



PROPERTY RATES POLICY

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SECTION A: INTRODUCTION, DEFINITIONS AND PRINCIPLES

1. INTRODUCTION

Section 3 of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No. 6 of 2004) and Section 62(l) (f) (ii) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (No. 56 of 2003), requires municipalities to develop and adopt rates policies on the levying of rates on rateable property in the Municipality.

The Municipality requires a reliable source of revenue to provide basic services and perform its functions. Property Rates are the most important source of general revenue for the Municipality. Revenue from property rates is used to fund services that benefit the whole community.

Municipal property rates are set, collected and used locally. Revenue from property rates is spent within a Municipality, where the citizens and voters have a voice in decisions on how the revenue is spent as part of the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and budget processes in respect of which the Municipality invites communities for their inputs before adopting the budget.

This policy document guides the annual setting of property rates. It does not make specific property rates proposals. In imposing a rate in the Rand, the Municipality may grant exemptions, rebates and reductions to the categories of properties and categories of owners as allowed for in this policy document.

2. DEFINITIONS

“Act”	means the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No. 6 of 2004);
“Additional rate”	means a rate as contemplated in sections 19(1)(d) and 22(1)(b) of the MPRA read together with section 10 of the Municipality’s Property Rates Policy and section 12(2) of the Municipality’s Special Ratings Area By-law, which Additional Rate shall be determined on an annual basis by the Municipality and shall be a debt due to the Municipality by the registered owner of a property within the SRA, and collected in the same manner as other property rates imposed by the Municipality;
“Bona fide farming”	means farming with the intention of making a living from the development, cultivation and utilisation of agricultural land and includes subsistence farming;
Building Clause	building clause refers to a provision incorporated into either a deed of sale, development agreement, or as a restrictive title deed condition, which prescribes that the Purchaser / Owner and / or the Successors in Title must within the period determined from date of first registration of transfer erect or cause to be erected, a building or structure on the Erf or Erven of which the building plans have been approved by the municipality, of which the value of the building / structure will be based on the determined cost of construction. In the event that Purchaser / Owner / Successors in Title not having commenced with the bona fide erection of a building or structure of which the building plans have been approved by the municipality, the building clause may require that the Erf / Erven be re - transferred to the Seller at the purchase consideration originally paid by the Purchaser / Owner.
“Business”	means the activity of buying, selling or trade in goods or services and includes any office or other accommodation on the same erf, the use of which is incidental to such business, with the exclusion of the business of mining, agriculture, farming, or <i>inter alia</i> , any other business consisting of cultivation of soils, the gathering of crops or the rearing of livestock;
“Consumer, customer, owner, occupier, account holder”	means individuals and other legal entities against whom a tariff, fee, charge or other levy specific to identifiable services are levied.
“Exemption”	in relation to the determination of rates, an exemption granted in terms of section 15(1) (a) of the Act;

