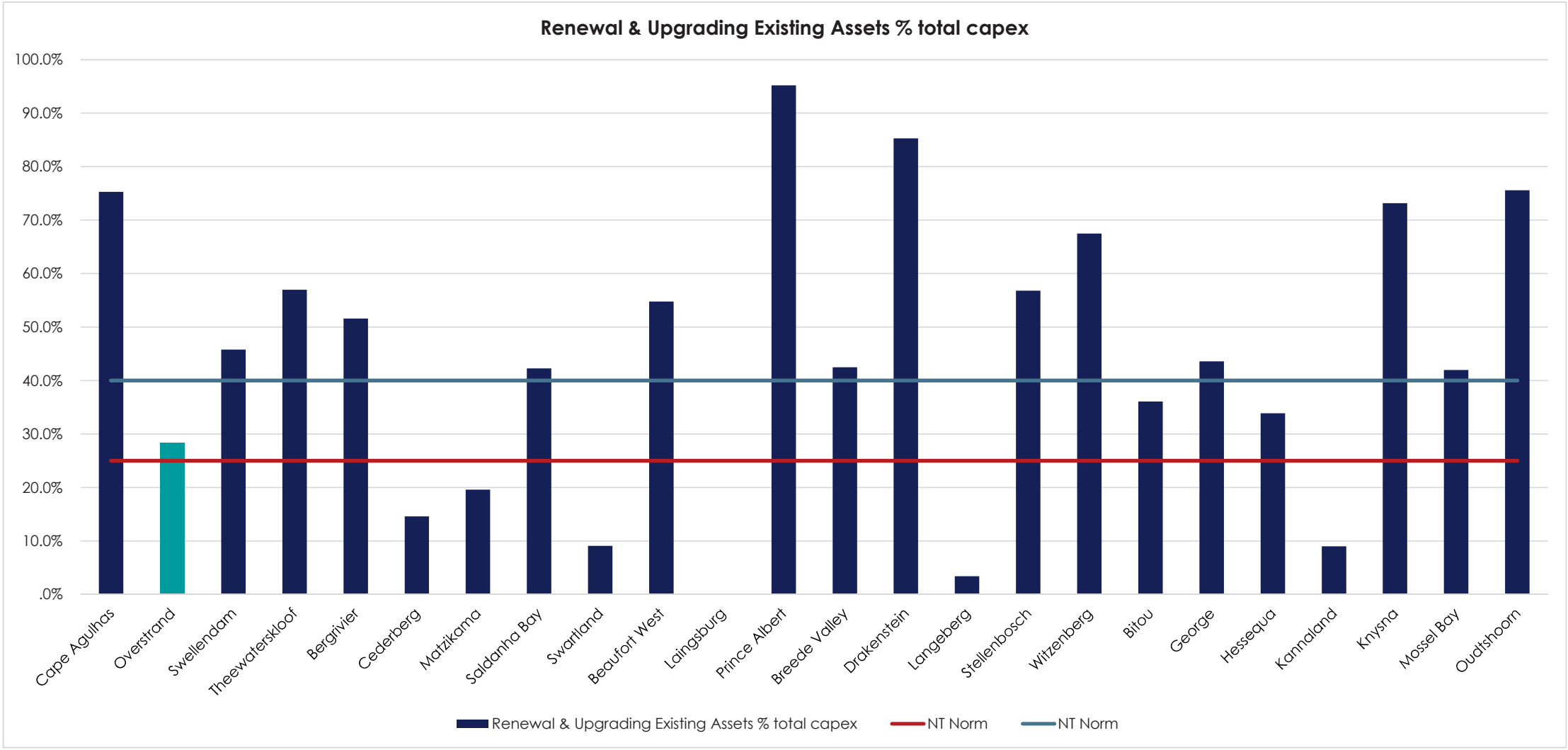
ANNEXURE: BENCHMARKING GRAPHS - Percentage Increase in Bulk Purchases (Electricity) Expenditure