“Income”	Income is the gross sum of all monthly income from all sources, including wages, salaries, profits, dividends, pensions, rentals, board & lodging, interest received, grants or investment income and other forms of earnings received by every person residing on the property.
“Industrial”	means a branch of trade or manufacturing, production, assembling or processing of finished or partially finished products from raw materials or fabricated parts, on so large a scale that capital and labour are significantly involved;
“Lodge”	means accommodation in a non-urban area provided for paying visiting guests with a focus on aspects of nature and/or places of interest, and may include a restaurant and conference facilities;
“Mining”	means any operation or activity for the purpose of extracting any mineral on, in or under the earth, water or any residue deposit, whether by underground or open working or otherwise and includes any operation or activity incidental thereto;
“Multiple use properties”	means properties that cannot be assigned to a single category due to different uses;
“Municipal properties”	means those properties of which the Municipality is the registered owner;
“Newly rateable property”	means any rateable property on which property rates were not levied by 30 June 2005, excluding a property that was incorrectly omitted from a valuation roll and for that reason was not rated before that date;
“Protected area”	means an area that is or has to be listed in the register referred to in section 10 of the National Environment Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003;
“Public Benefit Organisation”	means an organisation conducting specified public benefit activities as defined and registered in terms of the Income Tax Act for tax reductions because of those activities;
“Public place”	means any square, park, recreation ground, sports ground, sanitary lane or open space which has - (a) in connection with any subdivision or layout of land into erven, lots or plots, been provided, reserved or set apart for use by the public or the owners or occupiers of such erven, lots or plots, whether or not it is shown on a general plan, plan of subdivision or diagram (b) at any time been dedicated to the public (c) been used without interruption by the public for a period of at least thirty years expiring after the thirty-first day of December 1959, or (d) at any time been declared or rendered such by the Council or other competent authority.
“Public Service Infrastructure”	means government or government agency-controlled infrastructure of the following kinds: - (a) national, provincial or other public roads on which goods, services or labour move across a municipal boundary. (b) water or sewer pipes, ducts or other conduits, dams and water supply reservoirs, water treatment plants or water pumps forming part of a water or sewer scheme serving the public. (c) power stations, power substations or power lines forming part of an electricity scheme serving the public. (d) gas or liquid fuel plants or refineries or pipelines for gas or liquid fuels, forming part of a scheme for transporting such fuels. (e) communication towers, masts, exchanges or lines forming part of a communications system serving the public. (f) breakwater, sea walls, channels, basin, quay walls, jetties, roads, railway or infrastructure used for the provision of water, lights, power, sewerage or similar services of ports, or navigational aids comprising light houses, radio navigational aids, buoys, beacons or any other device or system used to assist the safe and efficient navigation of vessels. (g) rights of way, easement or servitudes in connection with infrastructure mentioned. (h) any other government or government agency-controlled infrastructure as may be described from time to time.
“Public street”	means: - (a) any street which has at any time been- i. dedicated to the public ii. used without interruption by the public for a period of at least thirty years

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. declared or rendered such by a council or other competent authority, or iv. constructed by local authority, and <p>(b) any land, with or without buildings or structures thereon, which is shown as a street on-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. any plan of subdivision or diagram approved by a council or other competent authority and acted upon, or ii. any general plan as defined in section 49 of the Land Survey Act, 1927 (Act 9 of 1927), registered or filed in a deed's registry or the Surveyor-Generals' office, <p>unless such land is on such plan or diagram described as a private street.</p>
"Rateable property"	means property on which a rate or rates may be levied under section 7 of the Act.
"Rebate"	in relation to a rate payable on a property, a discount on the amount of the rate payable on the property;
"Reduction"	in relation to a rate payable on a property, the lowering of the amount for which the property was valued in terms of section 15(1)(b) of the Act and the rating of the property at that lower amount;
"Residential"	means improved property that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) used predominantly (60% or more) for residential purposes, with no more than two dwelling units per property. (b) a unit registered in terms of the Sectional Title Act 95 of 1986, used predominantly (60% or more) for residential purposes, and includes any unit in the same Sectional Title Scheme registered in the name of the same owner which is used together with the residential unit as if it were one property, for example a garage or storeroom. (Any such grouping shall be regarded as one residential property for rate rebate or valuation purposes.) or (c) owned by a share-block company and used predominantly (60% or more) for residential purposes, or (d) a residence used for residential purposes situated on property used for or related to educational purposes.
"State-owned properties"	means properties owned by the State, which are not included in the definition of public service infrastructure in the Act. These state-owned properties are classified as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) State properties that provide local services. (b) State properties that provide regional/municipal district-wide/metro-wide service. (c) State properties that provide provincial/national service. (d) Vacant land.
"Vacant erven"	means all undeveloped land irrespective of its current or future intended zoning. Agricultural properties will not be considered as being vacant erven.
All other terms are given the same meaning as that assigned to it in the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No. 6 of 2004), unless the context indicates otherwise.	

3. POLICY PRINCIPLES

Rates are levied in accordance with the Act as an amount in the Rand based on the market value of rateable property contained in the Municipality's valuation roll and supplementary valuation rolls.