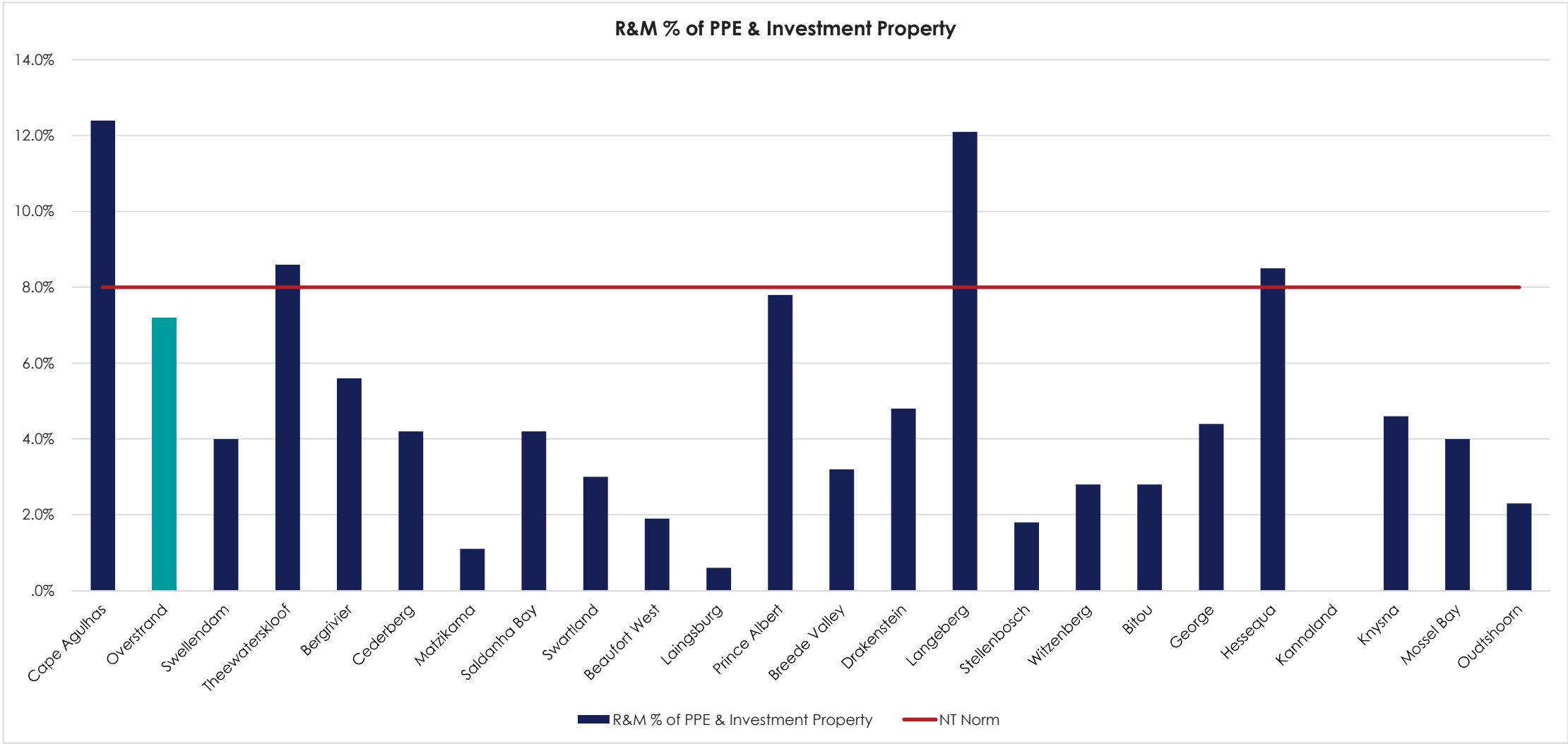
ANNEXURE: BENCHMARKING GRAPHS - Percentage Employee Related Costs to Total Opex (Incl Cllrs)



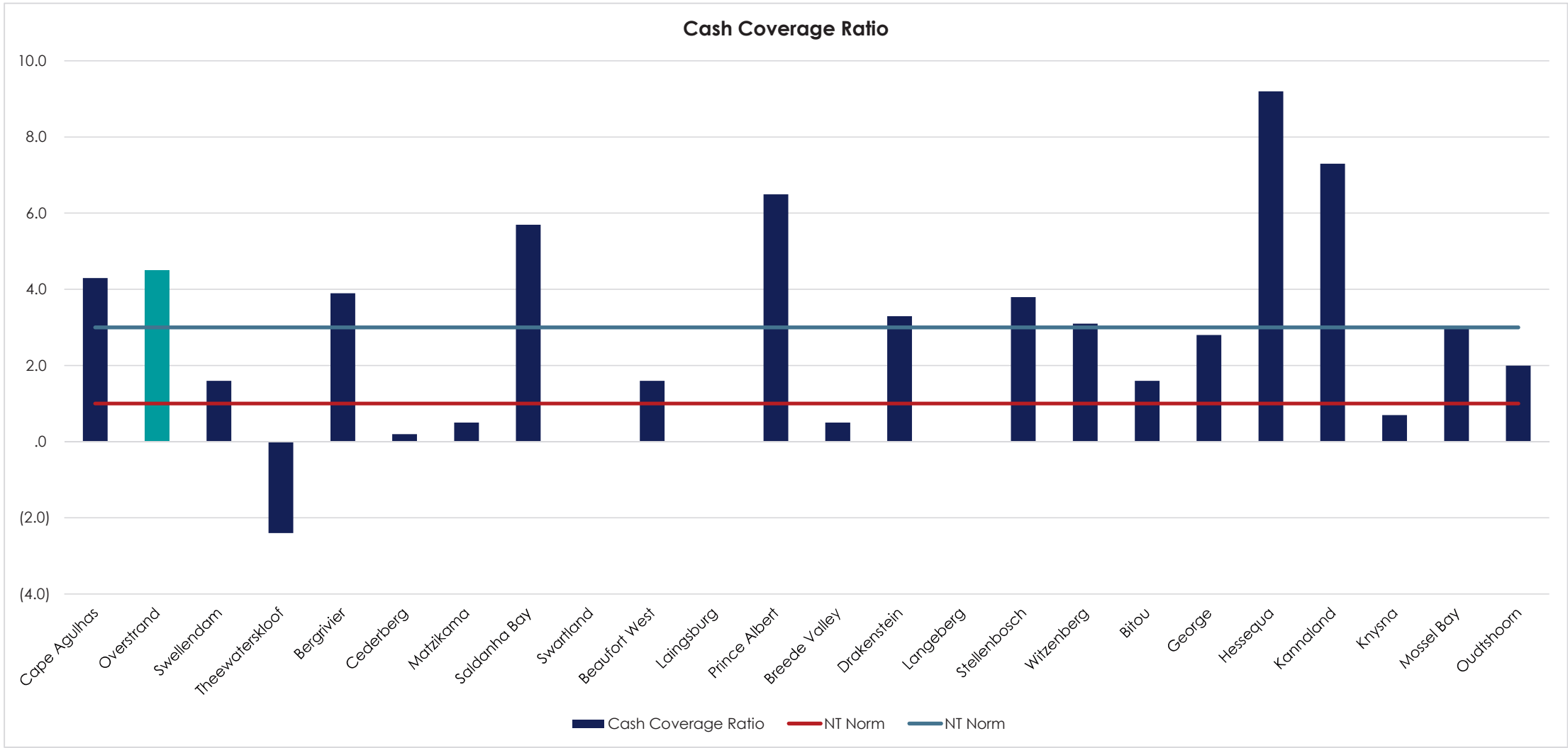
ANNEXURE: BENCHMARKING GRAPHS - Renewal and upgrading existing assets as a percentage of total capex