As allowed for in the Act, the Municipality may choose to differentiate between various categories of property and categories of owners of property. Some categories of property and categories of owners are granted relief from rates. The Municipality does not, however, grant relief in respect of payments for rates to any category of owners or properties, or to owners of properties, on an individual basis, other than by way of an exemption, rebate or reduction provided for in this policy.

There will be no phasing in of rates based on the new valuation roll, effective from 01 July 2023, except, as prescribed by legislation.

The rates policy for the Municipality is based on the following principles: -

a. Equity

The Municipality will treat all similar ratepayers with similar properties the same.

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b. Affordability

The ability of a person to pay rates will be taken into account by the Municipality. In dealing with the poor/indigent ratepayers the Municipality will provide relief measures through exemptions and/or reductions and/or rebates.

c. Sustainability

Rating of property will be implemented in a way that: -

- i. it supports sustainable local government by providing a stable a buoyant revenue source within the discretionary control of the Municipality; and
- ii. supports local social and economic development.

d. Cost efficiency

Rates will be based on the value of all rateable property and the amount required by the Municipality to balance the operating budget after taking into account the amounts required to finance exemptions, rebates and reductions as approved by the Municipality from time to time. The implementation of the policy must be as cost-effective as possible.

4. SCOPE OF POLICY

The policy document guides the annual setting (or revision) of property rates. It does not make specific property rates proposals. Details pertaining to the various property rates are determined when the budget is considered and approved every year.

5. APPLICATION OF THE POLICY

In imposing the rate in the Rand for each annual operating budget component, the Municipality may grant exemptions, rebates and reductions allowed for in this policy document.

6. CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES AND EXPENDITURE

The Chief Financial Officer shall, subject to the guidelines provided by the legislation and the Executive Mayor, provide for the classification of services as outlined in the Municipality's annual budget into trading and economic services.

7. APPLICATIONS

- a. All applications referred to in this policy must be received by the Municipality before the start of the financial year to which it refers. The Municipality may allow late receipts of such applications but not after 30 September of the financial year.
- b. It is the duty of all such applicants to bring to the attention of the Municipality any amendments to such applications within 7 days after such occurrence.

SECTION B: CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY

8. CRITERIA FOR CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY FOR THE PURPOSE OF LEVYING DIFFERENT RATES

The following are the determined categories of properties in terms of section 8(2) of the Act: -

- a. Residential properties.
- b. Business and commercial properties.
- c. Industrial properties.
- d. Mining properties.
- e. Public service infrastructure.

- f. Public benefit organisations.
- g. Agricultural properties used for bona fide farming.
- h. State-owned properties that are used for public service purposes.
- i. Municipal properties.
- j. Protected areas.
- k. Properties used for multiple purposes.
- l. Vacant land.

Rates on properties, including properties used for multiple purposes, will be levied in accordance with the permitted or actual use of the property and not necessarily according to its zoning.

SECTION C: DIFFERENTIAL RATING

9. DIFFERENTIAL RATING

The following will be taken into consideration for the purposes of differential rating:

- a. the nature of the property including its sensitivity to rating e.g. agricultural properties used for bona fide farming.
- b. promotion of social and economic development by the Municipality.
- c. zoning and/or actual use of property.
- d. geographic rating areas i.e. when an improvement district has been established for that area or special rating areas; and
- e. whether the owner was obliged to erect a building within a set time period and the period has lapsed.

Differential rating among the various property categories will be done by way of setting different Cents in the Rand for each property category.

10. ADDITIONAL RATES

The Municipality may in terms of the bylaw for the establishment of improvement districts and the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No. 6 of 2004), as amended-

- a. determine an area within its boundaries as a special rating area.
- b. levy an additional rate on property in that area for the purpose of raising funds for improving or upgrading that area; and
- c. differentiate between categories of properties when levying an additional rate.