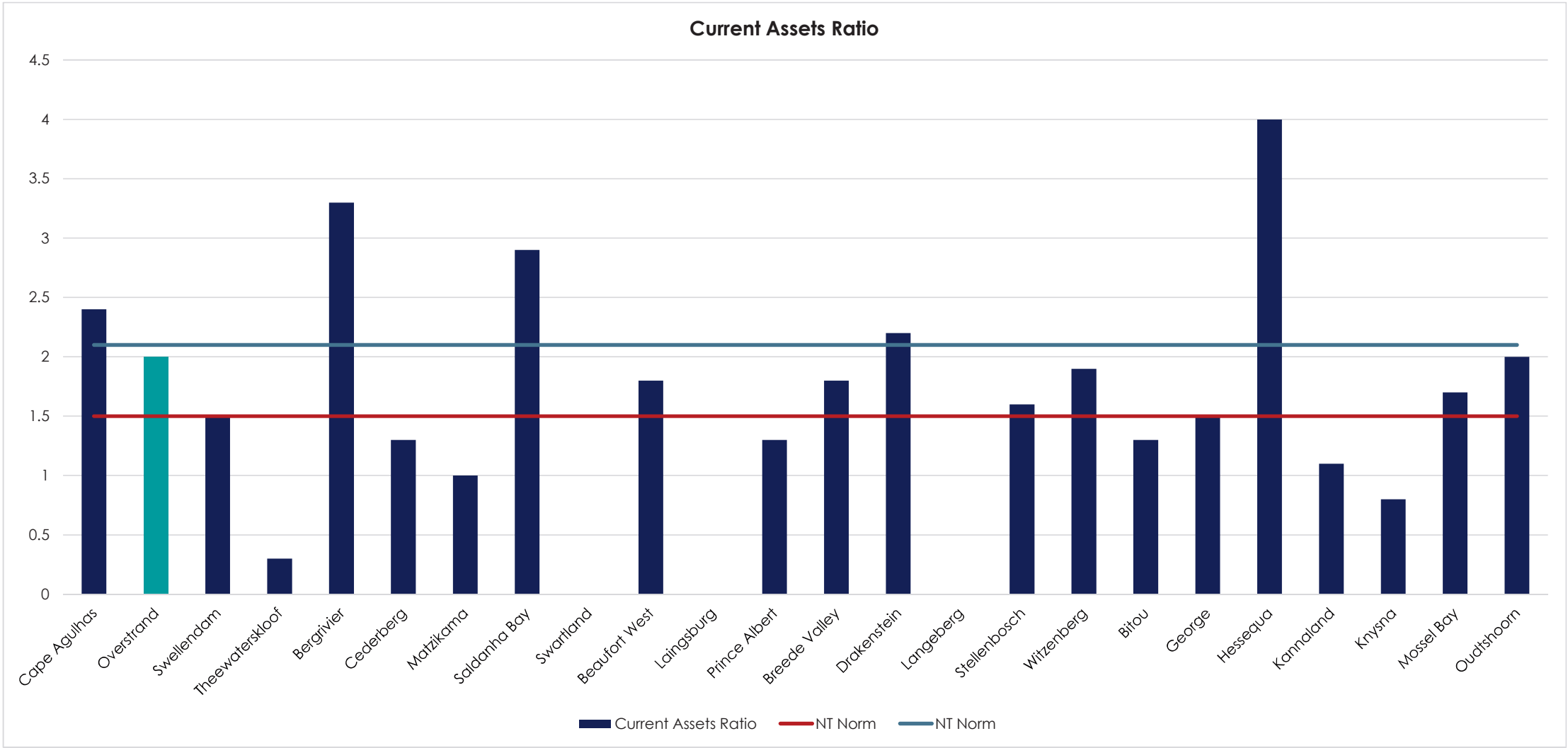
ANNEXURE: BENCHMARKING GRAPHS - R&M as a percentage of PPE & Investment Property



ANNEXURE: BENCHMARKING GRAPHS - Cash coverage



ANNEXURE: BENCHMARKING GRAPHS - Current Asset Ratio





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OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY

2024 STRATEGIC INTEGRATED MUNICIPAL ENGAGEMENT

Date: 10 May 2024

Contents

SIME 2024/25 – Overstrand Municipality

- **2024/25 MTREF Assessment Response**
- **Key Areas for Discussion**
- **STS TID Prepayment Meter Reset Initiative**
- **Top Municipal Priority areas for discussion**
- **Capital Budget Discussion**
  - *Service delivery objectives & challenges*
  - *Funding mix & external borrowing strategy*
  - *Infrastructure pipeline*
  - *Long-term financial planning*
- **Key service delivery & fiscal risks**

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2024/25 MTREF
Assessment Response

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MTREF Assessment Response (1)

Integrated Planning Analysis

Key Findings

The Municipality's LED Strategy, Stormwater Master Plan (SWMP) and Local Integrated Transport Plan (LITP) are due for review and update.

Response

The LED Strategy Review is currently in progress.

The Municipality does not have an overall Stormwater Master Plan. There are SWMPs for certain areas, but some are outdated. It will require a large effort and funding to develop a comprehensive SWMP for the whole municipal area.

The LITP will be reviewed with the assistance of the Provincial Department of Mobility.

In a letter dated 28 March 2024 the ODM notes and supports the Municipality's intention to amend its IDP for 2024/25.

MTREF Assessment Response (2)

Environmental and Planning Analysis

Key Findings

The annual SDF review of performance in terms of implementation needs to go beyond the headings that are currently contained in the draft IDP, in the section titled "Progress with implementation of the SDF".

Listing the total number of applications and application types does not assist in determining whether the SDF is being implemented or not. Suggestions as to what could be used to measure SDF implementation and how to reflect it in the annual review of SDF implementation, are contained in the Practice Note referred to above.

Overstrand Municipality must make use of the CEF that has been developed. Making use of the CEF will ensure that the Municipality adopts a plan-led budget which is underpinned by the Long-Term Financial Plan.

MTREF Assessment Response (3)

Environmental and Planning Analysis

Response

Overstrand will update the SDF in the 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial years, which will include the Capital Expenditure Framework. It must be noted that the CEF was developed without any public participation. Therefor, the CEF will be included in the SDF review and follow the public participation process associated with it.

Listing of application is quite relevant especially if it is aligned with the vision and goals of the SDF and entail deviation or amendment of the SDF.

The SDF can not solely rely on the CEF for implementation because it mainly reflects the Capital Expenditure of the Local Authority, and does not reflect on operational expenditure and capital expenditure by the private sector.

STS TID Prepayment Meter Reset Initiative

STATUS UPDATE	
Reset Method	Via the customer, via dedicated ground team, via service provider?
Start Date	01/11/2022
Anticipated Completion Date	30/10/2024
Total Number of Meters	23020
Number of Meters Reset	22670
Total Outstanding	350
% Completed	98,5%
2024/25 Budget Allocation	-
Has STS TID been added to the Municipal Risk Register?	Yes

What challenges has the Municipality been experiencing with the reset process?

The main challenges have been finding addresses in the field – especially in informal areas and access to holiday homes.

What actions has the Municipality taken to inform and guide residents through the reset process? *Details on public education & outreach efforts, communication strategies etc.*

The public have been informed through ongoing media releases, Facebook posts, publications included with their accounts and by word of mouth.

Has the Municipality been engaging Eskom on their ability to timeously reset all meters within their jurisdiction by the deadline? If so, provide details. *There is a major concern regarding the slow pace of Eskom to rest meters for which they are responsible within municipal areas. Has Eskom reached out to municipalities, has Eskom been active in the municipal area etc.*

Yes, Eskom presented to Council in a recent engagement on the process and status.

Does the Municipality require any support from WCG? If so, provide details.

No

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Key Areas for Discussion

Priority 1:

Economic:

The energy crisis – loadshedding, alternative/green energy

Electrification of Informal Areas

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Priority 2:

Economic:

Ease of doing business (legislation, acts, by-laws, policies and SOPs in the municipal environment)

Economic intelligence/data (investment creation and job creation)

The Overstrand Municipal Planning By-Law is in process of being amended to ensure alignment with the proposed amendments to SPLUMA & LUPA.