SECTION D: RELIEF MEASURES RELATED TO CATEGORIES OF PROPERTIES AND CATEGORIES OF OWNERS OF PROPERTIES

11. CRITERIA FOR EXEMPTIONS, REBATES AND REDUCTIONS

The following will be taken into consideration for the purpose of granting exemptions, rebates and reductions:

- a. indigent status of the owner of a property.
- b. income of the owner and/or household on a property.
- c. market value of residential property below a determined threshold.
- d. owners of property situated within an area affected by –
 - i) a disaster within the meaning of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002); or
 - ii) any other serious adverse social or economic conditions.
- e. zoning and/or actual use of the property; and
- f. availability of services funded by rates for a property.

12. GRANTING OF EXEMPTIONS

In terms of sections 9 and 15(1) (a) of the Act the owners of the following categories of properties are exempted from paying rates: -

a. Residential properties – including residential properties in the urban edge as determined by the Municipality

The Municipality will not levy a rate on the market value of properties as follows: -

- i) on the first R15 000 on the basis set out in section 17 (1) (h) of the Act; and
- ii) on a further amount in respect of developed residential properties; as an important part of the Municipality's indigent relief measures aimed primarily at alleviating poverty amongst those persons owning low-valued properties, in a cost-effective manner. To qualify for this reduction a property must be exclusively used for residential purposes.
- iii) The Municipality may grant a further residential rebate on rates levied on the balance of the market value of developed residential properties, if any, as determined by Council during the budget process.

b. Multiple use properties

Properties used for multiple purposes which do not fall within the definition of residential properties and, accordingly, do not qualify for the residential rates rebate, may be included in the category of multiple use properties, for which an apportionment value for each distinct use of the property will be calculated and used for billing at the appropriate and applicable rate.

Examples of properties used for multiple purposes are the following:

- i) A block of flats with businesses on the ground floor.
- ii) A double storey-building with a shop on the ground floor and the residential quarters on the top floor.
- iii) A farm that consists of the residential portion, a farm portion and unused land, etc.

If the market value of the property cannot be apportioned to its various use purposes, then the entire property will be categorised in terms of the dominant (main or primary) use.

c. Public Benefit Organisations

Public Benefit Organisations may apply for the exemption of property rates subject to producing a tax exemption certificate issued by the South African Revenue Services (SARS) as contemplated in Part 1 of the Ninth Schedule of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (No 58 of 1962):

i) Health care institutions

Government properties used exclusively as a hospital, clinic and mental hospital, including workshops used by the patients, 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 for charitable purposes within the Municipality.

ii) Welfare institutions

Properties used exclusively as an orphanage, non-profit retirement villages; old age home or benevolent institution, including workshops used by the inhabitants, 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 for charitable purposes within the Municipality.

iii) Child headed households

Any child headed household where such oldest child is younger than 18 years. The applicant must submit proof of his/her age and identity and, in the case of a physically

or mentally handicapped person, also proof that he/she receives a social pension or, if he/she does not receive a social pension, proof of certification by a district medical officer. The rateable property in question must be categorised as residential, or as farm properties solely used for residential purposes.

iv) Charitable institutions

Property belonging to not-for-gain institutions or organisations that perform charitable work.

v) Sporting bodies

Property used by an organisation whose sole purpose is to use the property for amateur sport, or any activity connected with such sport.

vi) Cultural institutions

Properties declared in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 29 of 1969 or the Cultural Institutions Act, Act 66 of 1989.

vii) Museums, libraries and art galleries

Registered in the name of private persons or organisations, open to the public and not operated for gain.

viii) Youth development organisations

Property owned and/or used by organisations for the provision of youth leadership or development programmes.

ix) Educational institutions

Property owned by not-for-gain institutions (declared or registered by law) and used for educational purposes including a residence registered in the name of the educational institution and used by full-time employees of the educational institution.

x) Animal welfare

Property owned or used by institutions/organisations whose exclusive aim is to protect birds, reptiles and animals on a not-for-gain basis.

d. In terms of section 17(1)(i) of the act, the municipality may not levy a rate on property registered in the name of and used primarily as a place of worship by a religious community, including an official residence registered in the name of that community which is occupied by an office bearer of that community who officiates at services at that place of worship.