Priority 3:

***Economic*:**

Development of the informal economy (Infrastructure support programmes, development of economic spaces

A Public Place Trading Policy has been adopted by council during the 2023/24 financial year and is being put into operation.

Priority 4:

Social:

Inter-governmental facilitation programmes (health, education, GBV and focus on vulnerable groups)

Housing

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Priority 5:

Transport:

Public transport – taxi ranks and non-motorised transport infrastructure

Detail planning was done for Hermanus CBD taxi rank in collaboration with Western Cape: Department of Transport. Funding toward implementation needs to be made available.

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Capital Budget Discussion

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Service Delivery Objectives & Challenges

Current capital budget service delivery objectives and challenges experienced in achieve targets in spending capital budget

Expansion of basic services (water, sanitation, electricity, roads and storm water) to cater for rapid growth and urbanisation.

Refurbishment and replacement of aging infrastructure.

Reduction of water and electricity losses and minimising waste.

Promote sustainable development by considering the environment, climate change and social development.

Repair and replacement of aging fleet.

The main challenge in spending is the procurement process.

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Service Delivery Objectives & Challenges

Current capital budget service delivery objectives and challenges experienced in achieve targets in spending capital budget

Funding constraints/ Large increase in costs of infrastructure products

Vandalism and theft of municipal infrastructure

Illegal connections (mainly electricity and water)

Social unrest

Complex procurement process

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Funding Mix & External Borrowing Strategy

Funding mix,

The funding mix results from the funding sources available, with a conservative approach to surplus funding available in outer years. Newly identified projected rollovers from 2023/2024, amounting to approximately R22,5m, will increase the Capital Budget for 2024/25.

External borrowing strategy,

Borrowing is in line with our strategy to fund revenue generating infrastructure assets from borrowing and to continuously decrease the gearing between borrowings and revenue.

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Infrastructure Pipeline

The main focus of the Municipality's infrastructure pipeline is:

- Water: New water sources, develop and upgrade of water treatment plants
- Waste Water: Develop and upgrade water treatment plants, pump stations and bulk pipelines
- Electricity: Develop new HV substations (Gansbaai and Hermanus) and upgrade MV and LV networks

The main risk is the lack of adequate funding to develop, upgrade, maintain and replacement of aging infrastructure

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Long-term Financial Planning

The LTFP is reviewed annually and considered during the compilation of the Draft Budget.

Overstrand municipality was part of the Provincial pilot project for the review/updating of a LTFP and compiling a CEF (Capital expenditure framework).

Although the final version of the LTFP produced, does add value during the compilation of the Draft Budget, the pilot project would be better suited had it continued for at least a further 2 years. In this regard, further revisions to the original, in subsequent years, would further refine and enhance the datasets and provide a clearer vision for the LTFP.

The CEF would thus also be enhanced with updated datasets and provide a clearer directional path.

Provincial Treasury should consider extending this project for a further 2 years to derive substantial value from this initiative.

Key service delivery & fiscal risks

Risk Description	Risk Background
Theft and vandalism to municipal infrastructure/assets.	Street signs, furniture, public toilets, municipal administration buildings, sport amenities, taxi ranks, community halls, transfer station, coaster foot paths, etc.
Inability to provide basic services to households on invaded land.	People in informal areas occupying land which has no municipal services. The norms in terms of basic service provision are: • One (1) toilet for every five (5) households; and • One (1) tap per 25 households.
Water losses	Losses incurred on the water distribution networks. • Replacement of Water meters – Operational Services • Replacement of old water lines by Department infrastructure • Replacement of valves and hydrants.

Key service delivery & fiscal risks

Risk Description	Risk Background
Electricity outages	Insufficient electricity/ energy supply from Eskom. National wide issue "Load shedding is back, and with a large chunk of Eskom's capacity down, the country's power supply is under severe strain. Load shedding is a reality that every South African business needs to manage." [businesstech.co.za/news 17 October 2021]

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Thank You

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