e. Municipal properties that are not leased or rented out by the Municipality.

f. Public places and streets

All defined roads and/or streets and public places.

g. Conservation Land

Section 17 (1) (e) of the Act precludes Council from levying rates on those parts of a special nature reserve, national park or nature reserve within the meaning of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003), or of a national botanical garden within the meaning of the National Environmental: Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004) which are not developed or used for commercial, farming or residential purposes. The

apportioned value of any portion of such properties utilized for any purpose other than that used for such conservation purposes will be rated accordingly.

h. Exemptions are subject to the following conditions:

- i) all applications must be addressed in writing to the Municipality.
- ii) a SARS tax exemption certificate must be attached to all applications where applicable.
- iii) the municipal manager or his/her nominee must have considered and approved all applications.
- iv) the Municipality retains the right to refuse exemptions if the details supplied in the application form were incomplete, incorrect or false.
- v) false declarations will lead to the forfeit of any exemption and may lead to criminal prosecution.
- vi) a person who provides false information will be held liable for the immediate re-payment of any rebates already granted and legal, civil and criminal action may be instituted against the guilty party/ies.

13. GRANTING OF REBATES

13.1 Categories of properties:

a. State owned property

State owned property no longer qualifies for any rates rebate by virtue of ownership. However, the exemptions, rebates and reductions relating to the usage of the properties as specified in this Rates Policy would apply.

b. Public Service Infrastructure

Public service infrastructure (as defined in the Act) may not be rated on the first 30 percent of its market value in terms of section 17 (1) (a) of the Act.

c. Agricultural

in terms of section 8 of the Act.

d. Properties in rural areas

The Municipality may grant a rates rebate to properties in rural areas as a result of, and taking into account, the limited rate-funded services supplied to such properties.

e. Properties with a market value below a prescribed valuation level

Instead of a rate determined on the market value, properties with a valuation below an amount as determined by the Municipality may be rated at a fixed amount per property.

i. Rebates are subject to the following conditions:

- i) all applications must be addressed in writing to the Municipality.
- ii) a SARS tax exemption certificate must be attached to all applications where applicable.
- iii) the municipal manager or his/her nominee must have considered and approved all applications.
- iv) the Municipality retains the right to refuse rebates if the details supplied in the application form were incomplete, incorrect or false.
- v) false declarations will lead to the forfeit of any exemption and may lead to criminal prosecution.

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- vi) a person who provides false information will be held liable for the immediate re-payment of any rebates already granted and legal, civil and criminal action may be instituted against the guilty party(ies).

13.2. Categories of owners

a. Retired and Disabled Persons Rate Rebate

- i) Retired and Disabled Persons qualify for special rebates according to monthly household income. To qualify for the rebate a property owner must: -
- be a South African citizen.
 - occupy the property as his/her primary residence, provided that where the owner is unable to occupy the property due to circumstances beyond his/her control, the spouse or minor children may satisfy the occupancy requirement. Absence of up to three months per year from the property will be disregarded for the purposes of this requirement.
 - be at least 60 years of age or in receipt of a disability pension from the State.
 - be in receipt of a total monthly income not exceeding the amount as decided by the Municipality; and
 - not be the owner of more than one property.
- ii) A *usufructuary* or *habitatio* (right of habitation) or an executor or administrator of a deceased estate will be regarded as the property owner for purposes of a rebate application. The applicant must produce an Affidavit or a letter from the Master of the High Court to substantiate the appointment.
- iii) Property owners must apply on a prescribed application form for a rebate as determined by the Municipality.
- iv) Applications must be accompanied by: -
- a certified copy of the identity document or any other proof of the owners age which is acceptable to the Municipality.
 - sufficient proof of total monthly income by submission of a minimum of the latest three months bank statements from all financial institutions, for all persons normally residing on that property or, if those persons do not have bank accounts, such proof as the Municipality may require to substantiate the level of total monthly income of the person(s).
 - an affidavit from the owner, (on the application form).
 - if the owner is a disabled person proof of a disability pension payable by the state must be supplied; and
 - if the owner has retired at an earlier stage for medical reasons proof thereof must be submitted.
 - The CFO or his/her nominee has the right to conduct a full credit check or financial analysis on any person applying for any benefit in terms of this policy, or to review and recover any previous benefit received, based on evidence available.
- v) Rebate percentages
- A rebate of 100% to approved applicant in terms of this Policy, who's gross monthly household income may not exceed the amount of two times (2x) the state funded social pensions per month.

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- A rebate of 70% to approved applicant in terms of this Policy, who are older than 60 with a gross monthly household income less than four times (4x) the state funded social pensions per month.
 - A rebate of 40% to approved applicant in terms of this Policy, who are older than 60 with a gross monthly household income more than four times (4x) but less than eight times (8x) the state funded social pensions per month.
- vi) In the case of misrepresentation or false declaration, the Municipality reserves the right to refuse the approval of the rebate, or to recover any rebate, if already granted and may institute appropriate legal action, civil or otherwise against guilty party(ies)

13.3. Other cases

a. Municipal property and usage: -

- i) A *pro rata* rebate may be granted where the seller sells land after the financial year has started.
- ii) Where the Municipality register a road reserve or servitude on a privately owned property, a *pro rata* rebate equal to the value of the reserve or servitude will be given to the owner of the property.

SECTION E: RATES ADJUSTMENTS

14. RATE INCREASES/DECREASES

- 14.1 The Municipality will consider increasing/decreasing rates annually during the budget process.
- 14.2 Rate increases will be used to finance the increase in operating costs of rates funded services.
- 14.3 Rates adjustments may be made taking into account all or any of the following factors:
 - a. all salary and wage increase as agreed at the South African Local Government Bargaining Council.
 - b. inflation.
 - c. the cost of capital.
 - d. statutory increases affecting the Municipality; and
 - e. increases or decreases on operating subsidies received.

15. RESOLUTIONS LEVYING RATES

The process as set out in the Act will be followed in notifying the public of any decisions by the Municipality regarding rates resolutions.

SECTION F: LIABILITY FOR RATES

16. LIABILITY FOR RATES BY PROPERTY OWNERS

Ratepayers may choose between paying rates annually in one instalment on or before 30 September or monthly on or before the date on which it becomes payable. If the owner of property does not notify the Municipality before the start of the financial year that he/she prefers to pay rates in one payment on or before 30 September of the financial year, such owner must pay the amount

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due monthly. A notice from an owner regarding the manner of payment of rates will remain applicable for future financial years until withdrawn by the owner. Interest on arrear rates shall be payable.

If a property owner, who is responsible for the payment of property rates in terms of this policy, fails to pay such rates in the prescribed manner and on the date/s due, it will be recovered from him/her.

Arrear rates shall be recovered from tenants, occupiers and agents of the owner, in terms of the Act.

Where the rates levied on a particular property have been incorrectly determined, whether because of an error or omission on the part of the Municipality or false information provided by the property owner concerned or a contravention of the permitted use to which the property concerned may be put, the rates payable shall be appropriately adjusted for the period extending from the date on which the error or omission is detected back to the date on which rates were first levied in terms of the valuation roll.

In addition, where the error occurred because of false information provided by the property owner or as a result of a contravention of the permitted use of the property concerned, interest on the unpaid portion of the adjusted rates payable shall be levied at the maximum rate permitted by prevailing legislation.

17. CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

- 17.1 On the sale of any property in the municipal jurisdiction, Council will withhold the transfer until all rates, service and sundry charges and any estimated amounts for the duration of the certificate in connection with the property are paid, by withholding a clearance certificate. The municipality will issue such clearance certificate on receipt of an application on the prescribed form from the conveyancer.
- 17.2 All payments will be allocated to the registered seller's municipal accounts and all refunds will be made to such transferring attorney.
- 17.3 No interest shall be paid in respect of these payments.
- 17.4 The Municipality will only issue a clearance certificate once a completed prescribed application form from the conveyancer has been received.
- 17.5 Where any residential or non-residential debtor has entered into an arrangement with the Municipality in respect of the arrears on a property, the prescribed certificate as referred to in Section 118 of the Systems Act, will not be issued until such time as the full outstanding amount has been paid.
- 17.6 The rates clearance certificate validation period is 60 days and the amount due for payment will include 3 (three) months advance collections plus all current outstanding debt on the property.
- 17.7 After receiving the rates clearance application form, the Municipality has 10 (ten) working days to forward the amount due for payment and another 10 (ten) working days to produce the rates clearance certificate, once proof of payment has been established.

18. REGULAR REVIEW PROCESSES

The rates policy will be reviewed on an annual basis.

19. IDENTIFICATION AND QUANTIFICATION OF COSTS AND BENEFITS

The cost to the Municipality and benefit to the local community of exemptions, rebates, reductions and exclusions referred to in sections 17 (1) (a), (e), (g) (h) and (i) of the Act are reflected in the Municipality's budget.

20. ADJUSTMENT OF RATES PRIOR TO SUPPLEMENTARY VALUATION

- 20.1 In circumstances where a valuation has been carried out by the municipal valuer, in pursuance of a Supplementary Valuation (SV) in terms of section 78(1)(d) or 78(1)(f) of the MPRA as a result for example, of a demolition having taken place on a property or

a fire having destroyed buildings on a property, but the Municipality has not yet included such valuation of the relevant property in the Supplementary Valuation (SV), such valuation shall be submitted to the CFO for approval to levy rates on the property in accordance with such valuation, with effect from the date of the occurrence of the event caused a Supplementary Valuation (SV) to be required.

- 20.2 If the owner of a property which has been subdivided or consolidated after the last general valuation wishes to sell the consolidated erf, or one or more of the erven which have been subdivided off the parent erf, as the case may be, applies to the Municipality for a clearance certificate in terms of section 118 of the Systems Act and if the Municipality has not yet included such valuation of the relevant property/s in the SV, then:-
- a. The municipal valuer shall conduct a valuation of the relevant property/s for purposes of a Supplementary Valuation (SV); and
 - b. The valuation shall be submitted to the CFO for approval of the levying of rates on such property/s in accordance with such valuation, with effect from the date on which the relevant subdivision or consolidation (as may be the case), was registered in the Deeds Office.
- 20.3 Any valuations performed in terms of paragraph 20 shall be included in the next Supplementary Valuation (SV) prepared by the Municipality without any amendments to the valuation and any objections to such valuation may only be lodged once such SV is made public in terms of section 49 of the Act.
- 20.4 Adjustments to previous Valuation Rolls
Rates raised in a previously certified Valuation Roll may be written back with the authority of the Chief Financial Officer in the following circumstances: -
- 20.4.1 Administrative errors including incorrect erf extents and erven that were not timeously made inactive.
 - 20.4.2 Inconsistencies in valuations between valuation rolls where a current objection or appeal has been successful.
 - 20.4.3 Incorrect attribute data (e.g. dwelling extents) were used to value a property for a historical roll and require the historical value to be amended in line with the corrected data.

21. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AND REVIEW PROCESS

This policy will come into effect on **1 July 2025** and will be reviewed at least annually or when required by way of a Council resolution.

22. SHORT TITLE

This policy will be referred to as the **Rates Policy of the Overstrand Municipality**

POLICY SECTION:	DIVISIONAL MANAGER: REVENUE MANGEMENT
CURRENT UPDATE:	29 MAY 2025
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	31 MAY 2024
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	31 MAY 2023
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	29 JUN 2022
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	31 MAY 2022
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	26 MAY 2021
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	27 MAY 2020
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	29 MAY 2019
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	30 MAY 2018
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	31 MAY 2017
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	25 MAY 2016
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	28 MAY 2015
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	28 MAY 2014
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	29 MAY 2013
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	30 MAY 2012
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	04 MAY 2011
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	26 MAY 2010
PREVIOUS REVIEW:	27 MAY 2009
APPROVAL BY COUNCIL:	31 MAR 2008